The St. John Standard

VOL. X., NO. 61. | EIGHT PAGES | TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1918. | FAIR AND MILD | PRICE TWO CENTS.

A Substantial Check Placed on Enemy; Germans Carry War to United States

GERMANY BRINGS WAR HOME TO UNCLE SAMUEL

Berlin Hopes To Terrorize the Country By Submarine Invasion.

GERMAN PLAN TO DELAY THE TROOPS

By Operating in American Waters, U-Boat Will Try To Aid Hun Army.

Special to The Standard
(By C. W. Gilbert)

Washington, June 3—Germany is bringing the war home to us. This is about the only conclusion the naval authorities can reach upon the scant basis of a few hours sinking of American ships upon the American coast by German submarines. She is trying to terrorize this country, perhaps. Perhaps she has the larger idea in view of interferring with our lines of communication and slowing up our progress into the war. It is impossible to tell until more is done and the scope of the German plan is developed. The hasty sinking of the unsuspecting prey looks like terrorism, a well established principle of German warfare. But the next few hours or the next few days may reveal a concerted attack upon American transports or upon American or Allied supply ships and show the full aim of German naval strategy.

Full Effect Felt

All that is necessary is for Germany to keep up her present threat, constantly sending a few submarines to American waters in order to make necessary the convoying of all American transports and all supply ships in both directions all the way across the Atlantic. There is reason to believe that since the sinking of the President Lincoln, American transports have been convoyed throughout in both directions so that the full effect of a larger range of German U-boat activities has been already felt, so far as troop ships are concerned. Upon supplyships and food ships for the Allies the influence of the latest submarine activities is expected to be greatest. Any increased watchfulness on the part of convoys will mean delay.

It will take longer in the future to make a voyage across the Atlantic and back, "the turn around" as shipping men call it, than it has in the past, how much longer it will be impossible to tell until the full strength of the German submarine campaign on this side of the Atlantic is revealed. It is easy to exaggerate the importance of the present raid. The U-Boats entered waters where they were not expected. They found shipping utterly unprepared for them. They probably took the navy partly by surprise. It is unlikely that they will be able to repeat their present exploit with anything like their present success. Naval officers express confidence in the capacity of the convoys and the patrols to protect shipping.

Program of Terrorizing

Therefore the probable hope of Germany is to slow up our progress into the war by making shipping less effective and perhaps by terrorizing coastwise shipping and coast towns cause a demand for the recalling of American destroyers from European waters for the protection of our vessels and people. The submarine is now more effective as a threat than as an engine for the destruction of shipping. The Germans plan to carry that threat across the Atlantic. Over a sea infested by U-Boats, vessels move slowly in packs protected by ships of war. The process causes great loss of time. By sending the U-Boats here Germany expects to make them lose more time. And if she can send enough U-Boats she probably will succeed in making them lose still more time. Thus the U-Boats are to aid Ludendorff in his effort to win the war this summer.

STEEVES MT. SMALLPOX

Special to The Standard.

Moncton, June 3.—An outbreak of smallpox has occurred at Steeves' Mountain, Parish of Moncton. A case developed in the family of Barrett Lutes and several other persons are under suspicion and quarantined. Dr. L. W. Bourque, chairman of the County Board of Health, visited the locality today and took the necessary precautions against a spread of the contagion.

Dozen Vessels Are Submarined on U.S. Coast by Germans

Large Merchant Steamship Has Battle With U-Boat Off New Jersey—Steamer Carolina Torpedoed and 220 Passengers and 130 Members of Her Crew Missing—Germany Carries War To U. S.

Besides Carolina, Steamers City of Columbus and Herbert L. Pratt and Schooners Edward H. Cole Jacob M. Haskell, Isaac B. Willey, Hattie Dunn and Samuel W. Hatheway Sunk.

New York, June 3—At least one large merchant steam ship gave battle to a German submarine off the coast of New Jersey yesterday, according to members of the crew of the schooner Edward H. Cole, one of the victims of the U-boat warfare. The submarine was the victor in this fight and later the same U-boat destroyed another big steamship, after several hours of firing in the same vicinity.

For twenty-four hours prior to the Cole's destruction at four p.m. on Sunday when seventy-five miles off Highland Light, N. J., the crew saw an unusual amount of wreckage. The sea from this point to the shore also was filled with wreckage, the rescued crew reported.

At least nine vessels, and probably more, have been sunk off the American coast.

Warships Busy

Scores of United States war ships were scouring the waters of the North Atlantic coast tonight in search of the German submarines which made their long expecced attack on shipping in some waters late yesterday afternoon. Out of the reports which swept through the Maritime District after the Associated Press first flashed the news that two cruiser submarines were operating 75 miles southeast of the Highlands of New Jersey, these facts stood out..... the steamship Carolina, of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company has been sunk. Nothing is known of the fate of the 220 passengers and crew of 130 who took to the boats when the underwater craft began shelling the liner.

