

# YANKS PENETRATE HUN POSITIONS TO DEPTH OF MILE

## FRANCO-BRITISH TROOPS TAKE UP NEW POSITIONS

German Artillery Active North of Albert and in Flanders Salient, East of Robecq—In Absence of Infantry Assaults, Thundering of Big Guns Only Breaks Lull.

(Associated Press)

Paris, May 29.—The French troops have fallen back to the eastern outskirts of Soissons, where the battle continues with bitterness, the French war office announced this afternoon. Franco-British troops, the statement adds, have fallen back to the heights south and southeast of St. Thierry, where they are holding positions between the Velle and the Aisne canal.

### DEFEAT COUNTER-ATTACKS.

American troops to the west of Montdidier, the French statement says, have repulsed two German counter-attacks against the village of Cantigny.

In the center, continues the war office announcement, fighting is going on with varying success on the heights on the southern bank of the Velle river, where the French troops are bravely and admirably defending their positions.

(Associated Press)

With the French Army in France, Tuesday, May 28.—The German offensive made only slight progress today. Seeing the heavy masses opposed to them, the allies gave way in the center and in some places the enemy crossed both the Aisne and the Velle.

### Fire Increased Locally.

London, May 29.—The German artillery is active north of Albert and in the Flanders salient, east of Robecq, the war office announces. The enemy's fire increased locally east of Arras and south of Lens.

### The statement follows:

"We carried out a successful raid last night southeast of Arras and captured prisoners and a machine gun. A few prisoners were taken by us also during the night west of Merville. A raid attempted by the enemy at Givenchy-Lens-La Bassée was repulsed. A hostile attack upon one of our posts south of the Ypres and the Comines canal was repulsed after sharp fighting. The hostile artillery has been active north of Albert in the neighborhood of Arette, east of Robecq and north of Merville, and has shown somewhat increased activity locally east of Arras and south of Lens."

Lull in Three Zones, (International News Service.) London, May 29.—Fighting on the Aisne battle front has slowed down and only artillery activity and raids were reported by the British war office today.

The lull which has set in exists over the three great battle zones—Flanders, Picardy and the Aisne river. However, in the British army, infantry assaults the big guns are thundering along the line.

The British, though outnumbered five to one, put up a great resistance and repulsed the enemy. They made the Germans pay dearly for every inch of ground. The dispatch declared that the Germans failed utterly to accomplish what they did on the opening day of their drive on March 21.

The German zones were active north of Albert, in the district of Arette and in the sectors of Robecq and Merville on the Flanders front.

French Reserves in Battle. London, May 29.—French reserves have been hurried to the battle of the Aisne, along the Vesle river, putting the brakes on the German offensive which was evidently designed to capture Paris.

The Germans began assaults on a division, it is believed, but finding a weak spot, developed their possibilities to the utmost. It is essential that the Velle valley be held as far as Rheims or the abandonment of that war-torn city will be necessary. There was steadiness on the wings, especially on the part of the bulge of the British. The allies still hold the strategic heights of Soissons, commanding the confluence of the Vesle and the Aisne and the heights south of Verdun.

Thirty-five Divisions Used. On the right flank the British are astride the line-Marne canal, holding the heights flanking along the southwest.

The situation is far from desperate. Allied reserves were brought up in perfect order. The enemy has already hurled thirty-five divisions into the battle. Gen. Foch's problem now is to re-establish the equilibrium of the center. At the Aisne the river the stream was literally jammed with corpses. It is Allied Strategy.

It is Allied military strategy to resist the Germans with a few troops, while preparing for the arrival of reserves.

In the meantime one of the most celebrated of the French army corps has been aligned on the Velle river for the defense of the hills lying to the south of it.

Soissons is fifty-five miles northeast of Paris. St. Thierry is two and one-half miles northwest of Rheims. The fort of St. Thierry is about two miles west of the town.

