THREE YANKEES SLAIN BY U-BOAT

Gunner and Two Sailors on Chincha Killed During Fight

EXCHANGE 30 SHOTS

Submarine Was of Large Type and Mounted Two Five-Inch Guns

Washington, April 30.

A. S. Edwards, Augusta, Ga., member of the gun crew, and two members of the ship's crew were killed March 21 when the American steamship Chincha had a running fight with a large enemy submarine.

The U-boat, after thirty shots had been exchanged, was forced to submerge, the Navy Department announced today. The Chincha had her first experience with U-boats when she was attacked January 18.

The submarine was sighted on the afternoon of March 21, says the Navy Department, and about two minutes later both the Chincha and the diver began firing. The fourth U-boat shot struck the Chincha aft and killed Edwards and two members of the ship's crew.

E. D. Arnold, chief boatswain's mate, in charge of the armed guard, said the submarine was of a large type, having two conning towers and mounted two five-inch guns.

Thirty shots were fired in all before the diver submerged. Some of the diver's shots burst close by and over the stern, where Edwards was stationed.

The first encounter, on January 18, described by E. E. Nordquist, who was then in charge of the armed guard, lasted for about an hour, and the submarine was of the same type, with two conning towers and mounting two five-inch guns. The diver appeared twice, twenty-nine shots having been fired at her on the second appearance, when she headed away from the encounter, evidently in distress. Nordquist said in his report that it was the largest submarine he had ever heard of.

The men who sighted the submarine and are mentioned in the report are E. E. Nordquist, Superior, Wis.; Elmer D. Arnold, Carmel Ind.; Allen Seth Edwards, killed, Augusta, Ga., and Jack Welman, Box 1A, Castalia, O.

General Pershing's Men Await Fight Order

Continued from Page One

cate his lair. And my! But he could shoot. He was considered a prize target for every American sniper in the neighborhood. He had a very ingenious sniping roost, too.

"Following the battle of Seicheprey we thought that hunting the Huns along the American front would be a new outdoor sport. And it was more sport than the training game, anyway.

"I hunted a lot when I was home, but if anybody had told me two years ago that I would be hunting men in Europe I would have laughed at him. But it is different when you find it your duty. I winged my first German on St. Valentine's Day and a week later I got another.

"My idea is that every American soldier ought to cop at least five boches to keep up his record. Then if the boche gets you there is the satisfaction of knowing you have done your bit.

"That is the only way to shorten the war.

"Well, this 'Black Fritz' became a terror, owing to his accuracy and the secrecy of his location. Aviators finally reported a sniper's pit, but we watched the place for hours with no result.

"A young German, who couldn't have been more than sixteen, was seen squatting on the top of a trench day after day. He would wave his hand and have a great time. None of our fellows wanted to shoot him. They felt it a pity to pot such an innocent schoolboy.

"I never saw such a kid in the front lines. Our fellows called him 'Foolish Fritz' because he took such silly chances. It seems that 'Black Fritz' got careless when he saw the kid getting away with it.

Total Imitation of Foolishness

"One day my attention was directed to the wreck of a German airplane near the enemy's front line, which had been left where it fell. I kept my glass on it and pretty soon I saw 'Black Fritz's' head. Ping! I had clipped him right between the eyes. Never will I forget his high forehead and the way his blond hair was combed.

"Boche snipers wear headgear with a narrow slit in it across the eyes, through which they can see. Also they wear breastplates which remind you of the armor you see in the old mansions over here.

"When 'Black Fritz' bobbed up I suppose he thought it was a brave thing to look around. He must have thought he was up against a lot of blind men. It is bum dope to be paddling down the river Styx.

"The foolish kid hasn't shown himself since, either. In fact, there has been no more sniping in that vicinity. Well, there is one more notch on my record. Some game!"

LIONESS ON PORCH

Plucky Man Tried to Kill Animal With Small Gun

A lioness mysteriously entered Los Angeles early one morning recently.

