

SWIFT HUNT FOR GERMAN SPIES

Attack on Pershing Transports Arouses Washington

U-BOAT FLEET AFTER SHIPS

Secretary Daniels Makes Known Peril Successfully Passed by Soldiers Bound For France.

There is to be an immediate investigation of the German spy system in the United States.

The narrow escape of the transports bearing the Pershing army to Europe has aroused Washington as no other event since the war was declared. The attack by a fleet of submarines demonstrates the fact that the spy system reaches into the very heart of the navy department.

If it did not German submarines would not have been able to know that the American troops were coming and most certainly would not have known the course they were taking on the high seas so as to be able to lie in a blue water ambush for them far outside the boundaries of the ordinary danger zone.

How this information was obtained, by whom, and how it was sent to Germany in order that a fleet of submarines might be sent out to waylay and slaughter the American troops and cast a chill of terror throughout the American nation—example of German frightfulness—is what the investigation is to determine.

How another flotilla of German submarines could know the port for which the American ships were bound, so as to lie in the right spot within the submarine zone and attack another contingent, is further proof, according to the belief here of a leak of government secrets which imperils the life of every American sailor and soldier who sails on the high seas.

Secretary Daniels' statement follows: "It is with the joy of a great relief that I announce to the people of the United States the safe arrival in France of every fighting man and every fighting ship. Now that the last vessel has reached port, it is safe to disclose the dangers that were encountered, and to tell the complete story of peril and courage.

"The transports bearing our troops were twice attacked by German submarines on the way across. On both occasions the U-boats were beaten off with every appearance of loss. One was certainly sunk, and there is every reason to believe that the accurate fire of our gunners sent others to the bottom.

"For purposes of convenience the expedition was divided into contingents, each contingent including troop ships and a naval escort designed to keep off such German raiders as might be met.

"An ocean rendezvous had also been arranged with the American destroyers now operating in European waters in order that the passage of the danger zone might be attended by every possible protection.

"The first attack took place at 10:30 on the night of June 22. What gives it peculiar and disturbing significance is that our ships were set upon at a point well this side of the rendezvous and in that part of the Atlantic presumably free from submarines.

"The attack was made in force, although the night made impossible any exact count of the U-boats gathered for what they deemed a slaughter.

"The high seas conveyed, circling with their searchlights, answered with heavy gunfire, and its accuracy stands proved by the fact that the torpedo discharge became increasingly scattered and inaccurate. It is not known how many torpedoes were launched, but five were counted as they sped by.

"A second attack was launched a few days later against another contingent. The point of assault was beyond the rendezvous, and our destroyers were sailing as a screen between the transports and all harm. The result of the battle was in favor of the American gunnery.

"Not alone did the destroyers hold the U-boats at a safe distance, but their speed also resulted in the sinking of one submarine at least. Grenades were used in firing, a depth-charge explosive timed to go off at a certain distance under water. In one instance oil and wreckage covered the surface of the sea after a shot from a destroyer at a periscope, and the reports make claim of sinking.

"Protected by our high seas convoy, by our destroyers and by French war vessels, the contingent proceeded and joined the others in a French port.

"The whole nation will rejoice that so great a peril is passed for the vanguard of the men who will fight our battles in France. No more thrilling Fourth of July celebration could have been arranged than this glad news that lifts the shadow of dread from the heart of America."

WILSON ORDERS EXPORT CONTROL

Home People to Be Protected by Embargo

HEAVY FINES ARE PROVIDED

Importance of Proclamation Emphasized by Large List of Commodities Named.

Government control of American exports, authorized in a provision of the espionage act, was put into operation by President Wilson with the issuance of a proclamation requiring the licensing of shipments to all countries of the most important export commodities.

In a statement accompanying the proclamation the president declared the government's policy will be first to give consideration to American needs; next, to meet as far as possible the requirements of the allies, and lastly to supply the neutral countries wherever practicable. It is made clear that every effort will be made to see that no supplies reach the central powers.

