

AMERICANS BEAT SUPERIOR FORCE

Capture of Cantigny Grows in Importance With Detailed Account.

FOUGHT HAND TO HAND.

Our Troops Routed Enemy From Cellars With Grenades—All Gains Are Held—Toll of Prisoners Is Increased to 242.

With the American Army in France. From the prisoners taken in the American capture of Cantigny it has been established that our advance was opposed by two German regiments, which puts the superiority in numbers on the side of the troops under cover. The enemy was amazed at the sight of tanks operating in conjunction with the American troops.

The capture of the town and 242 German prisoners was about as dashing and complete a coup de main as the war has seen. It was an all American affair, too, but under the watchful eye of the French high command. Cantigny lies upon the lower slope of the plateau northwest of Montdidier. It all began at 4:45 o'clock in the morning with a terrific neutralization fire along the American front upon the hostile artillery. The roar of our cannon was heard for miles behind the lines and lasted one hour.

The first phase of the attack ended after one additional hour of artillery preparation, diversion and destructive fire had knocked the German positions into a shambles. The artillery fire passed into a rolling barrage. Then came the second phase. Promptly at 6:45 o'clock the American infantry went to it. Its advance was preceded by 12 tanks acting as pacemakers. The ground was very level, with a slope eastward. A thrilling spectacle was the advancing American forces on a width of two and one-half kilometers and over a green plateau wet with dew.

Fought With Grenades.
On the extreme right a unit of infantry attacked simultaneously from Bois Cantigny, popping suddenly out of the woods and advancing to the north. Summed up, it took exactly 40 minutes for our troops to reach their objective, the distance covered being about one and one-half kilometers. Within the town of Cantigny occurred fierce grenade fights and many acts of valor.

The Germans had honeycombed the village with tunnels, and into these retreats and also into old wine cellars rushed our men. Here took place the third phase of the fight and the capture of a majority of the prisoners. The infantry on the left had been detailed to "mop up the town." It went through on the run, driving the Germans out of their holes and from behind buildings and charred tree trunks.

Protected From Flank Attacks.
The Americans went beyond the former German first lines to a depth of one kilometer and immediately dug in, being protected by their splendid artillery barrage. The ravines upon the right and left of the troops making the charge have prevented flank attacks so far. No German reaction yet has developed. Our new lines now are well beyond Cantigny, running through Bois Framicourt, from which woods extend for some distance beyond, there being no other village ahead of our present lines for seven kilometers.

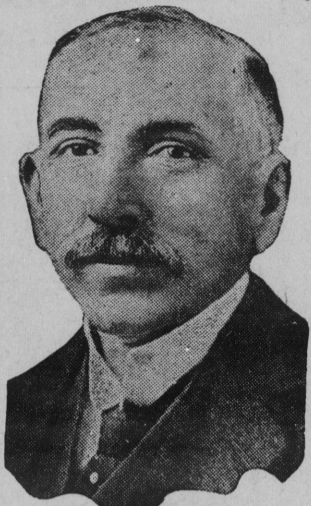
The whole operation was conducted from a headquarters located in a second cellar, itself directly under the fire of German artillery. Here our generals of artillery and infantry staff officers and French liaison officers rubbed elbows with telephone operators. In the intelligence section a major gave the news of their progress to newspaper correspondents.

PITH OF THE WAR NEWS

In the center of the salient the enemy plunged ten miles southward and reached the Marne river along a front of about ten miles south of Fere-en-Tardenois.
American troops repulsed four German counter attacks at Cantigny in a day. The enemy bombarded the American positions heavily, and enemy aviators dropped bombs on many hospitals and villages in the rear. American soldiers conducted a successful raid on a 600 yard front near Toul.
Foch has not yet engaged the main bulk of his reserves, which are said to number "millions."
The Germans are pushing forward toward the Marne on the south and widening their drive on the west beyond Soissons and Rheims.
The Germans say they have captured 35,000 prisoners and an immense quantity of munitions thus far in the drive. French reports declare that fresh reserves are being constantly thrown into the allied lines and it is expected the German tide will soon be dammed.
The forts on the northwestern front of Rheims have fallen. The northern parts of La Neuville and of Betheny have been captured.

SIR WILLIAM M. HUGHES

Australia's Premier Says Civilization's Fate Hangs by a Hair.