The allied command perceived when the German offensive began that resistance on the lines of the Aisne would be impracticable and effected a withdrawal toward stronger positions in order to give the reserves time to come up. The enemy found both flanks were holding, however.

The Germans pushed forward as quickly as possible with the troops at their disposal. The allies gave way, fighting hard. Both the French and British troops on the flanks fought with extraordinary courage and succeeded in holding on, notwithstanding the great odds against them. In some places they were outnumbered ten to one.

The enemy now has the Aisne at his back and may find himself in an awkward position when the allied reserves come into action.

## "GET BUSY," UNCLE SAM'S COMMAND



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## OVER 300,000 U.S. MEN AT FRONT

Americans Will Play Vital Part Against New German Drive.

### LOSSES MUST BE GREATER

Enemy Still Numerically Superior of the Allied Forces.

(By David Lawrence.) (Copyright, 1918, by the New York Evening Post Company. Special to the News.)

Washington, May 29.—America will play a vital part in defending the allied line against the renewed German drive, and the public must be prepared for heavier losses than we have hitherto sustained, for the United States has more than 300,000 fighting men at the front. This includes not only the divisions which are commanded by our own officers, but those brigaded with the British army, and the auxiliary fighting lines we have at least 200,000 fighting men in reserve.

Secretary Baker recently announced that the United States had sent more than 500,000 men to France, and it was pointed out that the number beyond that being transported to Europe, but sufficient men have already arrived apparently, so that 500,000 men are available to resist the present offensive. This is heartening news, for it never had been supposed that so many fighting men had reached France. People here generally presumed that of the 500,000 men referred to by Secretary Baker at least a third were auxiliary troops for communications and supply organizations back of the line.

I am permitted to state, however, that our 500,000 fighting men is greatly in excess of what Great Britain sent across the channel into the fighting line in her first year of fighting. Considering that America is 3,000 miles away, the performance is unquestionably the most remarkable case of overseas transportation in history. We have become the third vital factor in the war. We have much more troops than Belgium and unless casualties are heavy, we should take over a great part of the battle line by next autumn. "Transportation continues available in large quantities for transportation of troops, as for the stage of training which our men have reached, I am informed that some of the divisions have been given advanced instruction in the American style of fighting, and are as far along as those that have been in France four and five months. In other words, should the emergency require it, and indications begin to tend that way, the American forces will be relied upon to hold the line at many vital places. Numerical superiority unfortunately is still with the Germans, for it is not thought here that the British have been able to use the interval since the last drive to bring enough men into the fighting line to make up for the heavy losses sustained.

It would be spreading false optimism to say that the same confidence prevails today in the ability of the allies to hold as was manifested when the first big drive began. The disruption of the Fifth British army still remains an aching memory. But, on the other hand, it is true that few army men here believe the Germans have the driving power for an assault on anything like the scale attempted in March. Then there is a disposition to place much faith in the added military advantages of unified command.

When the first German drive began, everybody here was supremely confident. Stories of preparation were so positive that no one believed ground would be yielded. Today, with the experience of the past steadily in mind, no one is making confident predictions or positive statements. There is an undercurrent of feeling, however, that the allies will be able to resist the enemy and push through, though with what loss of territory or men, few experts care to say. They are hopeful, but it is not difficult to observe a trace of disappointment that the interval elapsing since the first drive was not better used.

On the other hand, an impression prevails that the Germans have not been able to use the time to any bet-

ter advantage, as their lines of communication were badly broken at times and casualties were heavy.

## DOWNED ENEMY PLANE WHILE ENGAGING SIX

Gen. Pershing's Communique Tells of Repulse of German Patrols.

(Associated Press.) Washington, May 28.—An addition to Gen. Pershing's communique for yesterday was given out by the war department today, reports that two German patrol attacks on May 27 and 27 were repulsed by American troops. Lieut. Rickenbacker and Campbell, American aviators, downed one enemy machine while fighting six.

