

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 Ger-
man 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 airmen, and
American aviators now fighting in Eu-
rope always play a fair game, as they
learn it from the allies. F. P. Ma-
goun, a former Harvard student, now
a member of the Royal air force, re-
cently wounded, tells how the lives of
German observers escaping from bal-
loons 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 re-
ceived 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 gaso-
line tank. He was rendered uncon-
scious by the fumes and his machine
took a nose dive to earth, but he es-
caped without a scratch.

A section of the Royal air force op-
erating 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 ma-
chine-gun bullet and his plane fell in
flames. He was taken prisoner.

The efforts of newspapers to pro-
mote good feeling between the people
of England and the thousands of Amer-
icans received official backing when
Sir Randolph Baker, member of parlia-
ment, 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 Amer-
ican rest camp and training camp in
England. Special London theatrical
companies will be sent out. An or-
ganization 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 bandol-
eers. 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 su-
perior to the German leather bandol-
eers. They are not affected by pro-
longed 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 cot-
ton.

The exact weight of the 220 rounds
carried by the American soldier in
France is 12 pounds. With the Spring-
field 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 hav-
ing a population of less than 5,000 the
registration will be handled by post-
masters.

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 mili-
tary 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 air-
plane propellers and gunstocks.

Enough heavy Browning machine
guns for instruction purposes have
been shipped to every National Guard
training camp and National army
contingent in the country where
troops are in training. Heavy Brown-
ings 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 over-
seas shipment of one half has begun.
The other half of the output goes to
army divisions in this country.

At every training camp in the coun-
try plans of the commission on train-
ing 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, Washing-
ton, 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 interregi-
mental leagues.

Every form of track athletics occu-
pies 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 gain-
ing in popularity. Through the gen-
erosity of golf clubs located near the
camps, the demand for golf courses is
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 sup-
ply.

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 nec-
essary. No difficulty has been experi-
enced in getting men who can buy and
handle horses, but blacksmiths are
scarce.

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

More interpreters than can be used
have been 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 trans-
port 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 ca-
pacity 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 standard-
ized trucks have previously been or-
dered and are now in process of man-
ufacture and delivery.

Under a new agreement the army
will handle all mail for the expedition-
ary 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 govern-
ment auspices will be at work upon
government contracts within a month.

The employment service of the de-
partment of labor has already found
employment for at least 100,000 of
these men as common laborers on con-
struction work at Norfolk, Newport
News, Baltimore and vicinity. Ar-
rangements 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 mili-
tary hospitals. Unless otherwise spec-
ified, applications should be sent di-
rectly 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 com-
mission in welfare work, and gives
details of life in the camps.

The two picric acid plants to be
built at Little Rock, Ark., and Brun-
swick, Ga., contracts for which have
been completed by the war depart-
ment, will cost approximately \$7,000,-
000.

Men of selective service age who
leave the United States to evade mili-
tary 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 infor-
mation 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.



1—French refugees with their household goods passing British gun positions as they seek safety from the Germans. 2—King George and members of the royal family reviewing American troops at Buckingham palace, London. 3—Capt. Gabriel Pares, director of a band composed of wounded French soldiers that is touring the United States.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Germans Start a New Drive on Paris, Striking Lines of the Allies in Champagne.

ADVANCE, BUT LOSE HEAVILY

Foch's Reserves Come Up and Huns Are Checked North of the Marne— Americans Carry Out Offensive in Gallant Style—Italians Win Two Victories.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Last week witnessed a renewal of
the Kaiser's drive on the west front,
but to the surprise of everyone not in
the confidence of the German high
command, the blow was directed, not
against the allies in Flanders, nor
against their lines in the Aisne re-
gion, but in Champagne. His appar-
ent intention was to rush his forces
swiftly on Paris, breaking through
where the allies were weakest. The
location was well chosen and the pre-
parations made with wonderful secrecy,
but up to the hour of writing the re-
sults were, as in the former drives, not
comparable with the losses sustained.
The apex of the drive had advanced
some 18 miles beyond the starting line,
reaching Vezilly, six miles from the
Marne and 44 miles from Paris. The
famous Chemin des Dames had been
taken, as had Craonne, Vailly, Fismes
and other towns and villages, and
finally, on the west side of the new
salient, the allies retired from Soissons.
But by that time General Foch's
reserves were arriving in large num-
bers and the desperate efforts of the
Germans to widen the salient were
stubbornly resisted and virtually
checked. In the suburbs of Soissons
the French were holding out on the west-
ern outlets from that city, and north-
west of Reims, on the east side of the
wedge, the Franco-British forces were
repulsing every Hun assault.