The premier of Australia, the Right Hon. William Morris Hughes, addressing the members of the Pilgrim Society at a dinner in the Union League Club, New York, made known the purpose of his visit to America and revealed to a further extent the German plan of world conquest. He said that the crisis of the war has now come and that sacrifice must be made freely else the Teuton will sweep all before him. "The fate of civilization hangs by a hair," he said.

HUNS WIDEN WEDGE

Tremendous Booty, Many Guns Taken as Foe Gains Five Miles.

French and British, Though Beaten Back Near Rheims, Still Protect the City—Reserves Arrive.

London.—The Germans continued to hurl their masses toward Paris, reaching the banks of the Marne on a ten mile front, according to the British general staff, as well as the Berlin war office. The British official statement added that the situation was extremely anxious, but it was believed that a change was at hand in the battle, the allies being far from a rout and showing indications of a counter blow. The German statement said the captives amounted to 45,000 men and more than 400 guns had been taken. The French, having fallen back from the limits of the city of Soissons, have stood their ground against the attacks of the enemy, and the German official statement falls to show material advances there during the day's fighting. On the eastern end of the fighting line some of the forts before Rheims are said to have fallen, which was to be expected from the fact that they have been outflanked by the tide of invasion that has swept far to the south of the city.

The situation, while apparently extremely serious, has not assumed the critical aspect of the fighting late in March. The allies are resisting the enemy's attacks stubbornly, giving ground when overpowered and always maintaining a solid front. The wave of the advance is now approaching the valley of the Marne, the nearest approach to that avenue toward Paris being at the village of Vezilly, which lies at the extreme apex of the German wedge and is about seven miles from the river. In 1914 the Germans advanced over a front extending from Braisne, just east of Soissons, to Vauquois, a little west of Verdun. After having reached the Marne the Huns turned the force of their advance toward the west, and they may be expected to repeat their tactics of four years ago. The reserve forces at the command of Generalissimo Foch are now coming into action on ground chosen for the combat by that master strategist, and it is possible that a blow of tremendous proportions may be struck somewhere along the front of the German wave or on its western side, which seems to be open to an attack which might crumple up the German armies to the east of Soissons.

ANNE MORGAN'S TOWN LOST.

Berlincourt, in Alsace Country, Rebuilt by Her.
Washington.—In the capture of Berlincourt, northwest of Soissons, there falls into German hands some of the finest reconstruction work among the French villages done by Miss Anne Morgan of New York and her associates. Berlincourt had been rehabilitated by Miss Morgan, who spent much time there. It is assumed that the village will be destroyed.

BIGGER GUNS SHELL PARIS.

Germans Fail to Increase Damage, but Make More Noise.
Paris.—The long range bombardment of Paris began again. Examination of the shells discharged by the Germans indicates that new guns are being used. Larger shells are being employed than formerly, the calibre of the guns being 24 centimeter (9½ inches) instead of 21. The powder charge is greater and the detonation louder, but the force of the explosion does not seem to have increased.

NO LIMIT ARMY BILL IS PASSED

House Unanimous for Greatest Military Budget in U. S. History.

CARRIES \$12,000,000,000 FUND

Carries Appropriations 50 Per Cent. Greater Than Total Cost of Civil War—Amendment Prohibits Cost-Plus Contracts.

Washington.—Without a dissenting vote the house passed the \$12,042,682,000 army appropriation bill, the largest sum ever voted for the military establishment. The bill now goes to the senate. The measure went through on a rising vote, and when Speaker Clark called for the noes he looked all over the chamber and announced amid loud applause: "Not a soul has arisen in the negative."

Just before passage of the nation's greatest army budget Representative Garrett of Texas, Democrat, a member of the Military Affairs Committee, raised the nonpartisan spirit shown in committee and in the house during consideration of the bill and added: "By taking this action we serve notice on the Kaiser that this country is united to a man and that we're going to get his scalp."

Aside from its vast appropriations, the outstanding feature of the army bill is the grant of unlimited power to the President to call out the main power of the nation within the limitations of the selective draft act as rapidly as men can be trained and shipped to France.

Under the authority the President may raise an army of any size, and the strength of the army is limited only by training and transportation facilities. Secretary Baker urged this legislation, saying it would have a better psychological effect than even an authorization for an army of 5,000,000 men, which was suggested as a substitute plan.

