

OUR AIR FIGHTERS PLAY A FAIR GAME

AVIATOR F. P. MAGOUN RELATES AN INSTANCE OF THEIR REAL SPORTSMANSHIP.

ONE FLYER'S LUCKY ESCAPE

American Infantryman Has Advantage Over the German in His Ammunition Equipment—Finger Prints of German Alien Females to Be Taken.

(From Committee on Public Information.) Washington.—A committee on public information representative in London says:

There are no better sportsmen in the world than the allied aviators, and American aviators now fighting in Europe always play a fair game, as they learn it from the allies. F. P. Magoun, a former Harvard student, now a member of the Royal Air Force, recently wounded, tells how the lives of German observers escaping from balloons have been spared.

"We caught three Hun balloons above the allied grounds in a mist, which prevented their gunners seeing us," said he. "It was a cinch. You should have seen them hustle out their parachutes and abandon the balloons. As they came falling down through the air we circled about closely but, of course, didn't open fire, as that's against the rules of the game. As soon as they touched ground they took cover like rabbits."

Magoun is the only American in his squadron, having joined in February of last year. He has bagged five German planes. While carrying bombs for low attack in the recent offensive he received a bullet through his left arm, but managed to return to his own lines. Magoun tells of a companion in his squadron who had one of the luckiest escapes during the war. He was put out of action 1,000 feet in the air when a bullet perforated his gasoline tank. He was rendered unconscious by the fumes and his machine took a nose dive to earth, but he escaped without a scratch.

A section of the Royal Air Force operating in the Ypres salient has lost its only American member, who had been with the squadron only ten days when he went on a bombing raid at low elevation. He was hit by a machine-gun bullet and his plane fell in flames. He was taken prisoner.

The efforts of newspapers to promote good feeling between the people of England and the thousands of Americans received official backing when Sir Randolph Baker, member of parliament, offered to take charge of the American troops welfare department of the British government. His plans contemplate a continuous program of healthful recreation in every American rest camp and training camp in England. Special London theatrical companies will be sent out. An organization known as "Sammy's Blighty League" is being formed.

The American infantryman in the expeditionary forces carries 200 rounds of ammunition in the pockets of his light canvas web belt and his bandoliers. The German soldier has only 120 rounds, and 30 of these are in his knapsack. To secure them at a critical moment he must lose valuable time.

The American web belts, according to the war department, are far superior to the German leather bandoliers. They are not affected by prolonged rains nor torrid weather. The manufacture of these belts is one of the most intricate of the operations in the textile field. United States army belts are made almost entirely of cotton.

The exact weight of the 220 rounds carried by the American soldier in France is 12 pounds. With the Springfield rifle 23 aimed shots can be fired each minute. Firing from the hip 40 shots can be fired a minute. The new United States model 1917 (modified Enfield) does even better.

The registration of German alien females, to begin Monday, June 17, and end Wednesday, June 26, will be conducted in cities or municipalities having 5,000 population or over by the police officials. In communities having a population of less than 5,000 the registration will be handled by post-women.

In general the plan of registration is the same as that followed in the registration in February of German alien males. Each person who must register will be required to register her finger prints. This method of identification is also used in the military and naval services of the United States.

Boy scout organizations are active in locating black walnut trees. Black walnut lumber is needed by the war department for use in making airplane trussmembers and gunstocks.

Enough heavy Browning machine guns for instruction purposes have been shipped to every National Guard training camp and National army cantonment in the country where troops are in training. Heavy Brownings for overseas training have been shipped.

Light Browning rifles sufficient in number to equip the machine-gun units of more than four army divisions have been manufactured, and overseas shipment of one half has begun. The other half of the output goes to army divisions in this country.

The board appointed by the secretary of the navy to examine the system of buoyancy boxes installed on the Lucia has reported the installation of buoyancy boxes for general adoption because of its questionable efficiency as a preventative against sinking, the reduction in cargo-carrying capacity, and the length of time required for installation.

What is believed to be the oldest inhabited residence in the world is a mission in Germany that was built in 700.

At every training camp in the country plans of the commission on training camp activities have been carried out to provide athletic facilities for the men. Baseball heads the list in popularity, and full equipment has been placed in the camps. More than 70,000 baseballs and 3,000 bats have been sent. At Camp Lewis, Washington, there are 16 baseball fields in use. Practically every company in each camp division throughout the country has its team and there are company, battalion, regimental and interregimental leagues.

Every form of track athletics occupies the attention of men training at the camps. As many as 800 men have taken part in divisional contests, and track meets have been witnessed by more than 20,000 spectators.

