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GERMAN PATROL ARMED WITH LIGHT MACHINE GUNS IS DRIVEN BACK

Washington, May 25.—General Pershing's communique for Sunday issued tonight by the war department tells how an American patrol of an officer and 20 men in the Lorraine sector last night drove back and inflicted losses upon an enemy patrol armed with light machine guns and assisted by machine gun fire from the enemy lines.

The communique for Saturday, delayed in transmission, says:

"Yesterday in Picardy our troops executed a successful silent raid and inflicted on the enemy a number of losses in killed and prisoners. There is nothing else of importance to report."

Following is today's statement:

"In the course of patrol encounters our troops drove back the enemy and inflicted a number of casualties. Last night in Lorraine one of our patrols, consisting of an officer and 20 men, gained contact with an enemy patrol of about equal strength which was supplied with light machine guns and assisted by machine gunfire from its own lines. In the fighting which ensued, our patrol drove back the enemy, killing several of them."

ROOSEVELT AND TAFT HAVE AMICABLE CHAT

Chicago, May 25.—Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft, former Presidents of the United States, met tonight in a Chicago hotel and held their first extended amicable conversation since the national republican convention in 1912. It was at that convention held in Chicago that the progressive party was born and Colonel Roosevelt made its nominee after the republicans had nominated Mr. Taft.

This occurred in the dining room. Colonel Roosevelt was at dinner when Mr. Taft entered and made his way to the colonel's table. The men gripped hands and smiled broadly while the other diners rose and cheered.

After the meeting, the former president sat down and engaged in animated conversation for half an hour. Finally, as Mr. Taft rose to go they shook hands again each seemingly in the best of spirits.

Neither the colonel nor Mr. Taft would divulge the topic of conversation.

"Mr. Taft heard I was here and immediately came to see me," said Mr. Roosevelt. "We had a very enjoyable half hour's talk and I was very happy to see him again."

Mr. Taft said: "I heard the colonel was here before I saw him. I missed the opportunity of seeing him at the dinner to Marshal Joffre. I was very glad to see him this time."

Made Administrator of War Labor Activities



Felix Frankfurter, a special assistant to Secretary Baker since the United States entered the war, has been appointed administrator of war labor activities. His job is to bring under central control the labor activities of all government departments having to do with the production of war materials. Mr. Frankfurter only recently returned from England and France where he studied war labor activities.

NEW OFFENSIVE BY GERMANS IS NOT YET BEGUN

By the Associated Press.—Still another week has passed, and the Germans have not begun their expected new offensive against the allied forces in Flanders and Picardy. And, as yet, there is nowhere any indication that it is the early indication of the enemy again to try to break the battle front and reach the channel ports.

It is not improbable, however, that the blow will be launched at any moment. Aviators winging their way in reconnaissances behind the German lines still report a continuation by the Germans of their work of bringing up fresh troops, guns and stores for what is believed everywhere will be their greatest attempt to win a decisive victory.

Meantime, the allies are not idle. Every hour is being utilized by them to strengthen strategic positions and every hour finds them the better prepared to withstand an enemy onslaught. The morale of the troops is of the highest and confidence reigns among the men of the unified command of General Foch that the enemy will not be able to carry out his program to the full, and that whatever ground he may gain will be dearly paid for.

In the work of strengthening the battle front the Americans are playing no secondary role. The steady stream of the khaki clad lads from overseas to the fighting line has served greatly to reassure British and French contingents that have heretofore so valiantly held their own against tremendous odds. Those of the Americans already in the trenches have given and are still giving a good account of themselves, harassing the Germans with their artillery and outgunning in combats in the open.

Even the Germans at home previously adopting the tactics of sneering at the Americans now are becoming aware of their strength and virility. No less an authority than the semi-official North German Gazette is remarking on the "maturing" American reinforcements behind the allied line and wondering "how the lightning trained Yankee will hold his own against the German lads who have had military training from their youth."

Nowhere along the battle front has there been fighting of any great moment. Several new raids have been carried out successfully against German positions by the Americans, British and French forces and some similar attempts by the Germans promptly put down. Heavy artillery duels have been in progress on various sectors between the Germans and the British and French. The shelling by Germans of Field Marshal Haig's positions east and northeast of Amiens has been particularly heavy, gas projectiles being used in great numbers.

