

SUBS. AT WORK OFF JERSEY COAST

Total of Fifteen American Vessels Are Believed Sunk HAVOC WROUGHT AMONG SHIPPING ON ATLANTIC COAST; AMERICAN DESTROYERS IN SEARCH OF SUBS

Many U.S. Ships Sent to Bottom Last Night; Those Destroyed May Total Fifteen, New York Hears; Coast Well Defended, and U. Boat Depredation Not to be Feared

NEW YORK, June 3.—(Bulletin).—One steamship, one schooner and two or three other vessels have been sunk off the Jersey coast by a submarine.

The ships were attacked some time during the night, according to information which was received here. Details were not immediately available. The port authorities barred the departure of outgoing ships this forenoon.

It is presumed here that the submarine or submarines are now being dealt with by American destroyers.

One of the ships sunk was the Edward H. Cole, a sailing vessel. It was asserted in shipping circles that it was possible that as many as six additional vessels were destroyed, not including those known to have been sunk.

COAST IS PROTECTED

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Navy Department later announced that it had received an official report that three American schooners had been sunk off the coast by enemy submarines.

If the German admiralty expects to find the American ports unprotected because a great force of American destroyers has been concentrated in the war zone around the British Isles, it is mistaken, naval officials say. While the anti-submarine craft in the war zone are in large numbers, the protection of the steamer lanes on this side of the Atlantic has not been overlooked, and it is said there are adequate forces in home waters to meet them. Recurrent reports of German submarines on this side of the Atlantic have been closely examined by the Navy Department during the last week. Reports of one German submarine near the Virginia Capes were current in Hampton Roads Saturday night. It was said navy flying boats, submarine chasers and other anti submarine craft in that district immediately went to sea in search of the raiders.

MAY BE FIFTEEN SUNK

NEW YORK, June 3.—Information received at the Maritime Exchange here indicated as many as fifteen vessels have been sunk.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Naval officials said that up to the time the Associated Press dispatches, telling of the destruction of American shipping off the New Jersey coast by German submarines were received in Washington, the navy department had no information of the presence of enemy raiders in home waters.

The submarines undoubtedly were looking for American transports. Having been checked in the war zone, the German admiralty apparently has concluded to carry the submarine warfare to the doors of America in hope of stopping the flow of troops which will turn the balance against the Central Powers on the western battle front.

Chatham, Mass., June 3.—A report is current on the Cape that a ship has been torpedoed off Nantucket Shoals. No official confirmation of the report is obtainable.

BAY CLOSED Providence, R.I., June 3.—Narragansett Bay was closed to outgoing vessels this afternoon by order of the commandant of the naval station at Newport.

A DENIAL Boston, June 3.—It was stated at the office of the commandant of the first naval district today that there was no truth in the report that a vessel had been sunk by the submarines off Nantucket.

WEATHER BULLETIN. London, June 3.—An area of high pressure with its centre near the great lakes covers a large portion of the continent and fine weather prevails throughout the Dominion. Forecasts. Moderate to fresh west to north-west winds, fine and moderately warm. Tuesday. Moderate winds, fair, not much change in temperature.

tucket shoals. The office investigated thoroughly a report that a transport had been torpedoed. The port of Boston was closed at noon today. Narragansett Bay had been closed earlier and every precaution against the appearance of German submarines on the New England coast was taken.

Among the many reports received here today, was one that a German submarine, after sinking four vessels off the New Jersey coast, was captured and was being taken into New York. Local navy officials denied any definite knowledge of the matter.

Not A Surprise. Rumors of the presence of German submarines off the American coast have been current for the past two weeks, the reports telling of one or more having been sighted in southern waters. The attack upon American shipping almost at the entrance of New York harbor is taken to mean that Germany has at last inaugurated a submarine campaign to break up transport of troops to France.

Within the last week a South American ship arriving here brought reports of the presence of two German submarines in the vicinity of Bermuda. The reports that 45 vessels had been sunk seem to indicate the presence of a number of submarines and that the enemy has inaugurated

an attack in force. Two submarines attacked the Edward H. Cole, according to the commander of the vessel, Captain Newcomb. They appeared simultaneously, one on each side of the vessel, and signalled the captain to heave to.

The commander of one of the submarines then boarded the schooner in a small boat, and gave the crew 10 minutes to leave the ship.

The crew took to their own boats immediately, and the German sailors then planted bombs on the vessel and blew her up.

Just before the explosion occurred, an American steamship appeared in the offing, and the other submarine gave chase. The last Captain Newcomb saw of the steamer she was making off at full speed.

The crew of the Edward H. Cole was subsequently picked up by an auxiliary naval vessel and brought to an Atlantic port last night, and then sent here by train. They were taken in charge by naval officials.