The commanders of the allies viewed
the situation with calm confidence and
seemed to have no doubt that they could
stem the onrush of the Germans long
before they reached the neighborhood
of Paris. They were not yielding a
foot of ground easily or cheaply, but
were pursuing their former policy of
retiring in good order before vastly su-
perior numbers, maintaining their line
intact and sparing their reserves as
much as possible.

The German armies selected for this
third drive were those of the crown
prince, though they are commanded
really not by that degenerate son of
the Kaiser, but by Generals Von Boehm
and Von Below. About thirty divisions,
with large droves of tanks and much
artillery, were brought up to the
Chemin des Dames front in the nights
and kept concealed in the daytime so
that the allied aviators had no inkling
that the long expected attack was to
be made there. Facing the 30 divisions
were nine French and four British di-
visions to stop the Germans when they
began their attack on Monday between
Cocuy and Reims, after a terrific bom-
bardment with gas and high explosive
shells. They forced their way down
to the Aisne the first day, and even
crossed that river at some points.
Next day they made a further advance
of some five miles, reaching the Vesle
river and forcing a crossing at Fismes,
but already they were being slowed up,
and on the flanks they were able to
make little progress. Wednesday they
directed great masses of troops at Sois-
sons, and the French and British there,
after exacting a fearful price in lives,
withdrew to the western environs.
Meanwhile the German center was
pushed forward to Fere-en-Tardenois
and Vezilly. On Thursday the entire
allied line was reported to be holding
well, and thereafter the Huns made
slow and difficult progress, or none at
all.

Foch's arrangements for handling
his reserves proved excellent, and the

fresh troops arrived swiftly and with-
out confusion, largely by motortruck
trains, and got into the fight immedi-
ately on reaching the front. Foch was
compelled to keep in mind the fact that
more than 3,000,000 German soldiers
are facing him and that vast numbers
are still threatening Amiens and Ar-
ras, and consequently he could not
make his line everywhere as thick as
he would like to have it. But his plans
for quick shifting of troops are ad-
mirable. The German soldiers, it has
been learned from various sources,
were keyed up to the present effort by
promises of the prompt capture of
Paris and a consequent German peace.
That these promises cannot be ful-
filled there need not be the least doubt.
The morale and valor and determina-
tion of the French and British were
never greater than now, and the ever
increasing numbers of the dashing
American soldiers give them renewed
confidence.

The Americans in Picardy undertook
their first real offensive on Tuesday,
and acquitted themselves gloriously.
Attacking on a front of one and a
quarter miles west of Montdidier, in
less than an hour they had smashed
the German lines, captured the village
of Cantigny, taken several hundred
prisoners and inflicted heavy losses in
killed and wounded on the enemy. The
entire attack, including the waves of
barrage fire, was carried out with per-
fect smoothness. Twelve tanks led the
way, and Pershing's men followed them
with the cry "Go to it, Yanks." When
they reached Cantigny they found
the village mainly ruined houses, with
the German garrison hidden in caves
and dugouts. These refugees were
speedily cleaned out with grenades,
and all the Germans there were either
killed or captured. A ridge beyond
the village was the real military ob-
jective, and this our troops soon gained,
and prepared to hold it, despite the
fierce fire from the enemy. And hold
it they did throughout the week,
against repeated counter-attacks.

This operation was not extensive,
but as one British officer jubilantly re-
marked, it was not the size that count-
ed so much as the splendid way in
which the Americans showed the Ger-
mans their mettle.