She left with equal mystery. Apparently she left intact, for there is nothing to indicate that the great spring drive in Boyle Heights resulted in any casualties.

The lioness was observed first reclining in the glare of an arc light at Folsom and Mot streets. Later she was reported wandering about in several Boyle Heights backyards.

Henry McGee, 3536 Folsom street, returning home, found the big cat sitting on his front porch. He entered the house through a rear window. Then he fired several shots from a .22-caliber revolver. The lioness roared several times, completely drowning the reports of the artillery, and disappeared in a weed-covered lot. Patrolmen Hickey and Bauer hunted the lioness with rifles a few minutes later, but could not locate her.

DEER ARE TAME

Protected by Law Unless They Destroy Crops

In the north end of Bellows Falls, Vt., near a community called Brockway's Mills, there is a herd of twenty-two deer so tame that the entire herd is frequently seen together. They have been in the same locality several weeks and get a portion of their living on alfalfa.

They are protected by law unless caught destroying crops, when they can be shot. So far they have done their feeding at early morning before the farmers are up. The county game warden, there recently shooting dogs which were found chasing the deer.

WAR CARTOONS FURNISH SEVERAL BROAD REASONS FOR BUYING BONDS

ROGERS in New York Herald ··· A LITTLE MORE OF THIS ···

WESTERMAN in Ohio State Journal··· FOR WHOM? ···

PAGE in Nashville Tennessean··· BARRAGE ···HELP HIM ADVANCE

FIVE MORE "USAACS" CITED FOR BRAVERY

France Awards American Ambulance Men War Crosses for Heroic Work

Washington, April 30.

Five additional American army ambulance men have been awarded the French War Cross and cited for bravery, according to word received at the surgeon general's office.

The honor men are First Lieutenant Otis P. Dobes and Privates Charles V. Tompkins, Richard H. Baker, James T. Jones and John W. Wood.

The decorations have been forwarded to the War Department to be transmitted to the State Department with the request that they be retained there until Congress authorizes their acceptance.

War crosses were awarded to 132 Massachusetts troops for bravery in action. Some of the heroic deeds for which Americans were decorated are translated from the French citation as follows:

Chaplain John R. DesValles: "With extraordinary heroism and exceptional devotedness to duty under uninterrupted fire and at the constant risk of his life he did not cease to tender aid to the wounded, and he encouraged to renewed efforts the men who we weakened in hard fighting."

Chaplain in Trenches

Chaplain Walton S. Danker: "At the time of the attack, particularly noteworthy was the devotedness and spirit of sacrifice with which he attended the sick and wounded and bestowed the last rite to the dead. Facing the enemy from April 2 to April 14, particularly on April 10, 12 and 13 he remained in the frontline trenches encouraging the men during the clash."

Private Joseph J. Gannon: "With exceptional courage and devotedness on April 12, volunteering to accompany a comrade to an advanced post during the attack, he held the enemy in check with a machine gun and prevented the advance until his comrade, Corporal Russel A. Hoyt, was killed and he himself seriously wounded."

Sergeant John B. Bourgeois: "With calmness, judgment and bravery, on April 12 he held his post after the commander had been killed and repulsed the enemy by organizing and leading a counter-attack on the advanced trenches."

Sergeant John T. Courtney: "With calmness, courage and spirit of sacrifice, on April 10, he volunteered to cross the shelled area to carry a wounded comrade more than fifty meters under a violent bombardment."

Risked Life for Comrade

Private Edward F. Fitzgerald: "With calmness, courage and spirit of sacrifice, April 10, under a violent bombardment he rescued a comrade buried by shell fire and stood to his task until mortally wounded."

Chief Musician Ralph N. Dawes: "With the finest qualities of courage, bravery and devotedness while commanding the regimental litter-bearers April 10, 12 and 13, he was exposed constantly to enemy fire, running through the open terrain to first-line trenches seeking wounded. He served as litter-bearer, replacing exhausted and encouraged the men to renewed efforts by his fine example. He remained at his post twenty-four hours after receiving an order of relief."

