

AMERICAN DESTROYERS ON PATROL SERVICE IN THE STEAMSHIP LANE

(By Associated Press.)
BRITISH PORT-BASE OF THE AMERICAN FLOTILLA, Via London, June 6-6:40 p. m.—The American destroyers have completed their first month of active service in the great war. They have been favored with excellent weather, which is a big factor in anti-submarine warfare. Most of the time they have had sunny skies and smooth seas, with just enough squall and storm to put their seamanship to the test. The favorable weather conditions made their task of learning the technique of anti-submarine warfare much simpler and easier.

The American boats are assigned to work hand in hand with the British squadrons, being virtually assimilated into the British naval machinery here. A destroyer is usually out from four or five days and then returns to port for two or three days, while coaling and loading supplies. Thus every American sailor gets at least half a day shore leave practically every week.

The Americans take their turn with the British boats in all routine work of patrol and convoy. The work, although largely routine, is interesting, and the Americans have never yet found time hanging heavy on their hands. The lookout must be constant and eyes must be trained to an unbelievable degree of keenness. The young Americans take zealously to this business of finding the periscopic needle in the nautical haystack and daily reports of submarines sighted, of observations made, of wireless warning sent broadcast, show that the American boats are already making an average of results almost as satisfactory as the long experienced British boats with which they are operating.

There has been no actual battle as yet between an American destroy-

er and the enemy, although several reports show that U-boats have been sighted and have been compelled to beat a hasty retreat to the depths of the sea.

An assignment to convoy a liner "from home," that is, from an American port, is regarded as an especially choice morsel. A trans-Atlantic liner which sights the American flag approaching to escort her to land never fails to respond with a great waving of flags and handkerchiefs from her decks and there is a fine exchange of wig-wag signals in lieu of hand-shakes. Several American liners can already testify to the vigilant work of the American destroyers as convoys. Occasionally a fortunate liner finds herself being escorted to port by American and British destroyers side by side, circling about her like twin sisters, a visible sign of the new alliance.

The American boats were ready for duty the minute they arrived. This was something of a pleasant surprise for the British naval men. It had been expected that some time would be necessary for certain installations and fittings, but the Americans had everything in readiness and were at once assigned to work.

Shore leave is generous on the American ships, and the American sailor is constantly in evidence in this village, in the countryside roundabout and in a nearby city where more metropolitan pleasures are available than in the restricted limits of this little place. The people of the towns have taken the American sailor and his strangely hearty ways right into their hearts. The American sailor seems always to have money, which is not so strange when it is considered that his rate of pay is considerably

higher than that of the British tar. "The American gets a dollar every time we get a shilling," is a common expression among the admiring British seamen. One of the American sailor's favorite ways of showing his opulence is his habit of always traveling first class on the railway which takes him from the village up to the city, a trip of a few miles. The extra cost is only a few pence, but the unheard-of idea of a common sailor traveling first class strikes the populace as a startling and audacious undertaking worthy the best traditions of American extravagance.

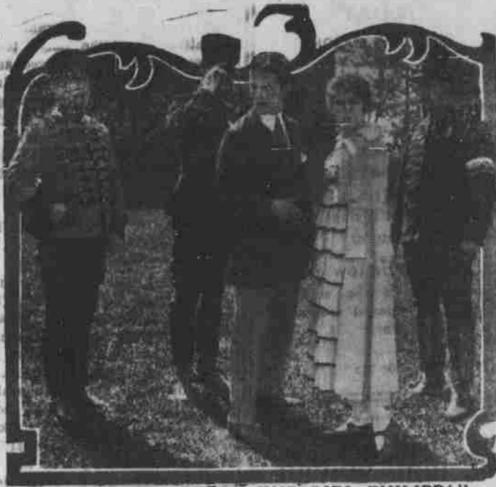
Local tradesmen who expected to find the visitor an easy mark soon learned their mistake, however, for he is seldom fooled twice and quickly learns to demand money for his money.

Tea time now has an American flavor. In all the little inns and shops and farther afield, even well into the wonderfully green countryside and along the cliffs, which remind the seamen of the Pallades along the Hudson anchorages, one may any afternoon find groups of British and American sailors drinking their tea and swapping yarns in true seamanly fashion. The American quickly acclimates himself to the afternoon tea habit and finds it an amiable and satisfactory substitute for other things, with plenty of opportunity for confidential chats with his new allies on a thousand and one subjects which his active mind has been turning over since his arrival here.

There are other places where one may almost always find groups of blue-jacketed Americans. One is the local cemetery in a green wood atop the cliffs where are buried many victims of the German submarines whose graves are kept green by the visitors.