Other Vessels Sunk.

The schooner Edward H. Cole of Boston, has been sunk by bombs and Captain H. J. Newcomb, of Boston with his crew of ten have been landed here after being rescued from their boat in which they were given an opportunity to escape. The schooners Jacob M. Haskell, of Boston, Isabel B. Willey of Bath, Maine, Hattie Dunn of Thomaston, Maine, and Samuel W. Hatheway have been sunk, but nothing is known of the fate of the crews except that of the Haskell which was rescued. The Savanah schooner City of Columbus is reported to have been sunk but no definite news of her fate hes been received.

The S. S. Winneconnie, 1,800 tons and the schooner Hauppauge, 1,000 tons were also sunk, crews of all the schooners saved.

Fifteen survivors of U-Boat attacks were brought to an Atlantic port tonight on a steamship which picked them up from small boats. Their depositions were taken by government officials and they were held in communication on the steamship which remained at anchor all night.

Were Prisoners.

There were reports that they had been aboard a steamship and two schooners but tthe names of these vessels were not obtainable. It was also said that some of them had been kept prisoner eleven days aboard the submarine and then turned adrift in a small boat. All of them were picked up by a coast liner.

The Atlantic Refiner tanker Herbert L. Pratt was sunk four miles off Cape Henlopen, Del., by a submarine. The crew was landed at Lewes, Del. It was learned authoritatively that no attacks have been made on American transports off the American coast. All ships were held in ports along the coast, however, as a precaution. There were reports that fifteen vessels had fallen prey to the raiders but there was no confirmation of them.

Fear for 350 Persons.

Some fear was felt for the safety of the 350 persons aboard the Carolina, a vessel of 8,000 tons, running between Porto Rico and an Atlantic port. An S. O. S. call sent by the steamship at 7 o'clock last night said she was being shelled by a German submarine and that passengers and crew had taken to the boats. Officers of the company assume she was sunk but have no definite information to that effect. They place her position at the time she was attacked from 125 to 150 miles southeast of Sandy Hook.

They have every hope that the boats full of passenger will be able to reach shore even if they are not picked up by some passing ship, which is considered highly likely. The passenger list of the Carolina was not available here, but it was known that among them were several American gradates of the officers' training school conducted on the island. The Savannah line officials said they were without confirmation of reports that the City of Columbus, a vessel of 5,432 gross tons, had been attacked. She left Savannah Friday under command of Captain Diehl and was due in Boston this morning. She was a sister ship of the City of Athens sunk off the Delaware coast last month in collision with a French warship, with heavy loss of life. While the details of naval operations were withheld it is known that a fleet of submarine chasers are busy on the coast.

FREDERICTON GIRL, ASLEEP MANY HOURS, PUZZLES EMPLOYERS

Fredericton, June 3.—A mystifying malady has come upon Miss Edith O'Ree, daughter of Charles O'Ree of this city, who is now overseas. The young lady, who is employed as a domestic for Mrs. Albert Kitchen, appeared to be in her usual good health when she retired for the night, Thursday, at her place of employment.

Friday morning she failed to awake from her sleep and she could not be aroused. She slept peacefully until 2 p. m., Friday, when she woke of her own will. She got up and went about her work. Friday evening she did not feel comfortable and started for the home of her aunt in Wilmot alley. She reached the door and fell into the hallway. She was placed in bed at 10.30 and immediately dropped off into a sleep. She slept until 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, when she awoke and remained awake for a period of ten minutes.

She dropped off again and remained in that state until yesterday afternoon, when she was aroused for a few minutes. Sleep again overcame her and she slept until 11.30 this morning.

During her waking hours the young girl, who is about nineteen years of age, talks rationally and takes nourishment. She complains of having pains in the head, but otherwise seems to have no particular illness.

Dr. McNally has been on the case and, from his observations, believes it to be a case of hyseria and if left alone the patient will recover and be all right again. Such cases are not common, and this is the first of this peculiar nature known here.

NIGHT REPORT MOST HOPEFUL FOR ONE WEEK

London, June 3.—"Tonight's report is the most hopeful since the beginning of the battle. For the first time since last Monday it can be said that the enemy gained no ground during the day," says Reuter's correspondent with French headquarters in France.

"On his westward—facing front in the direction of Paris, where attack and counter-attack followed with quick succession until late in the afternoon the German gains were at least counter-balanced by French gains.