Second Lieutenant Allen J. Dexter: "With remarkable courage and complete devotedness to service on April 12 and 13, exposed repeatedly to enemy fire, he continued to work twenty-four hours after being wounded with shrapnel and until he collapsed at his post."

Private Glenn Hill: "With calmness and courage on April 12 and 13 he had hardly reached his company and learned of the order to counter-attack given to a neighboring detachment, when he voluntarily joined it and killed two of the enemy with his bayonet."

Private Nicholas Waskewich: "With courage and remarkable devotedness on April 10, when he was attacked from the rear and wounded while throwing grenades in front of him, he held his position and remained in action until relieved."

Corporal Henry F. Caron: "With courage and remarkable devotedness on April 10, when mortally wounded, he passed the remainder of his grenades to his comrades, saying, 'I can't use these; you go to it.'"

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GERMAN OFFENSIVE HALTED FOR POSSESSION OF YPRES

Continued from Page One

Ecke (two miles northwest of Meteren) is in flames.

German Drive Held Up

Although the mighty assaults of the last twenty-four hours on the Flanders battle front were marked by extraordinary violence, the Germans have failed to advance their lines anywhere and losses that they suffered were called "very heavy" by Field Marshal Haig in dispatches to the War Office. The German attacks were extended all the way to the positions held by the Belgian army—along a front from fourteen to sixteen miles.

The Germans were trying to fling back the British flank from the hill positions southwest of Ypres, but their efforts all ended in failure, and when darkness brough an end to the fighting the field of combat was covered with German corpses and the German lines were just where they had been in the morning when the assaults began.

The combatative lull continues upon the Picardy battle front east of Amiens, but the shelling has been very heavy on both sides. Sharp local attacks were delivered on the southern flank of the German salient. The Germans tried to force their way over the Ouse River, but were thrown back.

It was a noticeable fact that the German War Office did not make a single claim as to ground gained nor did it mention their attempted efforts to throw back the Allied lines along the Franco-Belgian frontier.

The Germans have used fifteen divisions, or approximately 180,000 to 200,000 men, in their attacks around Ypres on Monday, according to the war correspondent of the Times.

German Claims

The reverses met by the Germans yesterday were among the most important since the Flanders battle started. The German high command had evidently given orders to take the Anglo-French height position southwest of Ypres at any cost in order to break through to the plain south of the Ypres-Poperinghe Railway and compel the evacuation of the Ypres salient. Their signal failure must have been a severe sting to the military pride of the Prussians.

The German official statement merely said that "on the Flanders battle front from midday on artillery fire was revived." The capture of 7100 prisoners, fifty-three cannon and 235 machine guns since the storming of Mount Kemmel was claimed.

Mutual cannonading north and south of the Avre was reported by the French War Office.

YPRES MAY BE YIELDED, WASHINGTON FORECAST

Washington, April 30.

Actually fighting with their backs to the wall, the British and French in Flanders are making a defense comparable to the bravest in history, army men here said today. That they will be able to halt the boche before Ypres appeared to experts almost incredible, but that, in any event, he will get this vantage point only at the price of thousands of wasted lives, was their view. The Allies are losing many men, it is true. But the German casualties now are mounting out of proportion, particularly in view of the creeping gains of recent days.

This gave military men today their main encouragement. Will the boche be content to hurl his men up against such resistance as he has met about Ypres? Some military men thought not, but suggested he might turn his attention elsewhere to improve his lines if Ypres was not bagged quickly. The most likely thing, however, appeared to be that the Allies would be forced to yield some further territory, fighting as they go and making the new territory costly for the Teuton.

There can be no mistaking, army men said, that the Ypres struggle is one of the most serious crises of the war. And it is being on so much man-power that replacement of troops is a big problem.