The Americans in the Montdidier sector have carried out another of their "silent" raids, leaving their trenches without artillery support and overwhelming an enemy trench. Six Germans were killed and one soldier was made prisoner by the Americans who returned to their own line. The British near Boquoy in a similar adventure captured 14 Germans and two machine guns and in two other raids took 15 prisoners and a machine gun. In the Ailette river region the French also brought in captives.

There still is considerable aerial activity over and behind the battle line and numerous fights in the air occur daily.

In the Italian theatre the Austrians have essayed several rather strong attacks against the Italians in the mountain region of the north but every where have met with repulse. Along the lower Piave river and in the Tonale region there have been intensive artillery duels.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR ARMY CHAPLAINS AND ITS COMMANDER



At Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., there is a school where the men who look after the spiritual welfare of our fighting boys are trained. Here they gain the necessary knowledge of military routine, and upon qualifying are commissioned as officers. The photograph shows the chaplain students in the mess hall, and inserted is a portrait of Maj. A. A. Pruden, commander of the school.

NOTICE TO PROSPECTIVE REGISTRANTS.

Men who have attained the age of twenty-one since June 5, 1917, will be required to register on June 5, 1918.

The act providing for the registration of men who have attained the age of twenty-one since June 5th last has been passed by Congress, and June 5th, 1918, is the day set therefor. All male citizens of the United States, and all male persons residing in the United States, who have since the 5th day of June, 1917, and on or before the day set for registration, attained the age of twenty-one, must register. The only exceptions are persons in the Naval or Military service of the United States, which includes all officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps, and the National Guard and Naval Militia while in the service of the United States, and officers in Officers Reserve Corps, and enlisted men in the Enlisted Reserve Corps, while in active service.

Are you one of the persons required to register? If so, take notice.

It is incumbent upon you to present yourself to the Local Board having jurisdiction over your place of permanent residence between the hours of 7 A. M., and 9 P. M., on June 5th, 1918.

If necessity requires that you be absent from the jurisdiction of such Board on the day of registration, you are required to obtain a registration card, complete the entries thereon before a member or attaché of any Local Board in the United States, and mail same to the Board having jurisdiction over your home address in order that same may reach such Board on or before 9 P. M. of June 5th.

The widest publicity is being given the registration and the day set therefor. A supply of registration cards is now in the hands of every Local Board in the country, and there will be no excuse for men not registering or for absentees not furnishing their cards to their respective Local Boards on the day set therefor.

All persons required by the Regulations to be registered are charged with a knowledge of such Regulations, copies of which are in the hands of every Local Board. Failure of any person required to be registered to perform any duty prescribed by these Regulations is a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for one year and may result in the loss of valuable rights and privileges and immediate induction into service. All such cases will be vigorously ferreted out and vigorously prosecuted. Any information that a prospective registrant may desire will gladly be furnished him at the office of any Local Board throughout the country.

Remember, from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M., June 5th, 1918, at the office of the Local Board having jurisdiction over your place of permanent residence.

MEXICO BREAKS OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH CUBA.

Mexico City, Friday, May 24.—Mexico has severed diplomatic relations with Cuba. This was learned officially late today after a report that the Mexican charge d'affaires at Havana and the Cuban minister here have been recalled from their respective posts had been confirmed at the foreign office.

Washington, May 25.—In Mexico's sudden breaking off of diplomatic relations with Cuba is seen an indirect action against the United States. Those most familiar here with Latin American affairs profess to see in it the forerunner of more direct action, possibly an interruption of intercourse between the United States and Mexico.

Although without official information of a detailed character it is understood here that Mexico's real grievance against Cuba is the recent incident in which the Mexican minister to Argentina, Senor Fabela, was delayed in Havana while some official, ostensibly a Cuban customs inspector, searched his baggage and probably removed some papers said to be of an international character.

