

Generally fair Friday and Saturday; little change in temperature.

GERMAN DRIVE IS BEING SLOWLY BUT SURELY HALTED

ANGLO-FRENCH ARMIES MAKING DESPERATE RESISTANCE AGAINST INVADERS WITH TELLING EFFECT

Germans Making Slow Progress in Attempt to Widen Wedge in Soissons Region.

Allies' Front is Solid Farthest Point of Advance Has Carried the Enemy Almost to the Marne Valley.

Foeh's Reserves Coming He May Strike a Tremendous Blow at Some Chosen Point.

Slowly but surely the plunge of the German crown prince's armies is being halted by the French and British armies. While the momentum of the German masses has not as yet spent itself, there has been a notable slackening in its advance during the past week. The chief efforts of the Germans seem to be devoted to the widening of the gap they have torn in the positions of the allies between Pinon and Brimont. This work seems to be progressing slowly against the desperate resistance of the allied troops.

French Hold Their Ground. 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 fails to show material advances there during the day's fighting. The French are here fighting on familiar ground which has been made historic by numerous battles, some of which are named among the decisive combats of history.

Approaching Marne Valley. The wave of the advance is now approaching the valley of the Marne, the farthest point of the German advance toward Paris being at the village of Verdun, 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 Braine, east of Verdun, to Vouziers, a little west of Verdun. After having reached the Marne the Teutons turned the force of their advance toward the west and they may be expected to repeat their tactics of four years ago.

Reserves Coming Into Action. The reserve forces at the command of General Foch are now coming into action on the ground chosen for the coming attack. It is possible that a blow of tremendous proportions may be struck somewhere along the front of the German wave, or along the American-held positions between the Toul and Lunville sectors there has been several spirited engagements but nowhere have the Germans succeeded in penetrating the American lines. The fighting in the air on those fronts has been of remarkable intensity, with the Americans holding their own against the foe.

French Improve Positions. The allied positions in the Flanders sector have been subjected to bombardment but the only infantry fighting there has been initiated by the British near Dickebusch lake, south of Ypres, who improved their positions as a result of an attack on the Germans.

Points on the Northwestern Front of Rheims Have Fallen. Berlin, via London, May 30.—The Germans on the northwestern front of Rheims have fallen.

River Marne, to South of Rheims, Is Germans' Goal

London, May 30.—A dispatch from Reuters' correspondent at French headquarters says that being held on the flanks at Soissons and Rheims, the Germans are throwing their entire strength southward, obviously with the Marne for their goal. It is probable that the Germans hope to establish themselves on the Marne with a view to turning the direction of their main effort westward, trusting to the river to protect their right flank.

Last Night's News From Frontline Was Better. London, May 30.—Tonight's news from the battlefields of the Aisne is more favorable, inasmuch as the allies are holding the enemy on the two flanks at Soissons and Rheims and the Germans' rate of progress has been slowed down.

The hottest fighting is proceeding along the whole southern front of the advance. The report which was sent at noon said that this morning it had been learned for the first time that reserve units were engaged in the support of divisions which had borne the whole weight of the onslaught since Monday.

According to the statement the enemy claims to have taken 3,000 prisoners and a tremendous amount of booty in cannon and material. The indications from official and unofficial reports are that while continuing his efforts to widen his salient, the enemy appears to be turning the main direction of his movement westward, doubtless with the intention of capturing the railroads connected with Paris. The push southward toward the Marne is an attempt to cut the Paris-Chartres line in the opinion of military critics here.

LONDON PAPERS NOT DESPONDENT

However, They Regard the Battle Situation As Very Serious and Even Critical.

Foeh Trusted Implicitly

In Using His Reserves, However, It is Pointed Out, He May Be Handicapped by Not Knowing the Plans of the Germans.