This replacement is largely up to America, which is counted on in the long run to furnish a preponderance of forces which will overwhelm the boche hordes.

It is known that the American troop transport record has been beyond original plans, but that the maximum has not yet been reached. This, it is expected, will be touched in the next few weeks.

In addition to grabbing as many ships as possible, economizing on space of those already in use and cutting out nonessential shipping to turn it to troop shipping, the War, Navy and Shipping Departments are making great efforts to shorten the "turn around." Dockage facilities abroad are improving constantly, and this helps shorten the round trip.

An investigation of conditions at one embarkation point, undertaken recently, showed that apparently too many cooks are spoiling the broth, so efforts are now being directed to more unified control there.

ARTILLERY FLARES UP, SAYS BERLIN REPORT

Berlin, April 30.—The German War Office statement Monday reads:

On the Flanders battlefront from midday on the artillery fire revived. The booty taken since the storming of Mont Kemmel has increased to more than 7100 prisoners, including 181 officers, fifty-three guns and 233 machine guns.

Between La Bassee Canal and the Scarpe, as well as north of the Somme, there has been lively reconnoitering activity on the part of the English. Strong partial attacks made by the French against Hangard wood and the village were sanguinarily repulsed. Forefield engagements occurred at many points on the remainder of the front.

On the eastern bank of the Meuse a thrust into the French trenches brought in some prisoners.

KAISER MAY ATTEMPT TO STIR UP TROUBLE

London, April 30.

The only scraps of news tending to bear out the rumors of a Russian counter-revolution so far, are the reports from Zurich regarding the arrest of M. Putiloff and Baron von Dem Bussche-Haddenhausen's strange wireless to General von Mirbach.

A Zurich dispatch says it is learned from Petrograd that M. Putiloff, president of the International Bank at Vicinitradsky, has been arrested on a charge of financing a monarchist revolution. Putiloff is said to have escaped.

The British Admiralty has made public a wireless dispatch from Berlin stating that Bussche-Haddenhausen, the undersecretary for foreign affairs, sent a wireless to Mirbach, the new German Ambassador to Russia, asking him to report concerning the rumors of a monarchist restoration in Petrograd.

Bussche-Haddenhausen said he had received a letter from Petrograd, dated April 12, stating that a monarchist proclamation was imminent and that Michael Rodzianko, Michael Alexieff, Alexander Gutchkoff and Paul Milliukoff were in Petrograd. These four were identified with the Kerensky regime.

Authorities agree in view of dispatches regarding Trotsky's attempt to reorganize a Russian army, that Germany would be greatly interested in stirring up trouble in Petrograd, possibly going so far as to back the monarchists. The Kaiser may even have a finger in the mess.

The presence of Allied representatives at the Moscow meeting tends to confirm recent reports that Trotsky was "coming around to the side of the Allies," which is the most favorable news from Russia in a long time.

CZECH MASS-MEETING DEMANDS END OF WAR

London, April 30.—A great meeting was recently held at Prague to protest against Count Czernin's denunciation of Professor Masaryk and other Czech leaders. The meeting was attended by all the Czech Deputies of both Parliaments and the Diet, the Bohemian representatives of the Czech University and Academy and by workmen and peasants.

The Jugo-Slavs were represented by twenty-four Deputies, including their president, Doctor Korosec, and M. Kresic, as the official representative of the Serbo-Croatian coalition. The Polish club sent a message of sympathy.

The meeting was opened by the president of the Bohemian Union, M. Stanek, who declared the gathering was a new manifestation of the desire of the whole Czech-Slovak nation for independence.

He charged "the German feudal Czernin" with attempting to deceive the world about the unanimity of the Czechs and denounced the Germans and Magyars as being guilty of provoking and prolonging the war to their imperialistic desires and their refusal to give the Slavs independence.