Where facilities permit, instruction in swimming is given. Men are first given land instruction and then sent into the water. Tennis courts have been built in every camp, one having 40 courts, and the sport is rapidly gaining in popularity. Through the generosity of golf clubs located near the camps, the demand for golf courses is partly being met. Polo matches are frequently held, and competition for places on the teams is keen.

There is a list of 137 occupations where the demand for men in the war department constantly exceeds the supply.

A pressing need exists in the army for men experienced in handling mules, and before all future needs are met a recruiting campaign may become necessary. No difficulty has been experienced in getting men who can buy and handle horses, but blacksmiths are scarce.

There is a constant demand for butchers and cooks and greatly needed. In several technical branches, particularly the engineers, men for the higher positions are plentiful, but the workers for the ranks are scarce. Experienced mechanics, especially those familiar with automobiles, are always in demand.

More interpreters than can be used have applied for positions with the war department, and applications for commissions as army chaplains are also in excess of the need. The excess totals thousands in each case. Clerks for general work are plentiful, but there is demand for specialists. At present there is a surplus of dentists and pharmacists.

Deliveries of the 8,000 motortrucks recently ordered by the motor transport service of the war department are to be made between August 1 and December 1. These trucks, known as "Class B Standards," will have a capacity of from three to five tons, and will be distributed as needed through the various branches of the army. Ten thousand of these class B standardized trucks have previously been ordered and are now in process of manufacture and delivery.

Under a new agreement the army will handle all mail for the expeditionary forces after it leaves United States ports. The post office department will deliver the mail to military authorities at the port of embarkation in this country and receive it from them at a port in France for dispatch to the United States. The domestic money-order service to the troops will for the present at least, continue under the direction of the post office department in France.

The first Porto Rican laborers to reach the United States under government auspices will be at work upon government contracts within a month.

The employment service of the department of labor has already found employment for at least 100,000 of these men as common laborers on construction work at Norfolk, Newport News, Baltimore and vicinity. Arrangements are now being made by the department of labor to provide proper housing for these men.

Women between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five who have had a high school education or its equivalent will be eligible for admission to the army school of nursing, arrangements for which were recently made by the war department. It is intended to start several schools in selected military hospitals. Unless otherwise specified, applications should be sent directly to the army school of nursing, office of the surgeon general of the army, Washington, D. C.

"Keeping Our Fighters Fit—For War and After," is the title of an official book issued by the commission on training camp activities, describing the athletics, mass singing, social life and other recreations of men in army and navy camps. The book tells of the theaters, the work of the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus and other organizations associated with the commission in welfare work, and gives details of life in the camps.

The two pierle acid plants to be built at Little Rock, Ark., and Brunswick, Ga., contracts for which have been completed by the war department, will cost approximately \$7,000,000.

Men of selective service age who leave the United States to evade military duty will have to stand trial on charges of violations of the selective service act when they return to the country, according to the department of justice, even though they do not return until after the war.

The department has at hand information from which complete lists may be prepared of all men who have left the country to avoid service, says a recent statement authorized by the attorney general.

The food administration has sent out through all state administrators a warning to corn, barley and oats millers and to wholesale and retail dealers in the products that at the present prices of these grains cornmeal and oatmeal should be selling at least 20 per cent below the price of wheat flour and that corn flour and barley flour should be selling at least 10 per cent below wheat flour.

A billion-bushel wheat crop is forecast, which is a bumper yield. Also a few bumps for the raiser.

ENEMY BACK TO THE MARNE AGAIN

French Troops Forced Back From Noyon to Soissons.

ALLIED LEFT IS BRACED

Main German Effort Now Being Made On Hun's Right Wing—Calm Confidence In The Result Shown By Allies.

Paris.—German attacks on French positions on the right bank of the Ailette River have been repulsed.

The Germans have reached the Marne, light detachments having penetrated as far as the river between Chartèves and Jaulgonne.

On the right flank of the battle area the situation is unchanged, which also is the condition west and north of Rheims.

At Right Bank Of Marne.

London.—The Germans in their Champagne offensive in France have now reached the right bank of the River Marne, on a 10-mile front.

The statement says that the Germans have not yet entered Chateau Thierry, but that they are attacking heavily there and to the northward. The announcement, which is said to express the opinion of the General Staff, continues:

"The situation around Rheims is not quite clear, but if it is not already lost it seems clear it must fall very soon.

"A new development is the German attempt to extend their attacks to the east of Rheims, where they were reported to be attacking, but no further details have yet been received."