London, May 30.—The morning newspaper commentators take the view that the situation on the western front is very serious, even critical, but there is no note of despondency in their reviews. The arrival of reserves, reported by the French press, is noted with satisfaction and hope, although it is not known whether the reserves are sufficient in number to establish an approximate numerical equilibrium of the opposing forces whose proportions are generally stated to have been from four or five to one in the Germans' favor since the beginning of the battle.

Confidence is expressed that General Foch, the allied commander-in-chief, will make the best of the difficult situation and it is urged he should be trusted implicitly. With regard to the use of the reserves, however, it is remarked that General Foch may be handicapped by ignorance as to where the Germans will strike next.

As it is possible to give ground on the Aisne front with less serious consequences than on the front towards Amiens, continues the Chronicle, "it should not be surprising or unduly discounted if that alternative were followed. A similar point is made by the critics of the Daily News, who says that General Foch must postpone as long as possible any wholesale call on his reserves. "It is by no means certain," says the Daily News, "that the present offensive is the only, even the most menacing, attack in contemplation. We hear of heavy shelling around Amiens and of abnormal activity in Flanders. Immediate and important developments in both those sectors and others are practical possibilities, and until it is known where the Germans will strike the necessary counter measures cannot be taken."

GERMAN GOVERNMENT TRYING TO PACIFY THE POPULACE

Zurich, May 30.—Newspapers in southern Germany publish the following note from German headquarters: "The population should not expect our advance to continue at the same rate as on the first day. The resistance of the enemy is becoming desperate and violent counter-attacks are to be expected. The transport of artillery and munitions also is meeting with some difficulty. Speaking of losses the note adds that to estimate them correctly the people should not forget the gravity or importance of the struggle.

AMERICANS AGAIN REPULSE GERMANS

Attacks Against Positions Held By Pershing's Men at Cantigny Fail Completely.

Fighting is Still Active

Artillery is Busy Both Around Cantigny and in Lorraine, Says General Pershing's Communique Issued Last Night.

Washington, May 30.—Complete repulse of further enemy attacks upon the new American positions near Cantigny is announced in General Pershing's evening communique issued tonight at the war department. Fighting continues active around Cantigny and Lorraine.

The dispatch follows: "The enemy has been again completely repulsed by artillery fire and infantry action in attack against our new positions near Cantigny. Artillery fighting continues active there and in Lorraine, where it includes the use of gas shells. There is nothing else of importance to report. The second section of General Pershing's communique for May 29 announces the failure of the enemy to break through the American lines. A raid party of about 50 men, it says, was repulsed with a loss of ten dead and four wounded. American casualties were light.

On May 27, the communique said, Lieutenants Fisher, Curtis, Buford and McLanahan, on patrol duty in the St. Mihiel region, encountered enemy machines at 4,000 metres. One of them was downed. Defeat of an enemy airplane reported in the communique for May 28 is credited to Lieutenant Rickenbacher and Lieutenant Hamilton, and not to Lieutenant Rickenbacher and Lieutenant Campbell, as previously reported.

EVERY AVAILABLE AMERICAN MAY GET IN GREAT BATTLE

With the American Army, May 30.—(By the Associated Press)—The American soldiers are considering the part they may play in the battle that is raging to the northwest of their positions. There is no doubt that every available man in France will be thrown into the combat wherever the French command deems necessary. Whatever is to be done will not be known, however, until the Americans are actually engaged for it would be inadvisable to discuss troop movements of any character.

GEN. CARR AND DR. OWENS WITNESS SHIP LAUNCHING

Jacksonville, Fla., May 29.—Gen. Julian S. Carr, of the United States shipping board, and Clarence J. Owens, has been director of the Southern Commercial congress, were honor guests at the launching of the steamer Red Cloud from the ways of the Merrill Shipbuilding corporation here today. After inspecting the shipbuilding facilities they left tonight for Mobile.

Torpedo Works Destroyed. London, May 30.—The Whitehead torpedo works at St. Pölten, Austria, has been destroyed by fire, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Zurich. Vienna dispatches declare the fire was the result of sabotage by Italian workmen in the plant.

