

"If It Happens In New York It's In The Evening World"

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

PERSHING ORGANIZES FIRST FIELD ARMY GERMAN-IRISH PLOT FRAMED IN THE U. S.

NEW YORK RED CROSS DRIVE CLOSE TO EIGHT MILLIONS BEFORE END OF SECOND DAY

Blast of Whistles and Chime of Bells Makes the Announcement at 3 P. M.

MANY BIG DONATIONS. Every Section of City Covered in Enthusiastic Campaign to Swell Fund.

When a blast of whistles and a crash of church bells startled the city at 3 o'clock to-day it was to carry the announcement that in two days New York had contributed \$7,899,950 to the Red Cross Second War Fund.

Up to 5 o'clock, when the various teams met for daily luncheon and report in the Chamber of Commerce, the second day's total stood at \$4,709,294. Of this the thirty-one teams raised \$2,166,592, the Corporations Committee \$2,492,610 and the House to House Committee \$63,635.

Darwin P. Kingley's Team No. 13 carried off the honors for having secured the largest amount of subscription—in this instance just one, Cleveland H. Dodge gave \$500,000. John D. Rockefeller's Team No. 24 was second with \$267,342.

Among the large donations recorded were

- Oliver H. Payne, \$250,000. Harry Payne Whitney, \$100,000. Mrs. Nicholas Brady, \$20,000. National City Bank, \$250,000. Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, \$500,000. Henry L. Doherty & Co., \$150,000. J. P. Morgan (additional), \$25,000. Guggenheim interests, \$675,000. Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, \$40,000. Ogden Mills, \$100,000. Mrs. Howard Pratt, \$25,000. Judge W. A. Moore, \$25,000. J. W. Mackay, \$25,000.

Up to noon to-day and before the second day's results were given out at the luncheon of the team captains, New York's revised figures showed a total of \$4,857,610 for the first day. This amount was distributed among the boroughs as follows: Manhattan, \$4,604,459; Kings, \$126,019; Queens, \$190,101.50; Bronx, \$29,000; Richmond, \$33,000.

The spirit of sacrifice marking the Red Cross drive is spreading from counting house to the city's curbs. To-day John Ullmann, representing the 5,000 members of the Public Hackmen's Association, notified Red Cross executives that next Saturday they would devote 25 per cent. of their receipts to swelling the Second War Fund.

There was a constant stream of applicants to sign a 10 per cent. one-day agreement at committee headquarters. Those who arrived too late to be classified with the various businesses with which they should have been listed, will be included in the last day drive—May 27.

"We have received May 27 for an

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DUTCH HOLD SHIPS IN PORT

All Steamships Prohibited from Sailing. THE HAGUE, May 21.—The Dutch Government has prohibited the sailing of all Dutch steamships from Dutch ports. Sailing vessels and coastal fishing craft are excepted from the ruling.

GERMANS AND SINN FEINERS HERE PLOTTED IRISH REVOLT TO BE FINANCED BY BERLIN

U. S. Agents Uncovered Evidence Partly Responsible for Round-Up by British.

ARMS BY SUBMARINES. Uprising Planned for This Time. When Teutons Expected to Have Channel Ports.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Evidence of plotting between German and Irish agents in this country for an uprising in Ireland has been uncovered by United States Government agents and is partly responsible for the recent arrest of Irish leaders by the British Government.

The uprising was set for about this time, when the Germans had planned to reach the channel ports after their great drive in France and it was believed England would be thrown into confusion by the German advance.

This evidence, which may be made public soon, is understood to show definitely that Irish leaders, mainly Sinn Fein sympathizers in the United States, have been in touch with German representatives who agreed to furnish money to finance a rebellion in Ireland and possibly to send arms and ammunition to Ireland by submarines or blockade runners.

There was even some discussion of the chances of sending German soldiers to take part in warfare on Irish soil.

Ireland was to be freed entirely from British influence if possible, and the Germans counted strongly on the Irish trouble to divert Great Britain's attention from the fighting in France and at the channel ports at the very time when it would be most necessary for the country to keep calm to prevent a German invasion.

Information concerning these plots has been gathered by several investigating agencies of the United States Government and turned over to the State Department, which forwarded it to the representatives of the British Government.

Negotiations were allowed to proceed for some time in hopes that more of the plotters would be rounded up finally and the arrests are believed to have been ordered by British officials at this time because it became known that an open outbreak was imminent.

It was hinted to-day that a number of Sinn Fein sympathizers in the United States are under watch for further developments in the Irish plot. The secret system of negotiations had been in progress for several months, it is understood. This tends to confirm the statement from London that the series of arrests several days ago had no direct connection with plans to conscript the Irish.