The house adopted an amendment to the army bill which forbids the use of stop watch systems on government work paid for from the army budget. Similar legislation has been written into army and navy bills for the last four years.

In adopting another amendment to the bill the house dealt what is believed to be a death blow to the cost-plus form of army contract. The amendment, if enacted, means that all future army contracts shall be for a definite sum.

The army bill carries \$9,583,000,000 in round figures and additional authorizations for the expenditure of \$2,455,000,000.

Representative Longworth told the house just before the bill passed that it carried appropriations 50 per cent. greater than the total cost of the Civil War to both sides.

The measure passed after three days' debate, all limited to five minute speeches. When it was certain no vote had been cast against the great measure—by far the biggest appropriation in the history of the world—the house rose and applauded.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee is understood to be ready to begin work at once on the bill. There has been given that there will be senate opposition to the section which gives President Wilson power to raise as large an army as can be equipped and shipped to Europe.

GRACE LUSK IS GUILTY.

Wisconsin Teacher Attacks Prosecutor After Conviction.

Waukesha, Wis.—Facing a sentence of from 14 to 25 years in the penitentiary for second degree murder, Miss Grace Lusk, former school teacher, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Mary Roberts, is under the care of a physician. Since her hysterical outburst and attempt to choke the district attorney after the jury had returned its verdict Miss Lusk has been sullenly silent and is constantly watched by a woman attendant.

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

PARIS.—German airmen bombed Canadian hospital and killed American medical officer, with scores of patients. Many trapped in demolished wing burned to death.

NEW YORK.—Belated gifts are pouring into the Red Cross by hundreds of thousands of dollars. It is estimated the overflow will go over a million dollars.

ROME.—Slav uprisings throughout Bohemia have resulted in the destruction of many public buildings and are said to be rapidly precipitating a crisis in Austrian affairs.

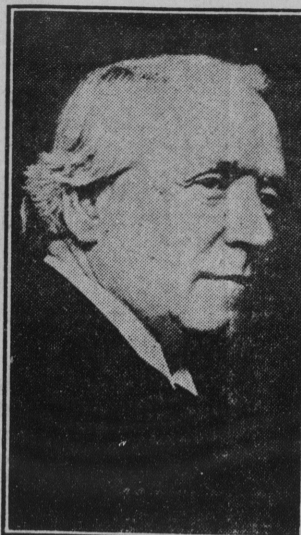
AN ATLANTIC PORT.—U boats are operating in the Gulf stream, said passengers who arrived from Brazil. Among those who spoke of the U boat activities was Sir Leslie Drobny, former governor of Barbados.

ALEXANDRIA, Va.—The President drove a rivet in the keel of the first ships to be built in the new yards.

WASHINGTON.—Mothers, wives and sisters of men in the service are the only ones allowed by the government to make gas masks for the army. The working place where these carefully selected women are sent is kept

HERBERT H. ASQUITH

The Former British Premier Is Named in Teuton "Vice Book."



London.—Noel Pemberton-Billing, member of parliament for East Hertfordshire and publisher of the newspaper Vigilante, opening his defense in his trial in the Bow street police court on the charge of libeling Maud Allen, dancer, called Mrs. Villiers Stewart to prove the existence of a book, which had been prepared by German secret agents, containing the names of 47,000 British persons said to be added to vice and held in bondage to Germany through fear of exposure.

Mrs. Stewart said the book, which she had seen, but which was not produced, contained the names of ex-Premier Asquith and Mrs. Asquith, Viscount Haldane, former secretary for war, and Justice Darling, who is trying the case against the member of parliament.

PRES. LINCOLN SUNK

Torpedoed U. S. Transport Remained Afloat One Hour.

She Was One of the Great Hamburg-American Liners Seized by the United States.

Washington.—The United States transport President Lincoln, formerly the Hamburg-American liner, of 18,500 tons displacement, has been sunk by a German U boat while on her way back to this country after landing troops.

Word of her sinking was flashed to the navy department by Vice Admiral Sims, but no details were given beyond the fact that she remained afloat an hour.

The President Lincoln was 600 miles from the French coast when sunk. The announcement of her sinking, made by the navy department, said:

The navy department has received a dispatch from Vice Admiral Sims stating that the United States steamship President Lincoln was torpedoed at 10:40 o'clock this morning and sank an hour later. The vessel was returning from Europe. No further particulars have been received.