In the Luneville sector the Huns
made a heavy attack on the American
line Wednesday, but were driven back
with considerable loss. The American
casualties were few and not a prisoner
was taken by the enemy, though that
was their main object. That night
there was great artillery activity all
along the front northwest of Toul, and
on Thursday many aerial battles were
fought there.

In Flanders the Germans made one
big attack, early in the week, between
Voormezele and Loere, but after gain-
ing a small bit of ground they were
driven back with severe losses.

A characteristic bit of German bru-
tality was the deliberate bombing of
American hospitals in a town many
miles from the front. One nurse was
killed and a number of wounded were
injured. The Hun aviators also made
several attempts to raid Paris, but the
air defenses of the French capital are
now so admirable that the raiders
were easily driven off. American avi-
ators are now helping to defend Paris.

The Italians apparently grew tired
of waiting for a renewal of the Aus-
trian offensive and took matters into
their own hands. In two dashing op-
erations they captured important
mountain positions in the Tonale re-
gion, together with many prisoners
and guns, and cut a big gap through
the Austrian defenses on the lower
Plave front at Capo Sile. The first of
these battles was fought on ground
1,200 feet above the sea and amid gla-
ciers and melting snows.

Sweden, it was announced, has
signed a commercial and navigation
agreement with Great Britain and her
allies. A similar agreement between
Denmark and America has so angered
Germany that the Danes have been
served with an ultimatum that it must
be canceled.

The swamping of the Hun submarine
by American ship-killers goes ahead
merrily and no longer, "there any
doubt of the ultimate failure of the

U-boat warfare. A significant event of
the week was the launching at Newark
of the Agawam, the first of the new
standardized fabricated steel vessels
built by the Emergency Fleet corpora-
tion.

The British admiralty announced that
the transport ship Leasowe Castle had
been torpedoed in the Mediterranean
with a loss of 101 persons.

The central committee of Finnish
workmen has protested against the
brutalities of the White guard, which,
it asserts, has imprisoned 70,000 per-
sons and slaughtered prisoners by
wholesale, hundreds of the killed being
women. In this deplorable work the
White guard is helped by the German
soldiers.

Of great importance was the an-
nouncement by the administration last
Wednesday that the United States
now supports the nationalistic aspira-
tions of the Czecho-Slovaks and the
Jugo-Slavs. Until now the president
had gone so far as to express sym-
pathy with the idea of autonomy for
the anti-German Austrian states, but
he has changed his attitude and his
new policy may do much to encour-
age the subject races of Emperor
Charles to revolt. It will certainly
encourage the brave Italians who are
fighting along the Piave, where before
long American troops will be with
them in the trenches.

On the other hand the Austrian em-
peror has stated that in the future
he will rely on "the faithful and pre-
cious collaboration of the Germans for
the development of the interests of the
state."

President Wilson appeared before
congress unexpectedly on Monday and
urged that body to begin work immedi-
ately on tax legislation to provide
the funds necessary to the carrying
on of the war. The defeat of the cen-
tral powers, he said, is the considera-
tion that dominates every other. Sen-
ators, representatives, supreme court
justices, everybody present, rose and
cheered lustily when the president ad-
ded:

"We are not only in the midst of the
war, we are at the very peak and crisis
of it. Hundreds of thousands of our
men, carrying our hearts with them
and our fortunes, are in the field, and
ships are crowding faster and faster
to the ports of France and England
with regiment after regiment, thou-
sand after thousand, to join them until
the enemy shall be beaten and brought
to a reckoning with mankind."

Despite the desire of many members
to have an early adjournment, congress
yielded at once to Mr. Wilson's plea
and plans were made to formulate a
revenue bill as speedily as may be.
The president in his address confirmed
the expectation that there would be
another and larger issue of Liberty
bonds in the fall, probably immedi-
ately after the election.

On Wednesday the president issued
an appeal to all Americans to buy only
those things which are essential to the
individual health and efficiency, and to
save their money and invest it sys-
tematically in war savings and Thrift
stamps and other government securi-
ties.