Some information was obtained from Germans now held in internment camps in this country. It was made plain here that the United States Government's interest in the Irish plots is solely to prevent Germany by this method from attacking co-belligents of the United States, and that this Government is

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PLANE FLIES OVER BIER OF RESNATI UP FIFTH AVENUE

Roses and Lilies Dropped From Air on Italian Flyer's Funeral Procession.

Showers of lilies and roses sifted down from a leaden sky upon Fifth Avenue this afternoon and the drone of a giant Caproni biplane's engine gave strange antiphonal to the wailing numbers of Chopin's Funeral March.

The body of Capt. Antonio Resnati, late of the Royal Italian Flying Corps and killed at Mineola Field last Friday by the crashing of a Caproni machine which he rode, passed slowly up to St. Patrick's Cathedral for the final offices of the church.

Never had Fifth Avenue seen a funeral cortege such as this, where, following the grim simplicity of such events behind the battle line, the great man made bier of the air hovered over the body of the flying man on its last journey and strewed the path with flowers. Behind the caisson which carried the great bronze casket marched mourners from military and civil life in a cortege twenty blocks long.

One hundred and fifty men of the 25th Aero Squadron formed a guard of honor from the flying field at Mineola, where Capt. Resnati's body had lain since his death, to the Long Island railroad station in that town. The funeral train arrived at Pennsylvania station in New York at 2:30 o'clock and there Capt. Doherty, of the U. S. Signal Corps, acting as marshal, organized the funeral procession.

Fully 5,000 persons were massed outside the station and along 32d Street to Fifth Avenue, as well as the length of the avenue to the Cathedral, the curbs were packed five deep with spectators.

The caquet was carried by pallbearers from the Aviation Corps to the street caisson which waited at the 32d Street entrance to the station. A broad American flag was draped across the entire length of the caquet; at either end Italian flags were crossed. On top of this, following the Italian custom, the dead aviator's uniform and cap were laid. The whole was covered by rich floral wreaths and sprays of lilies.

Behind an escort of mounted police, the caisson, drawn by four black horses, started down 32d Street to Fifth Avenue. Directly behind marched the first platoon of the 25th Infantry Regiment, guns carried at the "reverse," and the Regimental Band.

A brother of Resnati, who lived in Boston, and twenty representatives of the Allied Governments followed on foot. A hundred officers of the Aviation Corps, from Mineola Flying school, all in uniform, marched behind these mourners, each man with crepe on his arm.

The second battalion of the infantry, followed by the 10th Cavalry of the Republic—the 10th Cavalry of many battles, brought up the military division. Behind these were members of the Sons of Italy and many other societies of the city. Mr. Lavella and Mr. Sorrento, Papal Delegate to this country, in the richest robes, met the body at the doors of St. Patrick's. While the organ played "The Star Spangled Banner" the caquet was carried down the main aisle of the Cathedral to a bier. The funeral service followed.

U. S. AVIATOR KEEPS UP FIGHT AFTER BULLET BREAKS A LEG

Flyer, Probably Charles J. Biddle, Unstraps Himself and Crawls to Allied Line as Shrapnel Bursts Around Him.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, May 21 (United Press).—An American aviator—a captain from the region of Philadelphia—fought the Germans over the lines east of Ypres, with his leg broken by a machine gun bullet, until his engine was disabled.

Descending in No Man's Land he unstrapped himself from his seat and crawled into a shell hole.

A German battery, firing at his disabled machine, scored a direct hit and smashed it. The Captain, surrounded by bursting shrapnel, dragged himself from crater to crater until he reached the Allied front lines, near the juncture of the Belgian and British armies.

The aviator was taken to a hospital, where he is reported doing well.

The foregoing probably refers to Captain Charles J. Biddle, who was reported in a Paris dispatch received yesterday to have been found by scouts in No-Man's-Land with a bullet through his leg near his wrecked machine. He had previously been reported lost after a fight with a German.

AMERICAN PATROL SCATTERS A STRONG GERMAN FORCE; MANY BATTLES IN THE AIR

Creeps Across No Man's Land and Comes Back Without Sustaining a Loss. [AMERICAN REPORT]

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, May 21.—The official communique, issued at American Headquarters last night, says:

"Except for artillery firing on both sides in various sectors, there was nothing new to report to-day."

WITH THE AMERICANS IN PICARDY, May 20 (United Press).—An American reconnaissance patrol penetrated the German wires to-night. The patrol crept across No Man's Land, at a point where the lines are about 200 yards apart. In the distance the shattered church tower and the jagged walls of other buildings in Cantigny stood like ghosts in the moonlight.

A strong German patrol suddenly attempted to surround the Americans, but scattered when the latter opened fire. The American patrol made its way back without losing a man.