The proclamation says in part: "Whereas, congress has enacted, and the president has on the fifteenth day of June, 1917, approved a law which contains the following provisions:

"Whenever during the present war the president shall find that the public safety shall so require, and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export from or ship from any country named in such proclamation any article or articles mentioned in such proclamation, except at such time or times, and under such regulations and orders, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the president shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the president or by congress. Provided, however, that no preference shall be given to the ports of one state over those of another.

"Any person who shall export, ship, or take out, or deliver or attempt to deliver for export, shipment, or taking out, any article in violation of this title, or of any regulation or order made hereunder, shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or, if a natural person, imprisoned for not more than two years, or both; and any article so delivered or exported, shipped, or taken out, or so attempted to be delivered or exported, shipped, or taken out, shall be seized and forfeited to the United States, and any officer, director or agent of a corporation who participates in any such violation shall be liable to like fine or imprisonment, or both.

"Whenever there is a reasonable cause to believe that any vessel, domestic or foreign, is about to carry out of the United States any article or articles in violation of the provisions of this title, the collector of customs for the district in which such vessel is located is hereby authorized and empowered, subject to review by the secretary of commerce, to refuse clearance to any such vessel, domestic or foreign, for which clearance is not required by law, to forbid the departure of such vessel from the port, and it shall thereupon be unlawful for such vessel to depart. Whoever, in violation of any of the provisions of this section, shall take, or attempt to take, or authorize the taking of, or permit the departure of, or from the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both; and, in addition, such vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, equipment and her forbidden cargo shall be forfeited to the United States."

The commodities named in the list put under control are coal, coke, fuel, oils, kerosene and gasoline, including bunkers; food grains, flour and metal, fodder and feeds, meats and fats; pig iron, steel billets, ship plates and structural shapes, scrap iron and scrap steel; ferro-manganese, fertilizers, arms, ammunition and explosives.

ENGINEERS OFF FOR FRONT

Destination of Pittsburgh Regiment Kept Secret.

The Fifth engineer regiment, national army, has broken camp at East Oakmont, near Pittsburgh, and departed for an unnamed destination. A train of forty-two especially equipped coaches and baggage cars, in two sections, was used by the departing soldiers. Colonel Edgar Jadin, in command of the regiment, gave no intimation of where the regiment was going. Rations sufficient to maintain the men for five days were taken on the train.

The regiment had entrained Friday, but a change of orders delayed the start and it was necessary to pass forty-eight hours in the railroad coaches.

Suspected Kaiser's Agent Nabbed. Acting on information from Washington federal agents in New York have arrested two prominent German residents of New York and interned them on Ellis Island. It is understood many other arrests will follow.

The two taken into custody are Carl Heymen, former intimate of Fritz von Papen and Captain Boyd Ed, and F. H. Burgemeister, said to be the paymaster of the German government in this country. They were arrested in a prominent hotel.

HIS SHIPS SAFEGUARDED PERSHING'S MEN AT SEA



Photo by American Press Association. REAR ADMIRAL GLEAVES.

"The happiest day of my life was when we of the American navy were welcomed in the French harbor where our soldiers disembarked," said Admiral Gleaves, commanding the American squadron which conveyed General Pershing's troops, in a statement to the French press. "Never have co-operation and co-ordination been so imperative, nor so complete, between the two arms of defense of the nation as at this moment."

CHINESE PALACE SHELLED

As Emperor Abdicates Airmen Drop Bombs in Peking.

Reuter's Peking correspondent reports that the palace there was bombed by an airplane.

The dispatch from Peking announcing the abdication of Huan Tung, the young emperor, who was put back on the throne by General Chang Hsun, is corroborated by a cablegram received from Reuter's correspondent there.

It appears that General Chang Hsun, depressed by the failure of his attempt to restore the monarchy, tendered his resignation to the emperor, who thereupon issued an edict announcing his abdication.

The republican forces occupy strategic positions in the southern and western outskirts of the city, and there is every prospect of a peaceful settlement.

BIG WHEAT CROP IN SIGHT

More Than 38,000,000 Bushels in Excess of Last Year.

The winter wheat crop of 1917 will total 402,000,000 bushels against 482,000,000 bushels in 1916; the spring wheat crop will total 276,000,000 bushels against 158,000,000 in 1916.