Reports of other sinkings by U boats received unofficially here indicate that the U boats may have opened a desperate drive along the line frequently predicted of late. The Germans have said they would center attention on American transports and cut off communication between the United States and Europe. The attack on the President Lincoln may be the first blow struck in a carefully planned campaign. Opinion in naval circles is unanimous that the German efforts will be thwarted.

That she was attacked so far from the French coast makes it appear possible in the opinion of naval officers that she ran across one of the larger German submarines, possibly one of the latest cruiser type, which carry five inch guns. Vice Admiral Sims' brief dispatch makes it certain, however, that she was sunk by a torpedo and not by gunfire.

280,000 IN JUNE DRAFT.

New Quota May Be Increased If Camp Space Permits.
Washington.—Official announcement was made here that 280,000 men will be called to the colors during June. They will be ordered to report on June 24.

The quota is based on estimates of the space available for the men in camps and cantonments. If the rate of shipment of troops across the Atlantic again is raised still more men may be called.

FIRST FABRICATED SHIP.

Agawam, 7,500 Tons, New Departure in Building.
Port Newark, N. J.—The first standardized cargo vessel to be constructed of structural steel plates and shapes heretofore used only in the erection of office buildings and bridges was launched at the yard of the Submarine Boat Corporation for the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

AMERICAN SHIPS SUNK BY U-BOATS

German Submarines Raid Atlantic Coast and Destroy 12 American Vessels

WARSHIPS SCOUR THE SEAS

Desperation of Kaiser's Situation Shown by Suicidal Effort of Undersea Craft to Interfere With Transportation of Soldiers to France.

Washington, D. C.—Germany at last has brought her submarine warfare to the shores of the United States, apparently in a forlorn hope of striking telling blows on this side of the Atlantic, and of drawing home some of the American naval forces from the war zones, where the U-boat menace is being slowly but surely strangled to death.

In the attacks upon coasting vessels almost in sight of the New Jersey shore, navy officials see a frantic admission from Berlin that the submarine has failed. American armored power is rolling over-seas in ever-increasing force, despite the utmost exertions of the under-sea pirates off the coasts of Europe.

New York.—Twelve American vessels were known to have been sunk by German submarines off the North Atlantic coast since May 25.

The largest to fall prey to the raiders, which are seeking to prevent the sailing of transports with troops for the battlefields of France, was the New York and Porto Rico liner Carolina of 8,000 tons, which was attacked Sunday night about 125 miles south-east of Sandy Hook. The fate of her 230 passengers and crew of 130, who took to the boats when shells began to fall about the vessel, was unknown.

Norfolk, Va.—Naval officers here said their reports indicated five German submarines had been operating along the Atlantic coast, and that two had been sighted off the Virginia Capes.

New York.—Forty-eight survivors of vessels sunk by German U-boats, brought to port by a coastwise steamer, were landed. About half of them had been prisoners for several days aboard the submarines.

Atlantic City, N. J.—The steamer Texel was sunk by a German submarine Sunday afternoon 60 miles off the coast. The crew of 35 men landed here.

An Atlantic Port.—Hovering for two days over the sea where the American tanker William Rockefeller had been sunk by a German submarine, a flotilla of destroyers and two seaplanes finally succeeded in capturing the U-boat, according to naval officers, survivors of the disaster, who landed here.

May Arm Railroads' Ships.

Washington.—Director General McAdoo has ordered a full report on the advisability of arming the 111 vessels owned and operated by the railroad administration in Atlantic and Gulf coastwise trade to protect them against submarine attacks. The railroad administration authorized the statement that "all necessary measures will be taken to guard the railroad-owned ships."

U-Boats Boost Insurance.

New York.—War risk rates took an abrupt jump upon receipt of the news of submarine warfare on this side of the Atlantic. Marine underwriters advanced insurance from 1 to 2 per cent on all ports coastwise, as well as trans-Atlantic, and it was stated the quotations might go even higher if the U-boat menace was not eliminated.

German Advance Stopped.

Paris.—"The Germans have been checked west of Soissons. We recaptured Favorelles. In the region south of Ville-En-Tardenois the Franco-British troops maintained all their gains north of Champalet." The French held the Germans everywhere. The enemy losses were heavy. The French took prisoners, the war office announces in its report.