Aerial activity continues day and night along this front. Bombs were dropped near an American hospital, but no one was injured. The barking of anti-aircraft guns, the breaking of shells in the sky and the hum of airplane motors is almost constant.

This morning the American artillery shelled German positions and the Germans made only a slight reply.

HAIG'S TROOPS HOLD GAINS AGAINST COUNTER ATTACKS; GUN BATTLES ON MANY FRONTS

Successful Raids by English Army Follows French Victory Yesterday in Flanders. [BRITISH REPORT]

LONDON, May 21.—Successful British raids in Flanders and Picardy, active German artillery firing in Flanders and near Arras, and the repulse of a German attack on the western portion of the Flanders front were reported by Field Marshal Haig today.

This report, following the brilliant success yesterday of the French troops who are co-operating with the British in Flanders gave a cheering aspect to the news from the front. The French in this operation advanced along a 4,000-yard front in the Luce region, penetrating the German third line positions and taking 400 prisoners. The poilus advanced their lines to the west slopes of Mont Kemmel and have seriously menaced the German hold on this immensely important stronghold. No attempt was made to push forward to a great depth, but all the objectives were gained and the Allied position rendered far more secure.

Following is the text of to-day's report from the War Office: "A successful local operation was carried out by troops of the Surrey Battalion yesterday evening northwest of Merville. A recaptured in

(Continued on Second Page.)

200,000 AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE FIRST FIELD ARMY ORGANIZED ON BATTLE LINE

All Seasoned Soldiers Who Have Long Been in France—Gen. Liggett Likely to Command, With Menoher Leading a Corps.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—America's first field army—approximately 200,000 men—has been formed in France. It is understood to consist of two army corps of three divisions each with Col. A. W. Bjornstad as Chief of Staff.

Brigading of American troops with the British continues. Presumably men of the National Army are the ones used to take their places with the British. Forming of the field army is accomplished by use of seasoned troops which have been in France for a long period.

Army officers here believe that Major Gen. Hunter Liggett, being senior, will command the field army, and Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, who has been commander of the Rainbow Division, will command one of the army corps.

The present arrangement, according to information here, is provisional in order to try out plans of organization. Changes may be made in the size and arrangement of the unit and also in the commanders. Field armies, it is pointed out, are not of uniform strength, but are rearranged from time to time as strategic considerations dictate. For offensive operations a field army generally is augmented by the addition of several divisions.

Both field and corps commanders are expected to receive the rank of Lieutenant General by act of Congress when Pershing makes his recommendations.

The American division, of which it is understood there will be three to a corps, consists of 30,000 men. In addition, each corps has some 10,000 "corps troops"—aero squadrons, signal battalions, field artillery, cavalry and pioneer regiments and heavy artillery—making each corps approximately 100,000 men.

The present rate of flow of American troops to France shows that 200,000 Yankee soldiers will be transported through the war zone during the month of May.

The improved shipping facilities will provide for the transportation of an additional 250,000 men across the Atlantic in June. The plans for the movement of this great body of men in June have been fully worked out and every possibility of failure has been guarded against.

At the present rate of troop movement, Christmas will be celebrated "Over There" by 2,000,000 American fighters, a large number of whom will have been in Europe long enough to have received final training and to have taken their places in the fighting front.

America's military effort on the front in France may equal that of Great Britain soon. Unless the British army is greatly reinforced in the next two or three months it is likely that by Aug. 1 the number of United States troops in France will closely approximate the size of Haig's forces now facing the Germans.

This startling revelation of gigantic strides being made by this country in putting men on the firing line came to-day from authoritative circles. Recent developments both here and abroad have shown that the American army is preparing to take up its bigger role in the war.

Every man who goes will carry his full personal equipment, his rifle, pack, pack carrier, haversack, car-



Maj. Gen. CHARLES T. MENOHER

HOUSE PUTS "DRY" RIDER ON FOOD APPROPRIATION

Would Prohibit Use of Big Fund Unless Liquor-Making From Grain Is Barred.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The House by a vote of 69 to 58 to-day went on record as favoring the stopping of the use of grain and fruit in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages. The legislation came up as an amendment to the emergency food bill offered by Representative Randall of California, prohibiting the expenditure of \$6,100,000 to increase food production until the President has issued a proclamation stopping the use of grain in the making of liquor.

36,677 IN WEEK'S LIST OF BRITISH CASUALTIES

LONDON, May 21.—British casualties in the number of 36,677 have been reported in the week ending to-day. The casualties are divided as follows: Killed or Died of Wounds—Officers, 312; men, 3,315. Wounded or Missing—Officers, 1,241; men, 21,398.

The British casualty reports are still reflecting the recent heavy fighting, although the totals are beginning to decrease. The figure last week was 41,612, the largest of any week since the German offensive began.

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