"Section B—Yesterday morning three of our planes encountered four hostile planes flying at 3,000 meters in the region of Montsec. In the fighting which ensued, Lieut. Douglas Campbell successfully attacked two of the German machines. Of these one lost both wings and fell. This was referred to in yesterday's communique. In the same encounter one of our aviators was wounded, but succeeded in making a normal landing within our lines.

"Yesterday morning in a sector recently taken over by our troops an American sergeant encountered a German patrol of four men who had entered one of our trenches during the night. In the fighting which ensued our sergeant, although receiving three wounds, succeeded in driving out the hostile patrol, which left grenades and wire cutters behind.

"In Lorraine on the evening of May 26 a hostile patrol attempted to penetrate our lines. It was driven off with loss to the enemy with five killed. Of these one was brought into our lines. One of our men was wounded.

"This morning Lieut. Rickenbacker and Lieut. Campbell attacked a group of six enemy planes and brought one down out of control."

## BAKER VERY PROUD OF PART BOYS ARE TAKING

Says Reports From France Constantly Tell of American Valor.

(Associated Press.) Washington, May 29.—Reports of successful operations by American soldiers are coming to the war department Secretary Baker said today. Details of the action are expected in the regular official communique from Gen. Pershing.

The secretary made this statement when asked to comment on the situation in Europe.

"I cannot comment on the general situation," he said. "We are constantly receiving reports of splendid valor and successful operations by our American soldiers, and I am very proud of the part they are now playing. The details of these actions will appear in the communique from Gen. Pershing."

## MERGING OF EXPRESS COMPANIES BIG SAVING

To People of the United States. Better Service Is Predicted.

(Associated Press.) Washington, May 29.—Saving of millions of dollars and better service to millions of people of the United States was today predicted as a result of the merging under a private corporation with a capital of more than \$30,000,000 of the four leading express companies of the country—the Southern, Adams, American and Wells Fargo. Announcement of the merger was made last night by Director-General of Railroads McAdoo, who formulated the agreement. The combination becomes effective July 1.

The new concern, which probably will be known as the Federal Express company and of which George C. Taylor, now president of the American, will be the head, will bring about economies. It was pointed out today, through the common use of equipment and elimination of unnecessary competition. At the same time, according to Mr. Taylor, employee of the new corporation will receive an increase in wages in many cases.

## LIVELY FIGHTING BETWEEN CZECHS AND GERMANS

Many Huns Killed in Street Fighting in Cities of Laibach and Gratz.

(International News Service.) Zurich, May 29.—Today's reports from Laibach and Gratz tell of lively fighting between the Czechs and Germans on the streets of both cities and of the killing of many Germans.

Laibach is the capital of Carniola and is on the Mur river. Gratz is the capital of Styria, located about thirty-five miles northeast of Trieste. Trieste had been breadless for the last eight days and the Vienna potato ration has been reduced to one pound weekly.

## NEGOTIATIONS FOR EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

London, May 29.—Lord Newton, of Great Britain, is said today to be negotiating with Germany for a wide exchange of prisoners along the line of the Franco-German agreement.

## HOT, SAYS BILLY 'POSSUM

What would you do should I predict snow and blizzards and hailstorms and a fall to zero? You would think I was crazy, and maybe I'd be, so I'll call down a shower to keep snuffing. The weather? Fair tonight; Thursday probably showers and continued warm.

Germany has suggested a meeting at The Hague to discuss all matters of acute difficulty.

## AMERICAN DOCTORS PRISONERS OF GERMANS

(Associated Press.) Amsterdam, May 29.—A Wolff bureau telegram filed in Berlin on Tuesday, in giving an account of the fighting along the Chemin des Dames, briefly mentions that among the prisoners taken from the British were a number of American doctors.

## STRIKES BLOW DIRECT AT GERMAN PROPAGANDA

(International News Service.) Washington, May 29.—Striking directly at the increasing German propaganda in this country, an order of the attorney-general to the federal courts today urged the routing through of criminal proceedings against the disloyal.