No announcements are being made here and no official secrets, if there be any, are being disclosed. But it is known that at the same time some sort of a negotiation was going on between Mexico, Argentina, and possibly one other Latin American country, having for its purpose a common attitude toward the war. It is presumed that any papers found in Senor Fabela's luggage had to do with it.

This incident is believed here to be the real cause of the break, and those who entertain this belief are firm in the conviction that Mexico was convinced that the United States was responsible for the incident.

When Senor Fabela's luggage was searched, it was maintained by some that the person who did it, was not a Cuban official at all, but some other agent in the disguise of a Cuban inspector or gendarme. Later, however, it seemed to have been satisfactorily established that the man really was a Cuban inspector.

A break between Cuba and Mexico, it is felt, disrupts practically nothing but a long standing friendly relation. In the opinion of those in close touch with the subject, it may actually give Cuba a free hand, as the Mexican foreign minister says in his announcement but perhaps not in the manner suggested, American agents for some time have been reporting German agents operating in Cuba, some of them crossing frequently to the United States as Cuban citizens or Mexican citizens. A severance of diplomatic relations probably would leave the Cuban government feeling more at liberty to investigate their activities.

When first class powers are concerned, a break in diplomatic relations inevitably has been followed by war. Between lesser powers this rule often fails to hold good.

C. C. OLIVER COMMITS SUICIDE AT CHARLOTTE.

Charlotte, May 25.—C. C. Oliver, registering from Winston-Salem, but traveling for the Gate City Life Insurance company of Greensboro, committed suicide today in the Piedmont Hotel (formerly Buford hotel) by shooting himself. He fired twice. The first shot went wild, the bullet entering the wall. Falling the first time, the man placed the pistol over his heart and fired. The bullet passed through the heart, death being instantaneous, according to physicians.

Mr. Oliver went to the hotel this morning at 8:30 and asked for a room. He told the clerk to call him at 2 o'clock. The clerk rang at that hour. There was no answer. He rang again and again. Not understanding why the man did not answer, he went up to his room. He found the door locked. He called help and forced the door. He found the man lying across the bed on his back dead. Physicians were summoned, also the coroner.

The former stated that the man had been dead for three or four hours. A guest on the same hall said he heard two reports about 11 o'clock but thought they were tires bursting in the street. The dead man had a .32-caliber military pistol in his hand. He left a note for his father, O. C. Oliver, of Marianna, Fla., the note being sealed. The coroner opened the note. In it the unfortunate man asked the Gate City Insurance company to look out for his father. He also requested that the company be notified of his death. The man looked to be about 26 years old. He was to have gone to Camp Jackson Monday. The body is at the undertaking department of Z. A. Hovis, this city.

AMERICA AND THE ALLIES ARE RAPIDLY OVERCOMING SUBMARINES

Paris, May 25.—As proof that the allies are rapidly overcoming the submarine menace, Georges Leygues, minister of marine, informed the army and navy war committees of the senate yesterday that Great Britain and the United States alone had constructed in April 40,000 tons more shipping than was sunk by the enemy.

The ministers declared also that the means employed to rid the seas of submarines had become increasingly effective since January and had given decisive results. The minister pointed out the tremendous strides recently made by the allies in repairing ships damaged by torpedoes or mines and declared that co-ordination between the allied nations had become so smooth during the last four months that the tonnage restored to the sea exceeded 500,000 tons weekly. Great Britain, he said, had repaired 598,000 tons in one week recently while France had effected repairs upon 200,000 tons in one month. The increased building and more efficient and speedier repair work

U. S. NAVAL OFFICERS AND MEN RESCUED 34 MEMBERS OF CREW OF FLORENCE H.

Washington, May 25.—Stories of the heroic daring of American naval officers and men in rescuing 34 of the 75 members of the crew of the American munitions ship Florence H, which caught fire and broke in two in French waters last April 27, are told in the report of Rear Admiral Wilson, commanding American naval forces in France, made public tonight by the navy department.

Lieut. H. D. Haislip, of San Mateo, Cal., who at the risk of detonating his depth charges and destroying his vessel, promptly charged his destroyer through the mass of blazing and exploding wreckage covering the water in which survivors were struggling, is recommended for commendation.