McKeesport Factory Burned.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—A terrific explosion followed by flames destroyed the Ferguson Underwear Company's factory at Ninth avenue and Market street, McKeesport. Thousands of garments for the United States government have been made in the factory in the last six months and the work in progress there was under government contracts.

Bullet Misses Editor.

Elkins, W. Va.—An evident attempt to take the life of Leslie Harding, editor of the Randolph Review, a weekly paper, was made when a shot was fired at him in his residence from an alley in the rear. The bullet missed him.

Farmerets in West Virginia.

Charleston, W. Va.—A colony of farmerets has been established in a camp on a farm near here. The girls live in a summer house built for orchard workers and board themselves. The unit was organized here by Miss Esther Forbes of Massachusetts. The other members are the Misses Charlotte Taber and Cornelia Forbes of Worcester, Mass.; Edith Henderson of New York, Winifred and Dorothy Borthwick of Elgin, Ill., and Gladys Hodgson of Chicago.

PRESIDENT ASKS PEOPLE TO SAVE

Requested to Buy Only Things Necessary to Health and Efficiency.

THRIFT PLEDGE ALSO ASKED

All Citizens Must Be Economically Adjusted to War Conditions If Nation Is to Play Its Part in Conflict.

Washington, D. C.—To save materials and labor for necessary war purposes, President Wilson appealed to Americans "to buy only those things which are essential to the individual health and efficiency," and to volunteer on or before June 28, National Thrift day, to invest systematically in War Savings and Thrift Stamps, or other government securities.

"This war is one of nations—not of armies," said the president, "and all of our 100,000,000 people must be economically and industrially adjusted to war conditions if this nation is to play its full part in the conflict."

Pledge Is Sought.

"The problem before us is not primarily a financial problem, but rather a problem of increased production of war essentials and the saving of the materials and the labor necessary for the support and equipment of our army and navy. Thoughtless expenditure of money for nonessentials uses up the labor of men, the products of the farm, mines, and factories, and overburdens transportation, all of which must be used to the utmost and at their best for war purposes."

"The great results which we seek can be obtained only by the participation of young and old in a national thrift movement. I therefore urge that our people everywhere pledge themselves, as suggested by the secretary of the treasury, to the practice of thrift; to serve the government to their utmost in increasing production in all fields necessary to the winning of the war; to conserve food and fuel and useful materials of every kind; to devote their labor only to the most necessary tasks, and to buy only those things which are essential to individual health and efficiency."

"Buy More U. S. Securities."

"The securities issued by the treasury department are, so many of them, within the reach of every one that the door of opportunity in this matter is wide open to all of us."

"I appeal to all who now own either Liberty bonds or War Savings stamps to continue to practice economy and thrift and to appeal to all who do not own government securities to do likewise and purchase them to the extent of their means. The man who buys government securities transfers the purchasing power of his money to the United States government until after this war, and to that same degree does not buy in competition with the government."

"I earnestly appeal to every man, woman and child to pledge themselves on or before June 28 to save constantly and to buy as regularly as possible the securities of the government."

"The 28th of June ends this special period of enlistment in the great volunteer army of production and saving here at home. May there be none unenlisted on that day."

FIND POTASH IN COLORADO

Richest Vein Ever Discovered in United States Uncovered by a Trapper.

Longmont, Colo.—What geologists say is the richest vein of potash ever uncovered in the United States has just been found in the foothills a few miles from this city. The strata was discovered by a trapper. It crops out of a rocky fault in the hills, is four feet thick at the surface and can be traced for almost half a mile. The depth of the vein has not been determined. An assay shows the substance to run 95-100 of one per cent potash.

IS LATEST FAD WITH GIRLS

Sweetheart Monument at Camp Devens Is Rising by Leaps and Bounds.

Camp Devens, Mass.—The "sweetheart monument" at this cantonment is rising by leaps and bounds. Every girl who has a sweetheart among the troops here is supposed to add a "Rock of Love" to the monument. As the girls pass the cantonment they select a good-sized stone and carry it to the monument site, where they heave it onto the pile. It is expected that before the war ends a tremendous monument of "Love" will be raised here.

His Habit.

"That barber is a surly old fellow. Often he won't speak to me when I meet him on the street."
"That's only the force of habit. He's so used to cutting old acquaintances."

The Universal Excuse.

"How did you come to put anything so compromising as that down in black and white?"
"I didn't. My mother-in-law wrote it in my letter when I wasn't looking."