While the order applies to all criminal cases, it is apparent that the action of the attorney-general was aimed directly at those taken into custody under the espionage act.

## TWENTY INDUSTRIAL ZONES ESTABLISHED

(Associated Press.) Washington, May 29.—Centers for the twenty industrial zones, established by the war industries board for the manufacture of war materials were selected today. The aim is to have manufacturing plants in each zone use as nearly as possible raw and partly-manufactured materials which are produced in their own zone. The centers are Birmingham, Atlanta, Boston, Bridgeport, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Rochester, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Wilmington, St. Paul, Kansas City, Seattle and San Francisco. In the southwest, Dallas will be the center.

## POLISH WRESTLER HELD AT ELLIS ISLAND

(Associated Press.) New York, May 29.—The report that Wladislaw Zyzanski, the Polish wrestler, claimant for the heavyweight championship of the world, is held in custody on Ellis Island was confirmed today by the federal authorities here. It was stated, it is detained under the United States immigration law. It was announced that the wrestler had been arrested in Boston by United States military intelligence officers, but this was denied by Immigration Superintendent James J. Williams. Wallace, Jr., head of the New York enemy alien bureau, said he had no knowledge of the case, and United States Marshal McCarthy's office made a similar statement.

## Roger Baracca Wins His Thirty-Second Air Victory

Rome, May 29.—Roger Baracca, who achieved his thirty-second air victory,

## AMERICAN ARTILLERY SMOTHERS GERMAN HOST

Brilliance of First "Real Wallop" at the Huns Emphasized in Latest Reports—Bavarians and Silesians Eager to Surrender—Are Taken Prisoners by Scores.

(Associated Press)

With the American Army in France, May 28.—Americans penetrated the German positions to a depth of nearly a mile. Their artillery completely smothered the Germans. The roar of the American guns could be heard for many miles in the rear. Several fires are burning behind the German lines. Twelve French tanks supported the American infantry.

The garrison at Cantigny was all accounted for. The men either surrendered or were killed. Many German dead were strewn over the ground.

Americans are fighting on the heights of the Meuse and on the Woivre plain. The first engagement in which Americans took part was in the sector of the Rhone-Rhine canal.

### Eager to Surrender.

Late reports from the scene of the American victory show that scores of the enemy, mostly Bavarians and Silesians, between the ages of 17 and 50, were eager to surrender. They emerged from caves and dugouts, throwing up their hands and crying "kamerad."

When our infantry rushed Cantigny the greatest resistance came from a crescent of machine guns in woods and bushes which kept up a steady stream of bullets.

The Americans dug in beyond the village and speedily made preparations to resist a counter-attack.

During the afternoon the German artillery opened a feeble bombardment with gas shells and high explosives.

Aerial activity increased. During the drive our observers worked for the time jointly with the French in directing the gunfire. The accuracy of the American artillery was praised by men in the ranks as being for a large part responsible for the victory.

Developments on the other fronts failed to dim the brilliance of the Americans' first real wallop at the Huns. The doughboys apparently took the boches by surprise, following the triple raids by the enemy on Monday.

Germans Stopped Dead. The enemy counter-attack on the new American positions was met by the allied gunners with a hurricane of fire. Waves of German infantrymen were stopped dead and thrown back, leaving large numbers of killed or wounded on the ground.

## EMPEROR WILLIAM SENDS AN OPTIMISTIC MESSAGE

(Associated Press.) Amsterdam, May 29.—Emperor William, who is on the field of battle south of the Aisne front, has sent the following telegram to the empress at Potsdam:

"William (apparently Crown Prince Frederick William) has today attacked the British and French on the Chemin des Dames. The strongly consolidated night, after being subjected to mighty artillery fire, has been stormed by our glorious infantry. We have crossed the Aisne and are approaching the Velle. Fritz, with the First Guards Infantry division, was one of the first to reach the Aisne. (This is evidently another reference to the crown prince). The Twenty-eighth division also has again distinguished itself. The British and French were completely surprised. Our losses are small. Tomorrow we shall make further progress.