The auxiliary vessel carrying the Edward H. Cole's crew was pursued by the submarine, but escaped by taking refuge in the Atlantic port.

TWO MORE Washington, June 3.—Besides the Edward H. Cole, the names of two other ships sunk have been reported to the navy. They are the schooners Jacob S.

Moscow Placed in State of Siege as Result of the Revelations

MANY ARRESTS MADE Anti-Soviet Cossack Forces Continue Their Agitation Against Bolsheviks

NATION IN DISORDER

A counter-revolutionary plot, which involves a large part of Russia, has been discovered in Moscow and Petrograd. A state of siege has been declared in Moscow, and many arrests have been made by the Bolshevik government. Some important railway lines and junctions have been captured by mutinous Cossack-Slavak troops while in the south the Kuban and Don Cossack districts threaten revolt. The food situation in Northern Russia is said to be serious now that the Ukraine is in German control, and the Kuban and Don districts are being harassed by counter-revolutionary organizations.

BOLSHEVIKI HANGED London, June 3.—The president of the Bolshevik commissars in the Don Cossack territory has been hanged by anti-Bolshevik Cossacks, according to a letter dispatched from Moscow. He was the chief organizer of the Cossack movement against General Kaledin.

CONSULS BARRED Moscow, Wednesday, May 23.—The Chinese government has informed Foreign Minister Tchitcherin that it regrets that it is unable to admit Russian consular officials in China because the soviet government has not been recognized by China.

The legation here has been instructed not to discuss the matter, but to confine itself to commercial relations. This has caused some surprise to the Bolshevik government because last January China proposed that Russia send an unofficial relations to Peking, and because relations had been very friendly.

PROTEST TO FRANCE Moscow, Wednesday, May 23.—(By the Associated Press.) Foreign Minister Tchitcherin has protested to France against the further retention of Russian troops on French soil. The protest declares that Russia's neutrality makes it imperative that Russian soldiers be immediately removed from France.

A division of more of Russian troops have been in France since 1916. The Russians, however, never took any active part in the fighting, and have not been mentioned in official reports recently.

RAILWAY Moscow, Wednesday, May 23.—The Germans are building two temporary railways in northern Finland. One line runs eastward toward Kem, on the Morskans railway in Russia, and the other northeastward from a rail end in Finland toward Petsamo Bay, which is included in the strip of the Morskans region which Russia is preparing to cede to Finland.

Haskell and the Isabella D. Willey. OFFICIAL REPORT. Washington, June 3.—A Navy Department statement, announcing the sinkings, says: "The Navy Department has been informed that three American schooners have been sunk off this coast by submarines."

The steamship Bristol, arriving at New York this morning reported that the four-masted schooner, Edward H. Cole, was sunk by a submarine at 6:30 p.m. Sunday, 50 miles south-east of Barnegat, N. J., and that the Bristol rescued the crew and brought them to port.

"It also rescued the crew of a sunk. The Bristol reported that she encountered a submarine 38 miles off Barnegat at 4:30 p.m. Sunday, and that the two submarines were operating in that locality."

"The steamship Grecian reported that the schooner Jacob S. Haskell, was sunk by a submarine by a German submarine in the same general vicinity at noon, Sunday. The crew was rescued. By Courier Leased Wire.

"It was also reported that the Isabella D. Willey was shelled by submarines. Captain Newcomb of the Cole stated that his vessel was attacked (Continued on page two.)

ALLIED OFFENSIVE MANOUVRE COMING

France Looks to Her Leaders to Sustain Their Past Reputations—Equilibrium Restored on Most of the Section of the Front

By Courier Leased Wire. PARIS, June 3.—An Allied offensive manouvre is predicted by Le Matin and The Petit Parisien. They express the conviction that Generals Foch and Petain, who proved themselves good offensive men in subordinate commands will display the same qualities in the supreme commands of the Allied and the French armies.

All the newspapers, according to a Havas agency review, believe that the equilibrium seems to have been re-established on all points of the front, and that fluctuations are growing less in extent.

The German assaults are still furious and violent, while the French resistance is fierce and energetic, with numerous strong counter-attacks. Sunday, the French held the enemy in check and even forced him to withdraw from some points.

FRENCH OFFICIAL Paris, June 3.—The French held the Germans everywhere last night. The enemy losses were heavy. The French took prisoners, the war office reports. The French counter-attacks along the whole front between the Ourcq and the Marne, and made progress at several points. A violent German attack on both sides of the river between Chateau Thierry and Paris, was broken up by the French.

The statement follows: "Our troops continued their counter-attacks during the night along the whole front between the Ourcq and the Marne, and gained ground at several points. A violent German attack, delivered on both sides of the road between Chateau Thierry and Paris, was broken up by the French fire southeast of Bourches. Everywhere else the French maintained their positions."