The statement reads: "On our left wing, in the region of the lower Ailette, the Germans have continued their pressure. Our troops have broken all enemy attacks in the region of Blancourt and west of this locality. The enemy, who had succeeded in crossing the Oise east of Sempiigny, was repulsed on the right bank of the river.

"The principal effort of the enemy has been in the sector of Soissons and further to the south in the direction of Neuilly St. Front. To the west of Soissons our troops have delivered vigorous counter-attacks and have arrested all the enemy's efforts, inflicting very severe losses. The enemy was unable to make any progress in this direction.

On the other hand, the enemy has been able to win some ground to the west of the road from Soissons to Chateau Thierry and has passed Oulchy-La-Ville and Oulchy-Le-Chateau.

"In the center west German forces have reached the north bank of the Marne between Chartèves and Jaulgonne. On our right the situation is unchanged, as well as to the north-west and to the north of Rheims.

AMERICAN FLIER CAPTURED.

His Machine Came Down In No Man's Land.

American Army in France. — An American aviator was captured by the Germans after his machine had fallen into No Man's Land. The flight in which the American's machine was damaged took place when five American pursuit machines engaged with a German aerial squadron while protecting a party of British bombers who were returning from a raid. Two of the enemy machines were shot down and another was forced to land out of control.

The American's airplane came down between the lines. He was immediately covered by German riflemen and ordered to walk into the enemy trenches, which he did with his hands above his head.

300,000 MORE IN JUNE.

Number Of Selects Called Depends On Movement Abroad.

Washington.—Official announcement was made that 280,000 men will be called to the colors during June. They will be ordered to report June 24, but it has not yet been determined to what camps they can be assigned, so the list of appointments is for the present being withheld.

The quota is based on estimates of the space available for the men in camps and cantonments. If the rate of shipments of troops across again is raised still more men may be called. In any event, the probabilities are that enough men will be called for special service to round the number out to 300,000.

CURTAINS FUEL FOR YACHTS.

Oil And Coal Only Permitted For Cooking.

Washington.—After Saturday, by order of the Fuel Administration, no coal or fuel oil may be burned on or furnished to any private yacht for any purpose whatever except cooking. The only exceptions are ships in the government service. Any private yacht, however, which one June 1 is away from its home port may obtain sufficient fuel to come back home by the shortest destination.

OPPOSE SUMMER RECESS.

Members Of The House Balk At The Proposal.

Washington.—Opposition to a mid-summer recess of Congress during consideration of the new revenue bill by the Ways and Means Committee developed among the members of the House. The proposal met with opposition from Chairman Ferris, of the Democratic Congressional Committee, Chairman Sims, of the Interstate Commerce Committee, and others.



KAISER CALLS BOYS OF 17 TO TRENCHES INDIVIDUAL THRIFT URGED BY WILSON

Allies Estimate German Loss Since March 21 at 500,000.

CONFIDENCE IN OUTCOME MUST HELP IN WAR WORK

Ruthlessly Wasting Men To Make Small Gains—Washington Officials Confident Of Result, Though Situation May Be Perilous.

Washington.—To meet the drain that the duel of death imposes on her, Germany is mobilizing youths born during the first half of 1900—barely 18 years old—says Entente official reports.

Her entire 1919 class has already been called out. Loss of men is disregarded in making the gains thus far obtained.

And, while the loss of Soissons plus other German gains makes the situation more perilous for the Allies, American and Allied military men still look with confidence upon the final outcome. There still was doubt that the Soissons-Rheims smash is intended as Germany's major thrust. While it may be major, with Paris as its objective, the wooded terrain ahead makes it appear doubtful that the German General Staff so planned.

Secretary of War Baker's comment that the present smash is "extensive and furious" ably characterizes it. Yet there are signs that the next few days will see a slackening of the German punch and a stiffening of the Allied forces through reinforcement.

Germany is, as before, sacrificing men ruthlessly for territory. Figures of present losses are vague and unsatisfactory, but official French reports that the cost was over 500,000 men since the offensive started March 21. One hundred and eleven divisions in Picardy and 50 in Flanders were demoralized and had to be reorganized in these two half-successes and it is estimated that counting repetitions the equivalent of 260 divisions were then thrown in.

No German divisions were withdrawn from the fight until they had lost at least 2,000 men, the officials here declare.

U. S. TROOP SHIP SUNK.

U-Boat Gets The Lincoln On Return Trip.