"In the centre the enemy has extended his front along the north bank of the Marne, which is still bounded by the towns of Chateau Thierry which was evacuated some days ago, and Verneuil."

London, June 3.—Field Marshal Haig's report tonight from British Headquarters, France:

"Hostile raids were repulsed during the night by French troops east of Bailleuil.

"The number of prisoners captured by us in last night's successful operations is 288. We also captured a German anti-tank gun, in addition to thirty machine guns and several trench mortars.

"On the remainder of the British front there is nothing of special interest to report."

MANY HOUSES DESTROYED IN NOVA SCOTIA

Whole District of West Dublin, Lunenburg County, Threatened.

Halifax, June 3—Forest fires in Queens and Lunenburg counties are raging and have spread in towards settlements, destroying a number of houses while others are threatened. Within four miles of Liverpool at least ten houses have been destroyed in addition to much valuable forest properties. In Lunenburg county the whole district of West Dublin is threatened.

Four houses have already been destroyed. Nearly all the men of the districts are fishing in the Newfoundland Banks and women, children and old men, assisted by volunteers from other parts of the county are fighting the fire desperately to prevent the wiping out of the entire Dublin settlement.

CASUALTIES

Ottawa, June 3—Today's list of 107 casualties reports eight Canadian soldiers killed in action, seven died of wounds, six died, five presumed to have died, one died whilst prisoner of war, four prisoners of war, one escaped from Germany, one wounded and missing, two missing, sixty-five wounded, two gassed, two suffering from burns and five ill.

The list:

Infantry.

Killed in action:
P. Francis, Milton, N. B.

Wounded:
C. W. Grant, Baker Settlement, N. S.
F. N. Stevenson, North River, P. E. I.
J. Barnister, Cornelltown Road, N. S.

Services.

Died of wounds:
E. W. Walsh, Yarmouth, N. S.

Forestry Troops.

Missing:
Lieut. D. R. MacDonald, St. John, N. B.

NO MORE CLASS B

Ottawa, June 3—Order sent out by the Military Service Council is to registrars not to call up any more B. class men. All that are needed for the present have been secured.

The militia department wants to remind all officers of the permanent force who are qualified for service in class 1 under the M. S. A., that they must report for duty at once and be prepared to revert to the ranks.

HOT IN BOSTON

Boston, June 3—Today and yesterday were the warmest of the season, the mercury soaring to 92 officially. There were several heat prostrations.

Teutons Make Little Progress and Paris Not Now in Danger

The Last Three Days Have Been Marked By a Rapid Slowing Down of Third German Blow—Enemy Substantially Checked Along the Whole Front and Worst Is Thought To Be Over.

Relatively Slight Further Gains Likely To Be Confined To Territory Between Oise and Marne Rivers—Meanwhile Germans Probably Planning Another Blow on Weakest Spot They Can Find in Line.

(By Frank H. Simonds).

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New York, June 3—The end of the first week of the third German drive is marked by the announcement of a substantial check of enemy along the whole front. This coincides exactly with the experience of earlier drives in Picardy and in Flanders, and barring an accident, always possible in war, it seems safe to say that for the moment the worst is over, and that the present German offensive drive with relatively slight further gains will be pinned down between the Oise and the Marne as the Picardy drive was pinned down between Noyon and Arras. To use the phrase of Foch two months ago, the German flood again appears dammed.

Second Blow Due Soon.

But it is essential to recognize that a second German blow is now almost inevitable. The highest estimate of German divisions used in the present attack does not pass fifty (about 600,000 men), and it is a matter of common agreement that at least an equal number are available for a new drive wherever the German high command may choose to put them in. And we may safely guess that the German blow will be delivered against that portion of the line which has been most weakened to meet the present emergency.

With the pause in the present operation comes the opportunity to analyze a little the meaning of three unmistakable successes scored by the Germans in the first ten weeks of the campaign of 1918. It is plain that we are now in a transitional period between the war of position, which endured from the close of the first battle of Ypres to the opening of the second battle of the Somme and a war of movement, comparable with the campaign from Liege to the Marne It is manifest that the Germans have devised or developed a method of attack which seems bound to transform the whole character of operations at the present time.

Allies Impressed.

German successes so far analysed and weighed by comparisons with the previous efforts in three years of trench warfare have made a profound impression upon the allied mind. It is impossible to escape the fact that a wave of pessimism and depression has followed the several advances made by the Germans. Yet in the larger measure this has been due to the fact that we are still thinking in terms of trench warfare, of a war of position, while the character of the war has changed.

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ENEMY SUFFERS HEAVY LOSSES

German Right Wing From the Marne To River Oise, West of Soissons, the Scene of Powerful Enemy Attacks, Which French Are Meeting Successfully and With Great Gallantry.