"The losses suffered by the enemy in these actions were heavy. The French took hundreds of prisoners. BRITISH OFFICIAL London, June 3.—The British last night gained ground slightly in a local operation on the northern side of the Flanders salient, the war office announces. Nearly 300 prisoners were taken.

The statement follows: "Successful local operations were carried out by our troops last night in the neighborhood of Vian Berquin and Merris. Our line has been advanced slightly at these points, and 193 prisoners and a number of machine guns and trench mortars have been captured by us. Our casualties were light."

"Successful raids resulting in the capture of 20 prisoners, three machine guns and a trench mortar were carried out by us also southeast of Arras, north-west of Lens, and west of Merville."

"A hostile raiding party was repulsed south of Villers-Bretonneux."



"STOP LOOKING AT YOURSELF FOR A WHILE AND YOUR CAUSE WILL GROW."—Columbus despatch, Ohio.

HUNS PUSH ECONOMIC INTRIGUE INTO ASIA

Are Buying up all Available Crops, And Placing Orders For Years Ahead—Seek Control of Roumanian And Ukrainian Harvests

By Courier Leased Wire. London, June 3.—The Germans steadily are pushing the tentacles of their economic control far into Central Asia where they are buying up available crops, including cotton, and placing orders for many years ahead, says the Daily Chronicle. The foundation of these developments is in the German control of Roumania and the Ukraine.

Control of the Roumanian and Ukrainian harvests would provide solution of her food problem, the Chronicle adds, with a complete thanks to her unlimited access to central Asia have little further trouble with any but tropical raw materials. "Her eastern policy can only be undone adequately by the Allies after they have achieved victory, but more attempts ought to be made now to frustrate present developments."

Annual Gain of Population in Germany Gives Way to Serious Loss

ALLIED LOSS IS SLIGHT German Birth Rate Declines, And Sickness Becomes Prevalent

BRITAIN IS GROWING

London, June 3. (British Admiralty per wireless press)—The drain of manpower, the fall in the number of births and the loss of the population through sickness and underfeeding is felt more severely by the Central Powers than by the people of the Entente. Where the annual gain of population in Germany, in Austria and Hungary has given place to a serious loss, peoples of the Entente have suffered a very small diminution in comparison.

Germany's total population has so far remained at about the same figures, gains balancing losses. The rate of increase has not been affected at all. As the war grows this growing disparity in the loss of population between the Central Powers and the peoples fighting them is likely to increase. If the war goes on into next year, the population of the German Empire on which reliance was placed for the enlargement of Germany's prosperity and industry for repaying the injury to trade and commerce after the war will have lost 10 per cent of the number and a still greater proportion of its industrial strength.

The German Empire which in June 1919 should have had seventy two millions of people will have no more than sixty-four and a half millions, many as a whole will have five per cent less population than when the war began. Of those that have been killed the greater number were men in the prime of life and energy whom Germany could lease spare. By deaths in the battle zone, the German Empire has lost 3,000,000 men. The birth rate has sunk to such a figure that by next year the number of births will have fallen to what they would have been had there been no war by three and a third million of children.

In the same period the annual number of deaths among the German civilian population has, owing to the stress and anxiety of the war and owing to sickness and disease which have been aggravated by hardships and food troubles, increased by one million over the normal. But this is perhaps to be regarded merely as a woodcut, and no great biological loss. Much of mortality among children and among the civilian population as a whole has been caused by the way in which the food supply of Germany has been mismanaged. In the interests of the land holders and the farming class, and to the detriment of the poor, the land holders and farmers have prospered while the poor in the towns have gone short of bread and potatoes.

On the other hand, because of the liberal separation allowances and the high wages, the vital conditions of the working classes in Great Britain have been better since the war than when the war began. By next year the German empire will be 7,025,000 lower in population than it would have been had the war not taken place. The vitality of the peoples of Austria and of Hungary has suffered even more. This, perhaps, was to be expected. The peoples of Austria will be eleven per cent poorer in number next year than if the war had never taken place. They will be eight per cent lower in numbers than they were in 1914. Hungary will be still worse off. It will have a population nine per cent lower than before the war, and 13 per cent lower than if there had been no war. As the war continues, so will these losses increase.

Meanwhile, despite the losses which England has suffered in the war zone, the British population has been growing. By the middle of 1918 this population will be only 2 per cent lower than it would have been without the war. Great Britain, in 1919, will have a larger population than in 1914.

CANADIAN WINNER

By Courier Leased Wire. New York, N.Y., June 3.—Arthur Spencer of Toronto, American amateur champion bicycle rider, easily defeated Bob Spear and Frank J. Kramer in a \$1,000 match race at the Volodrome yesterday.