Washington.—Loss of the home-bound American transport President Lincoln was reported by Vice-Admiral Sims. The message was brief, merely stating that the vessel was torpedoed at 10.40 A. M., and went down an hour later. It made no mention of casualties.

The President Lincoln was a big former passenger liner of the Hamburg-American Line. She was one of the German ships taken over by the United States at the declaration of war. The vessel registered 15,000 tons.

The Navy Department announced the sinking follows: "The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Vice-Admiral Sims stating that the United States steamship President Lincoln was torpedoed and sank an hour later. The vessel was returning from Europe. No further particulars have been received."

AMERICANS WILL DO IT.

Settlement Of War Rests With U. S., Says Roosevelt.

Milwaukee, Wis.—"We've got one grand duty—to put the war through to a knockout," said Colonel Roosevelt, speaking here under the auspices of the National Security League. This war is going to be settled by the fighting Americans who will take the burden of the shoulders of our Allies.

The Colonel made an appeal to mothers of German birth or parentage to bring their children up as Americans and to educate them in this country. He declared there was no place in America for any language save English. Foreign-language publications, he said, should be given a reasonable time to discontinue.

THEY FLY TO CUBA.

Two Navy Planes May Trip From American Port.

Havana.—Two United States naval hydroplanes arrived at a Cuban port, having flown from an American port, President Menocal, Secretary of War Jos. Marti, American Minister Gonzales and Cuban Aviators Pancho Terry and Parla later made flights in one of the hydroplanes. The first three declared that the experience was wonderful.

PERSHING'S MEN STRIKE HARD

American Take Offensive on Wide Front.

MARKS A NEW STAGE IN WAR

Allies Delighted—Two Americans Captured Give Germans Chance To Report American Prisoners.

Washington.—American troops in Picardy attacked on a front of one and a quarter miles, captured the village of Cantigny, took 200 prisoners and inflicted severe losses in killed and wounded on the enemy, says General Pershing's communique made public at the War Department. The American casualties were relatively small.

The statement follows: "In Picardy our troops attacking on a front of one and one fourth miles advanced our lines and captured the village of Cantigny. We took 200 prisoners and inflicted on the enemy severe losses in killed and wounded. Our casualties were relatively small.

"Hostile counter-attacks broke down under our fire.

"In Lorraine and in the Woivre artillery of both sides continued active. Early in the day our aviators shot down a hostile machine."

Two lone Americans gave the Germans an opportunity to mention the capture of "prisoners from American regiments" in the German official communication.

One of the Americans is missing in Picardy and one in the Luneville sector. These are the only men reported missing.

British Army in France.—The American troops on the French front, near Montdidier, delivered an attack against the German positions, fought their way through all objectives, including the village of Cantigny, and captured 140 prisoners.

The American attack was along a two-kilometre front, and it seems to have taken the hard-hitting Americans just about three-quarters of an hour to complete their conquest, which included that amount of territory, as well as the village of Cantigny—an exceptionally short time for such an operation.

This remarkably fine showing comes as a fitting companion piece to the brilliant work done by the United States soldiers in repulsing an enemy assault made against them in the same region. One American division was attacked at that time, and the gray coats met with a complete reversal at all points.

This attack was not a heavy one, however, and was easily dealt with by the Americans who had the situation well in hand at all times.

Word of these two victories have added much to the very favorable impression which the American troops already have created along the British front. It was a foregone conclusion that the Germans would make the newest of the Allies along this front the object of an attack, in an attempt to push them back and thereby create a feeling that they had formed a weak link in the defending chain.

The general opinion of the way in which these American troops have handled themselves in the last few days seems to be summed up in a comment made by a French liaison officer.

"Magnificent!" he exclaimed with delight. "That is the sort of stuff we will give the Boche."

MOTHERS' DAY LETTERS.

600,000 From American Soldiers Are Being Delivered.

Washington.—Six hundred thousand letters written by American soldiers overseas to their homes on Mothers' Day have been received at Atlantic ports and are being delivered. Representative Loneragan, of Connecticut, who asked the Postoffice Department about the Mothers' Day letters, was told of the number received and assured that their delivery would be expedited.

HUNS BOMB HOSPITALS.

Shells Fall While Funerals Are In Progress.

American Army in France.—What was apparently a deliberate attempt to wreck American hospitals in the rear of the American lines in Picardy occurred Sunday afternoon when the Germans hurled high explosives and gas shells within a few hundred yards of two hospitals. Fortunately, no damage was done.

FALL FATAL TO FLIER.