The winter and spring wheat crop will total 678,000,000 bushels, or 38,000,000 bushels more than 1916 yielded.

Corn will reach 1,244,000,000 bushels, far over the 1916 yield of 2,583,000,000 bushels.

White potatoes promise 452,000,000 bushels against 285,000,000 in 1916 and there will be 10,000,000 bushels more sweet potatoes this year than last.

The response to the president's mid-April appeal to the farmers is most gratifying to the officials. A billion bushels increase in all crops is the result.

FATAL POWDER EXPLOSION

Six Killed and Thirty-One Injured at Mare Island Navy Yard.

Six persons are known to have been killed in an explosion of powder which wrecked two storehouses at the Mare Island navy yard, and at least thirty-one persons were injured.

Fire which threatened to spread to the magazine proper was extinguished. No estimate of the property damage has been made. Buildings on various parts of the island were damaged and in some instances roofs lifted.

DUTCH WARSHIP VISITS U. S. ON WAY TO INDIA



Photo by American Press Association.

Danger of mines and submarines along the ordinary route from Holland to the Dutch East Indies are responsible for the presence in New York harbor of the cruiser Zeeland of the Dutch navy, which is going by way of the Panama canal. She is a two funneled armored cruiser of the Holland class, of which the Dutch government has six vessels.

A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE WAR

Russian troops have captured Kontuchy, on the Galician front, together with 164 officers and 18,000 men, the Russian war office announced.

On an eighteen-mile front in north-eastern Galicia, between Brzezany and Zborow, General Brusiloff's heavy guns are serving thunderous notice on the Teutons that the Russians "have only begun to fight." Since Monday there has been a deadlock on this front. Berlin told of the new terrific bombardment, presaging a resumption of Brusiloff's drive on Lemberg.

After their strongest offensive effort since Verdun the Germans found themselves thrown back everywhere along an eleven-mile front on the Chemin-Des-Dames, leaving the ground thickly strewn with their dead, and having failed to take even one French soldier prisoner.

The French lines remained intact and the French commanding general who watched the operations throughout from the front trenches, was able to declare that not a single yard of territory had been lost.

The Germans came forward everywhere in the closest formation and in successive waves preceded by the famous "shock" troops, who were mown down by the French fire.

In one of the greatest aerial raids made on London, thirty-seven persons, including several children, were killed and nearly 150 injured Saturday morning. At least twenty German airplanes flew over London dropping bombs in the heart of the city.

Four of the raiding machines were brought down by British fliers. In addition allied airplanes, waiting off Dunkirk to attack the raiders on their way home, destroyed three German seaplanes and brought down or damaged four other scouting airplanes.

The attack was plainly directed against the civilian population and business and financial buildings. There is no question but that the Germans knew where they were and it was not a matter of scattering explosives blindly from a great height.

How it happened that more persons were not killed is hard to explain. Thousands were in the streets in the area bombed, but probably a much larger proportion took shelter in the solid buildings, taught by the lesson of June 13.

Among the places attacked was one of the most extensive metropolitan hospitals, on which the Red Cross flag was flying conspicuously and the location of which must have been known. Early rumors were abroad that the hospital had been damaged, but investigation showed it had escaped entirely, although several bombs fell close to it.

In one building a number of prominent business men had gathered for a conference. Above their heads was only plate glass. A bomb exploded in the lavatory, but did not even break the glass. Not one of the men was hurt.

SLACKERS ON STONE PILE

112 of Them Doing "Bit" in Illinois House of Correction.

The Rockford (Ill.) slackers sentenced by Judge Landis to the Chicago house of correction, where they were received, were assigned to temporary tasks. There are 112 of them. They were garbed in the official blue trousers and blue caps with striped shirts of the institution and presently were to be seen swinging pickaxes, pushing heavily laden wheelbarrows, assorting scrap iron, shoveling in the stone quarry or trundling bricks.

REVENUE LOSS FACES CONGRESS

John Barleycorn's Downfall Means Other Taxes

SENATE SEALS LIQUOR'S END

Government to Take Over All Liquor in Bond and Pay Owners Cost Plus Not More Than 10 Per Cent Profit.