Director General McAdoo announced
general pay increases for nearly 2,000,-
000 railway employees, carrying out
most of the recommendations of the
railroad wage commission, and he fol-
lowed this with the announcement that
both freight and passenger rates would
be raised, the latter to 3 cents a mile,
and the former by more than 25 per-
cent. This, it is estimated, will bring
in about \$900,000,000 more a year,
which will be used to meet the in-
creases in wages and the higher cost
of supplies.

Popular belief, based on the wheat
crop estimates, that the restrictions on
the use of wheat might soon be mod-
ified was corrected by Mr. Hoover, who
says every prospect of the wheat sit-
uation intensifies the need for the
greatest possible limitation in the con-
sumption of wheat and wheat products
in America in order that there may not
be serious want among our allies. The
consumption of the cereal at home, he
says, should be only one-third of the
normal.

SUBMARINES OF ALTANTIC COAST SINKS NINE

GERMANY BRINGS FRIGHTENING
BOATS TO AMERICAN WATERS
IN NUMBERS.

ONE OFF CAROLINA

Most of Vessels Sunk by Boats
Their Crews Had Been Rescued
Life Rafts—Daniels Says
Adequate.

Germany's sea wolves—the
submarines which have caused such
devastation during the war—have
been reported at various points
just off the shores of the United
States. They are known to have
at least nine vessels, only a
distance out of sight of the
southern New Jersey shore.
It is feared that still others
have been sent to the Atlantic
marauders, the movements of
which have been reported at various
points during the last fortnight by
slipping into port from southern

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

The largest to fall prey to the
submarines are seeking to prevent
sailing of transports with troops
to the battlefields of France. One
New York to Porto Rico liner, the
Lina, of 8,000 tons, which was
sunk Sunday night about 12 miles
southeast of Sandy Hook. The
liner 220 passengers and crew, of
which 100 were taken to the
island of St. Thomas, P. R., and
began to fall about the vessel was
known, but there was hope that
had been picked up by some
ship or would reach shore in
the small boats. Not a life was
lost in the sinking of the other ships
sunk to late reports.

Reports brought ashore by the
vessels indicated that the
vessels and nearly all the
sunk by the same U-boat were
being lurking in the path of
off the New Jersey coast. The
ware capes since late last
stories told by the skippers of
schooners indicated that the
mander of the submarines was
usually humane for a German
marine officer. In no instance
known, was a lifeboat shel-
tered all cases reported the
given opportunity to escape
taken aboard the submarine
some of them were kept
eight days before they were
adrift for eight days before
turned adrift to be picked up
passing vessel.

SUPREME COURT HOLDS CHILD LABOR LAW

Washington.—The Federal
Circuit court of appeals has
the law of 1916 forbidding
the shipment of products of
child labor has been declared
and invalid by the supreme
and invalid by the supreme
Injunctions restraining the
ment from putting the
and restraining a
C., cotton mill from discharg-
dren employed by it were
by the court.

Justices Holmes, McKenna
and Clarke dissented.
In deciding the case, Justice
who rendered the opinion, said:
"Over interstate transpor-
tation, the regulatory power
Congress is ample, but the
of articles intended for
commerce is a matter of local
tion."

"If it were otherwise, all
ture intended for interstate
would be brought under fed-
to the practical exclusion of
authority of the states, a re-
tainly not contemplated by the
ers of the constitution which
vested in Congress the author-
regulate commerce among the

GERMAN DRIVE IS PRACTICALLY HALTED

Although it cannot be said that
Germans in their new offensive
have been definitely stopped, there is
ertheless, a marked diminu-
the speed with which they are
tively small.

And, according to the
unofficial observers, wherever
have been able since the
the allied lines to attain low
a heavy price in lives has been

FLOCKS OF AIRPLANES ARE PATROLLING

New York.—Fifty or more
reinforced by hydroplanes were
day patrolling the Long Island
every observer keeping a sharp
out for hostile submarines. Al-
mation was refused by the
authorities, but it was reported
force of fliers would be augmented
soon as possible by numbers
French, British and Italian
now are scattered in aviation
camps throughout the country.