"God has granted us a splendid victory and will help further. Greetings."

## PREMIER OF FRANCE GOES TO BATTLE FRONT

(International News Service.) London, May 29.—Premier Clemenceau of France, has gone to the battle front, said a dispatch from Paris today.

It is assumed that the French premier has gone to the Aisne battle front, now the critical field of the struggle.

## PROTESTS AGAINST ALLIED AFTER-WAR BOYCOTT

(International News Service.) Bern, May 29.—German manufacturers, in session at Frankfurt adopted resolutions against an allied boycott after the war. They demand that Germany claim large war indemnities.

## DESTROY HUNS' GAS PROJECTORS

American Artillery Pounds Away Methodically at German Positions.

## AEROS PROVE GOOD "EYES"

Line Extended 150 to 200 Yards East of Cantigny Result Attack.

(Associated Press.) London, May 29.—German troops who counter-attacked last night against the Americans who captured Cantigny, west of Montdidier, were repulsed with heavy losses, reports Reuter's correspondent at the British army headquarters in France today.

(International News Service.) With the American Army on the French Battle Front, May 29.—The Americans have made their first real attack on the Picardy battle front—one of the three big zones of fighting in France—and have won a victory.

The assault was delivered on a front of one and one-fourth miles, south of Grivesnes and west of Montdidier and it carried the boys from the United States into the village of Cantigny.

Not only was the village captured, but the Americans took about 200 prisoners as well.

The capture of Cantigny straightens the allied line in that sector, wiping out a minor salient north of Fontaine. But not alone that, it marks the first important attack by the Americans who have taken their stand with the French in Picardy. It may be the prelude to a big counter-offensive to offset German pressure on the Aisne front.

The Germans delivered counter-attacks in an effort to recapture Cantigny, but all broke down under the fire of the American machine guns and cannon.

With the American Army in France, May 29.—By methodical pounding of our artillery throughout the entire night, it has been believed early today that the German line was broken, which caused some casualties to our troops at the Luneville front, have been destroyed.

The projectors were located by our aviators toward evening. Their work was quickly decreased by our artillery. The artillery fire on all sectors occupied by the Americans has been very normal for the past twenty-four hours. Patrols also were most active.

Struck in Mist. (Associated Press.) With the American Army in France, May 28.—The American line now runs 150 to 200 yards east of Cantigny, as a result of the successful attack today. The German trench is several hundred yards east of where the Americans have dug in. The Germans, it has been found, had many outposts and machine gun emplacements in Cantigny.

America's first offensive blow was struck in a mist. The French tanks apparently did not have much to do, as the American artillery already had prepared the way. A bright sun came out and about noon the Americans as they dug in in their new positions.

As the Americans started out across "no man's land" there were many jokes about "letting boche for breakfast." The Americans fought as though they were veterans, and there was no hesitation when the officers sprang forward and shouted: "Come on, boys!" Several officers describing the scene agreed that the outstanding feature in their minds was the wonderful morale of the men and their absolute confidence in themselves. The Germans poured machine gun bullets all around the Americans as they were digging in, but no attention was paid to them as jokes and quips were handed back and forth.

## Brief Recess of Congress Tentatively Agreed Upon

(International News Service.) Washington, May 29.—A tentative agreement to arrange a recess of congress of from two weeks to a month, beginning about June 15, was reached in a meeting of the house ways and means committee this afternoon.

Majority Leader Kitchin was elected as house spokesman to take up the proposal with senate leaders late this afternoon. He had little doubt that the senate would conform with the agreement reached by the ways and means committee.

Heard on the new revenue bill will begin June 8, the committee decided. Those who wish to be heard will give the first testimony and they will be followed by financiers and experts called upon by the committee to testify.