With the downfall of John Barleycorn in the senate the question of making up the loss of the anticipated tax in the revenue bill was the leading issue facing congress.

The upper house voted to forbid the manufacture of all distilled liquors, to forbid also their importation, and to direct the president to take over all spirits in bond, paying the owners cost plus not more than 10 per cent. This will cost the government at least \$640,000,000.

The action of the senate is more radical than many expected a few days ago. The defeat of the "bone dry" forces has long been regarded as a certainty. Few of the conservatives expected, however, that the senate, confronted already with a staggering cost for the war would take the step it did and vote to purchase the spirits in the bonded warehouses in the hope of insuring the total prohibition of whisky.

But prohibitive as the cost of this appeared to some, it was brushed aside over the protests of Senator Simmons, chairman of the senate finance committee. Overthrowing a virtually condignatory the more radical Cummins amendment, which would have prevented the release of any of this liquor during the war period, the senate by a vote of 60 to 12 adopted an amendment framed by Senator Smoot of Utah, directing the president to take possession of the liquor and pay the owners for it.

Some of the money expended for this purpose the government can get back by redistilling the liquor for the manufacture of munitions. The owners of these spirits are to be released from their political obligations to pay taxes on it unless they withdraw it before seizure.

With the Smoot amendment disposed of, thus settling the question raised regarding the bonded supply, the senate as its final step passed the Robinson amendment with which had been incorporated both the Smoot provision and the Cummins amendment forbidding the importation of spirits.

In the final action beer and wines were left unmolested, as the president desired. But if the senate's action on the prohibition question stands, the cocktail and the highball, the gin rickey and the mint julep, and all the delectable compounds made up for thirsty souls, will be banished from the country's bars thirty days after the president affixes his signature to the food bill, that is unless the liquor interests of the country take out the spirits now in bond before the decree goes into effect. But even this will insure only a limited supply, with retail prices mounting higher as it becomes exhausted.

LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN

Pittsburgh, July 10. Cattle—Prime, \$12.50@13; good, \$11.50@12; tidy butchers, \$10.50@11.25; fair, \$9.75@10.25; common, \$7.50@8.50; heifers, \$7@10.75; common to good fat bulls, \$6@10.50; common to good fat cows, \$5@9.50; fresh cows and springers, \$4@9.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$10@10.50; good mixed, \$9@9.75; fair mixed, \$7.50@8.50; culls and common, \$4.50@6; spring lambs, \$11@16; veal calves, \$15@15.50; heavy and thin calves, \$7@11.

Hogs—Prime heavy and heavy mixed, \$16.05@16.10; mediums and heavy Yorkers, \$16@16.05; light Yorkers, \$15.25@15.50; pigs, \$14.75@15; roughs, \$13.50@14.25; stags, \$12@13.

Cleveland, July 10. Cattle—Choice fat steers, 1,150 pounds and upwards, \$11.25@11.50; choice fat steers, 1,000 pounds and upwards, \$10@10.50; good to choice butcher steers, \$9@9.50; fair to good, \$8@8.75; common to light steers, \$7@8; choice fat butcher bulls, \$7.50@8.25; bologna bulls, \$6.25@7.25; common cows, \$5.75; milch cows and springers, \$6@8.5.

Calves—Choice, \$15@15.50; good mixed, \$15; heavy, \$7@14. Hogs—Choice heavy, \$16; good mixed, \$15.80@15.90; Yorkers, \$15.75; pigs and lights, \$14.25; roughs, \$14; stags, \$12.75.

Clipped Sheep and Lambs—Spring lambs, \$14.50@14.75; fair to good, \$10@12; choice yearlings, \$9@12; good to choice sheep, \$8.50@9.50; culls and common, \$6@7.

Chicago, July 10. Hogs—Bulk, \$14.65@15.55; light, \$14.20@15.50; mixed, \$14.40@16.75; heavy, \$14.30@15.80; roughs, \$14.30@15.50; pigs, \$10.75@14.