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Matinee, 1:30; Night, 7:15 and 9:15
The Picture That Broke N. Y. Theater Records



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Admission, Night, 10c-20c-30c
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TOBACCO COMPANY STANDS SHARE OF CARRYING WAR TO EUROPE

The tobacco interests are not only willing, but anxious, to bear their full share of the expenses incurred by the war.

The John Bolman company, San Francisco branch of Liggett & Myers Tobacco company, has just subscribed to \$100,000 worth of Liberty Loan Bonds through the Anglo & London, Paris National bank of San Francisco, and has made an offer to all of its employees, men and women, to carry for them any amount of these bonds that the employee feels he or she can pay for in 100 weeks. They will carry the bonds for employees at 3 1/2 per cent (the interest rate of the bonds themselves.) Payments are arranged so that 50c per week will purchase a \$50 bond in less than two years.

The company feels assured that this action, taken not only to assist the government in the sale of bonds, but to make it possible for a large number of its employees to purchase bonds under more favorable terms than the government can offer, will

result in tens of thousands of dollars being subscribed by employees of this company.

Furthermore, the company has notified its employees that it will arrange to take care of the families or dependents of those enlisting in the army or navy during the period of such service, by way of paying all or part of their present salaries as may seem equitable—all circumstances considered—and in any event, will see that positions are open for them at the expiration of their service, at salaries not less than they now receive.

This company has insured the lives of all of its employees absolutely free of charge, such insurance to expire with the termination of employment. On this point the company has notified its employees that termination of employment by enlistment in the army or navy will not cancel the insurance policy, but instead, that that the full amount of insurance will be carried for each employee during his term of army or navy service.

GOLD AND SILVER MOVING TO ORIENTAL COUNTRIES

(By Associated Press.)
 SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The largest gold shipment to leave San Francisco is en route to the Orient. This includes six million dollars in gold for Japan and one million for China and India.

For Associated Press news read the Bonanza.

WAGES IN HOLLAND ARE INCREASING

(By Associated Press.)
 THE HAGUE, Netherlands, June 7.—How considerably wages have risen in the Netherlands during the war, side by side with the rising cost of living, is shown by figures just published by the central bureau of statistics. In the building trade increases are shown varying from 12 to 26 per cent. In the clothing trade wages have risen by 10 to 20 per cent, and piece rates by about 10 per cent, while increases varying from 7 to 42 per cent are shown in the bakery business.

Wages of farm hands, as a rule, have risen by 12 to 40 per cent. Seamen at Rotterdam are receiving 14 to 26 per cent more, not taking into account war bonuses. In the painting and decorating trade piece rates have mostly risen 40 to 70 per cent, and in one or two cases 100 per cent and more. Merchant marine engineers engaged in the general cargo traffic have since July, 1914, obtained wage increases varying from 25 to 100 per cent, while the increases in the coastal service vary from 22 to 75 per cent.

Application No. 4323
 Notice of Application for Permission to appropriate the Public Waters of the State of Nevada

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of February, 1917, in accordance with Section 59, Chapter 149, of the Statutes of 1915, Kansas City-Nevada Consolidated Mines company, a corporation of Bruner, County of Nye, and State of Nevada, made application to the State Engineer of Nevada for permission to appropriate the public waters of the State of Nevada, such appropriation is to be made from Le Beau Creek, at a point in the NW quarter of SW quarter, Sec. 15, T. 14 N., R. 25 E., M. D. R. & M., unsurveyed. From dam Sec. 2419, T. 14 N., Ranges 28 and 29 E., M. D. R. & M., bears S. 82 degrees 14 minutes W., 260.5 chains, by means of a dam, and three cubic feet per second is to be conveyed to the NE quarter, SE quarter, Sec. 15, and NE quarter SE quarter Sec. 14, T. 14 N., R. 27 E., M. D. R. & M., by means of pipe line, and these used for power, mining, milling and domestic purposes, from March 1st until October 31st of each year for irrigation; water not to be returned to stream.

Date of first publication May 17th, 1917. Date of last publication June 14th, 1917.

W. M. KEARNEY, State Engineer.

DISASTROUS AIR RAID ON ENGLISH COAST

(By Associated Press.)
 Germany's air raid Tuesday over eastern England was a costly one. Of 18 aircraft which participated in the bomb dropping excursion, only ten of them got away.