By Wilbur Forrest.
(Special Cable to the New York Tribune and St. John Standard.)

With the French Armies Between Soissons and Rheims, June 3.—Greed for more territory is causing the Germans to continue to play a game of decidedly open warfare. A mad gamble—with a "win big or lose" policy. The German right wing from the Marne to the River Oise west of Soissons has been the scene of powerful enemy attacks in the past forty hours. The French have been fighting with extreme bravery against greatly superior numbers. A few miles to the southward, still on the right flank, the enemy chose the valley of the River Ourcq for violent operations. Here again he found his progress blocked and suffered heavy losses. The same heavy pressure which the Germans are bringing to bear against the French and British forces opposing his right wing are being repeated against the French and British forces on their left wing. America is beside her French and British allies in this big battle with which the Germans are trying to decide the fate of the world. Aside from this statement little more can be said at present. America will have to be patient and wait for the details from official sources.

The Epic Battle.

The epic battle is going on at this moment up and down the great enemy salient which dips on the map down from west of Soissons to the Marne and up again to historic, battered Rheims. Rheims has not been defiled by the Boches' army boots, although the Boche massed his principal effort on his entire left flank Saturday against Fort Pompelle on the railroad southeast of Rheims.

The weight of numbers again this time, charging behind their tanks, told momentarily until a dashing French counter-attack with cold steel retook the fort, four tanks and more than two hundred prisoners. Simultaneously the Germans assaulted on the north and northwest of Rheims, throwing, however, more weight to the southeast in an effort to encircle the city. All his attempts failed.

Heavy Fighting.

While the main attack on the left wing was progressing, heavy fighting was taking place southwestward towards the Marne where the enemy met solid opposition again with the heaviest losses.

While the greatest activity has been on the flanks, the extreme centre

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VIOLENT GERMAN ATTACKS END IN TOTAL FAILURE

Battle in France Resumed With Great Intensity During the Night.

FIGHTING FIERCE ALL DAY MONDAY

French Capture Favorolles, Mont Choisy and Huns Lose Heavily.

Paris, June 3—The battle in France was resumed with great intensity during the night and the course of the day, according to the war office's announcement this evening. The Germans, with fresh troops, attacked between the Oise and the Ourcq with redoubled violence.

"The Germans have been checked west of Soissons," continues the statement.

"We recaptured Favorolles.

"In the region south of Ville-en-Tardenois, the Franco-British troops maintaind all their gains north of Champlat.

"For the fifth time we captured Mont Choisy. All the enemy's attempts between the Oise and the Aisne, notably north of Moulin-Sous-Touvent and Vingre, failed.

"Between the Aisne and the Ourcq the Germans made desperate efforts to penetrate the Villers-Cotterets forest from the north and east. Our troops heroically sustained the shock of the enemy attacks and broke their advance, inflicting sanguinary losses on them."

At End of His Rush.

With the French Army in France, June 3—(By the Associated Press)—The allied troops feel that the enemy has reached the virtual end of his rush. The ground is now given up only when allied commanders consider it useless to hold it and when combats occur they are fought on a much more equal basis than heretofore.

The troops have never lost confidence in the most serious moments of their retirement in their ability to prevent a breach in the line, and now, with British and French reinforcements arriving rapidly, the morale of the allied armies is higher than ever before.

The Germans, at the beginning of the offensive, followed out a system of filtering through the allied lines. Bodies of picked troops would find their way through thin portions of the line and then would open fire on the allied troops from the rear. This feature of the offensive is now giving way in most places to attacks in massed formation. The enemy has found it impossible to carry out the first manoeuvre since the allied troops have received reinforcements.

OCEAN LIMITED LEAVES RAILS

Locomotive, Mail and Express Cars Go Off at Nashe's Creek and Train Delayed Eight Hours—None Hurt.

Special to The Standard.

Moncton, June 3—The Ocean Limited was derailed at Nashe's Creek about one o'clock this afternoon and was delayed between eight and nine hours. The engine and mail and express cars left the rails, but very little damage was done to the rolling stock. No passenger coaches left the rails and no one was injured. The track was somewhat torn up. An auxiliary was sent out from Campbellton to effect repairs.

The delayed train was expected to reach Moncton about one o'clock in the morning.

IRISH PROCLAMATION

Dublin, June 3—(By the Associated Press)—The Lord Lieutenant issued a proclamation tonight asking for 50,000 voluntary recruits, and thereafter 2,000 to 3,000 monthly to maintain their Irish divisions.

The first call is to men eighteen to twenty-seven years of age, and special inducement is offered of legislation to ensure that land shall be available for the men who fight for their country.