Cattle—Native beef cattle, \$8.40@13.90; stockers and feeders, \$6.80@9.50; cows and heifers, \$5.40@11.90; calves, \$10@14.75.

Chicago Grain Market Close. Wheat. Corn. Oats. July..... 2.02½ 64½ September..... 1.90½ 54½

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS IN BRIEF

Interesting Items From All Sections of the State.

CULLED FOR QUICK READING

News of All Kinds Gathered From Various Points Throughout the Keystone State.

South Altoona hopes to have a big munition plant. West Hazleton has instituted a blue law regime by Sunday closing.

Reading refuses to pay Harry Lamp, dog catcher, for catching puppies. Bridgeport teachers and school janitors were given increased wages.

Not receiving a bid, Altoona school board will haul its coal from the mines. Park view, near Hazleton, is organizing a fire company, after \$10,000 loss. From burns caused by a firecracker, Francis Leary, aged seven, died at Lancaster.

Pennsylvania Odd Fellows can't meet at Oil City in October, for lack of no-tel room there. Accused of passing counterfeit \$20 and \$5 bills, Kivl Sodal, of Ambridge, awaits trial at Erie.

The First National bank of Shenandoah has purchased the Ferguson house block for \$128,000. A counterfeit half-dollar, with the Denver imprint and year 1918, is worrying the Cumberland Valley.

A carload of cows sold by Holman & Graham, Phoenixville, brought as high as \$172 a head and averaged \$102. Mrs. Hefer, aged seventeen, was drowned in Kishicappulas Creek, in Mann's Narrows, while bathing in the dam.

His skull fractured when an automobile overturned, near McKee, Joseph Campbell, aged forty-eight, of Curry, died. Ten cars of armor plate, en route to a Pacific port, passed over the Reading road through Bloomsburg Sunday night.

Mrs. Anna Caldwell, aged forty-five, of Ellwood City, was struck by an automobile driven by Howard Nagel and killed. After thirty-nine years' service in South Bethlehem schools, Principal P. J. Hall, of the High school, has been dropped.

The Lehigh Valley Coal company has raised the retail price of fuel for Hazleton's domestic consumers ten cents a ton. For operating an automobile while intoxicated, D. P. Murray, Altoona, is serving thirty days in jail and must pay \$100 fine.

Dennis, a son of Councilman E. J. McAnley, Mauch Chunk, set a trap to catch rats, but to his surprise caught a wily old fox. The summer mission school at Wilkeson college closed after twenty missionaries on furlough and 500 students had participated.

John Televeco was drowned at Hazleton when he leaped from a diving board into a fifty-foot mine cave filled with water. Because of shortage of cars colliers in the Mahanoy district were obliged to suspend operations, throwing hundreds idle.

The ambulance to be presented to Company A, Third field artillery, by Hazleton citizens, was a feature of the parade there. Under the Powell bill, approved by the governor, terms of commissioners of all first-class townships will be increased to four years.

The Lehigh Valley railroad is impressing gate tenders and signalmen into its laboring ranks, and women may take their places. Falling under a car at the No. 7 colliery of the G. B. Markle company, at Jeddo, Bernard Marcowitz, aged twenty-two, was killed.

War-time conditions have out the attendance at Pennsylvania State college summer season for teachers to 645, against 1104 last year. Miss Katherine Mayo, author of "Justice to All," is collecting material for a new volume of stories of the Pennsylvania state police.

Close to 8700 pneumatic-tired automobiles have been granted state licenses on the half-year basis by the state highway department. Northumberland has made complaint to the public service commission against the service of the Northumberland Water company.

The Pennsylvania railroad women's division of war relief, Altoona, has forwarded 200 soldiers' kits to the Ninth regiment of engineers. Instant death came to Charles Fabian, aged six, of Tuscarora, when he fell from an automobile in the path of another, which crushed his head.

Dr. J. B. Tweedle, a veteran Weatherly physician, has shaken hands with every president of the United States from Buchanan to the present time. Bishop Hoban, of the Scranton diocese, blessed the new cemetery of St. Stanislaus' congregation, at Hazleton, at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the parish.

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