From the outset of the journey from Belgium across the British channel over England and on the return trip the Germans at all times were hotly engaged by British aviators. Two machines of the invading flotilla were shot down near the British coast after bombs had been dropped killing 12 persons, and injuring 36 others. The other 16 planes were given battle high over the water by ten British naval air men, who destroyed two more and hurled down into the sea four others.

Likewise German submarines have met with hard usage at the hands of American and French armed merchantmen. One of the underwater boats is reported to have been sunk by gunners on an American steamer operated by American naval gunners after a long duel in which the submarine fired 35 shots and the American vessel 25. The last shot of the American crew is believed to have reached its mark as the submarine rose out of the water and then disappeared.

The French steamer Arenouque also gave battle to a German submarine which was trying to approach her in a heavy sea. Four shots from the steamer sent the U-boat scurrying beneath the waves.

From the North Sea to the Franco-Belgian frontier the entente allies and the Germans are engaged in artillery duels, which are especially violent around Dixmude and between Steenstrate and Hetsas and in the region of Wyszchate south of Ypres.

On the north bank of the Scarpe river to the east of Arras the British have captured German trenches over a front of about a mile and made 162 prisoners.

The Germans are heavily attacking the French troops between Soissons and Rheims, but except on one sector they have everywhere been repulsed with heavy casualties.

North of the Chemin des Dames, some French elements were captured by the Germans.

Again there has been lively fighting in the air between the British and Germans, in which eight enemy machines were shot down and other others driven down out of control. The British lost 7 machines.

In the Austro-Italian theater the Italians have been forced to give ground before violent attacks by the Austrians south of Jamaino, near the head of the Gulf of Trieste. The Vienna war office claims the capture of 271 officers and 6500 men in this fighting.

All along the front the Austrians are heavily shelling Italian positions with the Italians replying vigorously.

Eighteen British merchantmen were sunk by mines or submarines last week, as compared with 19 the previous week, according to a British admiralty report.

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CROP CONDITIONS IMPROVING FAST

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—Food crops made good progress generally during the last week. Reports in the national weather and crop bulletin said winter wheat showed excellent growth throughout the principal wheat growing area, spring wheat continued to make favorable growth, and corn, in spite of rather unfavorable conditions. Early potatoes are in good condition in the south and planting of potatoes continues in most of the northern states. Greatly increased acreage in beans is reported.

Rice is doing well in Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas and a large acreage has been planted in California.

Weekly reports to the department of agriculture show prices of new potatoes continue firm despite increased shipments, heavy supplies of home grown strawberries, over supply of onions with prices lower, twice as heavy supplies of early cabbage as last year, the peach and watermelon crops opening a week earlier than last year and heavy shipments of lettuce.

VERMONT FALLS SHORT

(By Associated Press.)
 WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—The governor of Vermont reports the state's total registration at 27,650, indicated possible exemptions, 13,234; state's estimated eligibles, 34,826.

CODE TELEGRAMS FORBIDDEN

(By Associated Press.)
 CHRISTIANIA, June 7.—The sending of code telegrams is now forbidden in Norway, and the only languages allowed are the Scandinavian, French, English and German. In telephoning only the Scandinavian languages may be used, and wireless messages to ships at sea may only be sent by the authorities.

CAMP FOR DESERTERS

(By Associated Press.)
 THE HAGUE, Netherlands, June 7.—A camp for troublesome German deserters is to be established at Brunsum in the province of Limburg. The wooden huts will provide accommodation for 500 persons. That there are very undesirable elements among these visitors the frequent cases of theft and like offenses clearly show; hence the latest government measure.

WILL RAISE A HUNDRED MILLION FOR RED CROSS

(By Associated Press.)
 ST. LOUIS, June 6.—Advertising clubs of 32 cities at a session of the associated advertising clubs of the world, yesterday pledged publicity for the campaign to raise \$100,000,000 for the Red Cross and to finish the campaign for the Liberty Loan.

EVERY AD



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DOUKHOBORS WILL NOT GO TO WAR

RUSSIAN RELIGIOUS SECT THAT IS ETHICALLY OPPOSED TO WARFARE

(By Associated Press.)
 PHOENIX, Ariz., June 7.—Three hundred Russian colonists, trans-Caucasians, settled near Glendale, nine miles west of Phoenix, declined to register Tuesday. They are members of a religious order, the Molokans, a branch of the Doukhobors, and had taken a vow against warfare.

The entire colony, men and women, came to the city clad in their ceremonial robes and after consultation with the officials of the state council of defence and the federal authorities, decided not to register. They prepared a sworn statement which was forwarded to the government stating that they had left Russia to avoid just such a thing as this registration.

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