The Croatian Deputy, Doctor Pavic, speaking in the name of the Jugo-Slavs, promised fidelity to the Czechs as their brothers.

ESCAPE DEATH DUTY

Special Concession Made for American Soldiers Abroad

The French Ministry of Finance has recently adopted a rule which will protect the funds of American soldiers who give their lives on her soil, according to information recently received by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York from its French branch office. The French Government collects very heavy death duties from the French estates of all persons who die in that country, and, according to the strict letter of the law, this would apply also to soldiers of foreign armies killed in action who happen to have deposited part of their pay or other funds in banks within French jurisdiction.

The injustice of this proceeding on the part of American soldiers who are fighting for France as well as for their own country was admitted by Premier Clemenceau, and as a consequence an arrangement for protecting the estates of those who lose their lives has been entered into with the consent of the French Government. Under this arrangement, as soon as official news of a soldier's death is received from his commanding officer, any money he has on deposit in France may be transferred by cable to an American bank—in the case of the Guaranty Trust Company, from its Paris branch to its New York branch. It will thus escape the French death duty, and be immediately available to be remitted to his heirs at home.

MAKE PLANS TO AVERT PAPER MILL STRIKE

Controversy Is First Mediation Task of New National Labor Board

Washington, April 30.—Plans to avert a general strike of paper-mill workers called for tomorrow have been taken to the National War Labor Board at its first working session, with William H. Taft, former President, presiding.

T. P. Dodge, president of the International Paper Company, announces on behalf of employers that any settlement of the wage dispute agreed upon by the board would be acceptable to the manufacturers. Representatives of paper-mill workers told the board the strike could be prevented if assurances were given the men that they would receive substantial increases in wages.

Action was deferred until after a meeting today of representatives of employers and workers with the Federal Trade Commission, which is working on a new scale of paper prices to be effective May 1. The prices will depend largely on the new wage scale, and the commission will ask the mill workers to continue under their present arrangement until a new scale can be determined consistent with a fair price to be charged for paper, with the understanding that the increased wages will be retroactive to May 1.

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USED PIANOS IN DEMAND

British Paying Big Prices for Second-Hand Instruments

The great excess of demand over supply in the piano trade of Great Britain has resulted in dealers virtually circularizing whole districts in the hope of finding a few people who are willing to sell their pianos. Many families, it is said, are constantly receiving offers for their instruments from dealers entirely unknown to them. With a greater demand for pianos than ever before, due to so many people earning war wages, and not only a curtailed domestic piano production, but imports of instruments almost entirely stopped by Government regulation, used pianos of all sorts and conditions are bringing unheard-of prices.

According to Consul Harry A. McBride, of London, the greatest demand comes from the provincial manufacturing and munitions centers, where wages have had such a marked increase since the war started. In connection with the curtailed domestic production, he explains that the wood and wire formerly used in pianos are now required for airplanes, and that many of the piano manufacturers have given over their plants to the making of airplanes or airplane parts.

Second-hand baby grand pianos, which are said to be the most in demand, are now selling for as much as $510, though a few years ago they brought when new only about $365. Old second-hand upright instruments, which when new sold in normal times for about $420, are now sold for $250 or thereabout.

CONSERVATION ALL ALONG THE LINE

We have become accustomed to the idea of conservation by the consumer, and we have come to know something about conservation by the manufacturer and in trade practices. There still remains a broad field in which waste is possible, and to which measures of saving may be applied. A movement has been projected through conference of many of the agencies interested by which there may result a reduction in the waste of threshing wheat. One authority states that in the State of Kansas alone there is an annual waste in thrashing of over 2,000,000 bushels. The amount of the wheat crop lost to the nation, according to some authorities, may run from 1 to 10 per cent. The grain threshing division of the United States Grain Corporation, cooperating with county threshing committees throughout the nation, is undertaking to solve this problem of waste at the source. There is a fundamental idea in conservation, one which calls for the sympathetic cooperation of every one concerned.

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