Lieutenant Mihleder Succumbs At Fort Worth.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Lieut. P. G. Mihleder, instructor at Tallaferro Field, died from injuries received when his machine crashed to the earth. Lieutenant Duckus, who was with him at the time escaped with a few scratches. Lieutenant Mihleder was said to be from Pennsylvania.

NAMED STONEWALL DIVISION.

Eighty-first Christened After General Jackson.

Greenville, S. C.—By a general order issued at Camp Sevier by command of Major General Bailey, the 81st Division will be known hereafter unofficially as the Stonewall Division, after General Stonewall Jackson, of the Confederate Army. The motto of the division will be "obedience, courage, loyalty." The unofficial insignia of the division will be a wildcat.

GERMANS LIKELY TO DIG IN NOW

March Believes They Have Attained Present Objective.

NEXT DRIVE TO BE PARIS

Necessity Of Rushing Troops To France Emphasized—200,000 Sent In May—Larger Number To Go In June.

Washington.—Members of the Senate Military Committee, at their weekly conference with War Department officials, were told by General March, acting chief of staff, that opinion here is that the Germans have reached their present objective—the Marne—and that they probably now will dig in and prepare for a later drive, perhaps on Paris.

With the Germans within 45 miles of Paris, the situation, the senators were told, is serious. Military experts here, they were advised, are a unit in realizing the danger zone fronting the Allies.

The senators were told that the rapidity of the German advance since their offensive began last week was unexpected by virtually all Allied military experts. Twenty German divisions, it was said, were thrown against seven of the Allies. The territory taken during the last few days had been regarded as easily defended and a comparatively small force had been left to hold it.

Success of the enemy was ascribed by the War Council largely to improved use of gas shells. Although few new types of gas offensive have been developed the senators were told, the Germans are employing former types to much better advantage, using nine-inch gas shells, to shell territory from seven to eight miles back of the Allied lines. This, it was explained, forced an extensive retirement. The French, it was said, found their second line, eight miles to the rear, untenable.

Present enemy successes and prospective renewal of the offensive, the senators were informed, emphasize the necessity for urgent transportation of American forces abroad. The schedule for shipment of men in May was exceeded, the senators were told. More than 200,000 Americans—and these exceeding the usual ratio of fighting men, which has been 60 per cent—were sent. In June it is planned to send even larger numbers with larger percentage of combatant troops.

None of the Americans, the Military Committee was advised, will be sent into active service until after expiration of at least 30 days' further training abroad.

Great improvement in production of aircraft, ordnance and other war materials was reported to the senators. The airplane situation, it was said, has reached a stage of substantial production, both of planes and engines.

MRS. STOKES GIVES BAIL.

Sentenced To 10 Years In Prison, She Will Make Appeal.

Kansas City, Mo.—Mrs. Phelps Stokes, wealthy New York Socialist, will retain her liberty under \$10,000 bond, pending preparation of a bill of exceptions by her attorneys, who will appeal her case in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Mrs. Stokes was sentenced to serve 10 years in the Missouri State Penitentiary following her conviction on May 13, on an indictment charging violation of the Espionage act. Judge Van Valkenburg granted the defense 60 days in which to file its bill of exceptions.

WOULD GIVE CONGRESS REST.

Administration Agrees To Recess To Await Revenue Bill.

Washington.—Postmaster-General Burleson, after a conference with Chairman Sherley, of the House Appropriations Committee, announced that the Administration has no objection to the plan for a recess of Congress while the Ways and Means Committee is framing the revenue bill.

AIR RAIDS DEMORALIZE HUNS.

Effect On Peoples Of Cities Bombed Greater Than Reported.

Washington.—Allied air raids on German towns are demoralizing the German people. Advice to the State Department said that the effect upon the populations of cities bombed was far greater than heretofore reported.

KILLED BY PLANE BLOW.

Motorcycle Rider Struck By Propeller At Fort Worth.

Fort Worth, Texas.—Felix A. Roerig, 23, member of the Twenty-eighth Motor Squadron, at Tallaferro Field here, was killed when an airplane landed on him. He was riding a motorcycle across the field at the time. The propeller struck Roerig in the head, fracturing his skull. His father lives in Elizabeth, N. J.

THIRD SHIP IN THREE WEEKS.

Texas Yard Launches Lone Star, A Ferris Type Vessel.

Beaumont, Texas.—The steamship Lone Star, built by the Lone Star Shipbuilding Company for the Emergent Fleet Corporation was launched Saturday. The program was in charge of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This is the third Ferris type vessel launched at Beaumont for the Government within three weeks.