Gunner's Mate F. M. Upton, of Denver, Col., and Ship's Cook J. W. Covington, of Durant, Oklahoma, are recommended for congressional medals of honor and gold life-saving medals. They leaped into the sea and rescued a man who, exhausted, was in the midst of exploding powder boxes.

Six officers who commanded life and motor boats which entered the wreckage to rescue men who were being badly burned about the head and arms, two surgeons and a chaplain and 48 seamen who were with them are mentioned for commendation.

The French vice admiral commanding the district, in commending Lieutenant Haislip said he gave "proof of a superb contempt of danger and remarkable qualities of seamanship."

was constantly bringing better results in the transport of troops and supplies.

As to the increasing destruction of submarines which was constant, said the minister, the figures for April were excellent, showing an increase over the preceding months but were far surpassed by the results known to have been attained thus far in May. Jacques Mumesnij, under secretary of aeronautics, announced to the committee that the program for the construction of naval machines prepared in 1917 had already been equaled in 1918, but that a new and more intensive effort was planned.

Paris, May 27.—Premier Clemenceau visited the front Sunday and conferred with General Poch, returning to Paris in the evening. The conference only confirmed the excellent impression gained by the premier in his recent frequent visits to the front, says Marcel Hutin in the Echo de Paris.

Pershing's Nephew Is to Get the War Cross



Maj. Richard Holmes Padlock, nephew of General Pershing, has been recommended for the war cross. Recently under terrific fire he made an inspection of the wire communications, which was not expected of him because of his rank. He discovered the wire cut by the enemy and repaired it, being wounded in the leg while doing so. He is a native of Wyoming.

STRONG ATTACKS DEVELOP

London, May 27.—Strong German attacks developed early this morning against the British and French positions between Rheims and Soissons, the war office announces.

The attacks were preceded by a heavy bombardment.

The Germans also attacked this morning in Flanders, between Loos and Voormezele, on the northern side of the salient.

The front of the German attack is along the sector which is usually referred to as the Aisne front, owing to the fact that for a long time the line of battle followed the river. The present battle line runs along the Ailette river north of the Aisne over the larger part of this sector, the French having advanced their line. The front of attack is about 40 miles, which is about 15 miles shorter than the line of the original German attack on March 21.

In turning to a new sector their blow the Germans have taken a course contrary to that which has generally been predicted by military commentators during the pause in the operations. The view usually expressed has been that the Germans were committed so heavily to their campaign in Picardy and Flanders and were occupying such dangerously exposed positions that they were under the necessity of striking again at those points when they resumed the attack. It is believed that the German strategy may contemplate a surprise attack in sufficient strength to compel General Poch to withdraw troops from the north in the hope of involving the allies sufficiently on the Aisne front to weaken their lines in Picardy and Flanders.

If the Germans counted upon the element of surprise to assist them in the new attack they probably have fallen into a miscalculation. It is evident from the official British statement that new disposition of troops have been made along the Aisne front. Before the March offensive the British line ran to Oise river south of St. Quentin. Going to the assistance of the British the French took over a sector extending to a point east of Amiens. There has been no previous mention of the presence of British troops on this part of the line except for last night's German official statement. In this statement it was said that in the region of Aisne northeast of La Neuville British were taken prisoner.

American troops may be taking part in the new battle. Early in the spring there were several references in news dispatches to the presence of Americans on that part of the line. Part of these forces consisted of artillery detachments in training but at one point at least infantrymen were in the trenches. There has been no recent reference to Americans there however, and they may have been withdrawn.

The front between Soissons and Rheims is a difficult one, offering the allies excellent facilities for the defense. The country is hilly, with a series of strong natural positions to the rear of the allied lines. The Germans have already sustained two severe defeats on this front. Last July they undertook what is usually referred to as "the crown prince's offensive."

Moscow, May 21.—Apparently for the purpose of terrifying the city, German airships have appeared over Novorossysk, while German submarines have entered the harbor. The Trans-Caucasian government has refused to cede the city to Turkey in accordance with new demands made by Turkey in the peace conference at Batoum, which is deadlocked.

Novorossysk is 32 miles northeast of Batoum and these two cities are the two most important points on the Black Sea.