PRESIDENT DRIVES THE FIRST RIVET IN BIG FREIGHTER

Keel of the Steamship Gunston Hall Laid at Alexandria, Va., Amid Ceremony.

MRS. WILSON NAMES SHIP

Officials Claim Record in Establishing a Permanent Yard in Eighty-Six Days.

Alexandria, Va., May 30.—President Wilson lent a hand today in driving a rivet in the keel of what will be the steamer Gunston Hall, a 3,400-ton freighter for the shipping board.

Mrs. Wilson also played a part in the keel laying, guiding the last vertical plate into position and naming the ship as she did so.

"I haven't got any union card, but I guess it's all right," laughed the president as he clapped a sturdy workman on the shoulder after the white-hot end of the rivet had been beaten to a round head, neatly edged against the keel plate. "Pretty fair work," commented the shipbuilder with a grin. A great crowd saw the beginning of the first ship to be built in Alexandria since the days when four-masters flourished on the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay. Charles W. Morse, of New York, representing the controlling financial interest in the Virginia Shipbuilding company, builders of the Gunston Hall, welcomed the President and Mrs. Wilson, and in the party from Washington were Senators Martin, of Virginia; Simmons, of North Carolina, and Fletcher, of Florida; Speaker Clark, former Speaker Cannon, Representative Clegg of Virginia, and the notable shipyard workers.

A shrieking siren from the shipyard shops announced that the president had arrived and when he mounted the wooden ladder to the top of the concrete ways he was greeted with a roar of cheers. President Wilson proceeded immediately to business. The signal was given and a gigantic traveling crane slowly lowered the heavy plate of the keel into position; temporary bolts were placed to hold it firm and then Superintendent Charles Andrews, acting as heater, drew from the charcoal furnace a blazing slab of iron and placed it through one of the multitudinous holes in the keel plates.

As the president stepped forward to take hold of the argon, several motion picture cameras began to click. "Keep on, ordered the foreman sharply, fearing the rivet would cool before the job was finished. Again the president pressed the trigger and the rivet was beaten cleanly to a button-like head, guaranteed to hold in all kinds of seas.

When the applause subsided the shipyard band played "The Star Spangled Banner" and the presidential party returned to Washington. Officials of the company claim a world's record in establishing a permanent shipyard in 85 working days. Less than three months ago the site of the yard was swamp land, originally ceded by James II to the "Associated Adventurers of the City of London," but never, from that time until now, used for any purpose. Approximately 78 per cent of the construction work has been underground because of the necessity of sinking concrete piles on which to build shops and ways. The yard is (Continued on Page Ten.)

AMERICAN CASUALTY LIST

Washington, May 30.—The army casualty list today contained 35 names, divided as follows:

Killed in action 5; died of wounds 1; died of accident 4; died of disease 11; wounded severely 9; wounded slightly 2; missing in action 3.

Officers. Lieutenant George Squires, St. Paul, Minn., died of accident; Lieutenant Edward E. Koon, Rochester, N. Y., missing in action; Lieutenant James F. Crawford, Warsaw, N. Y., prisoner, previously reported missing. The following southern men are included: Killed in Action. Private Joe Ruby West, Oklahoma; Died of Accident. Privates Johnnie Jackson, Lamar, Miss.; Willie Washington, New Orleans. Died of Disease. Sergeant Harry H. Hebb, Lakeland, Fla.; Privates Dave Anderson, Fla.; William L. Westley, J. Evans, Dallas, Texas; Robert Harvey, R. F. D. 2, Box 55, Kustburg, Va.; Richard Murray, Round, S. C.; William Thormer, Eagle Mills, Ark. Missing in Action. Corporal George N. Williams, Henderson, Ky.

RAILROAD WORKERS ARE REMINDED THEY ARE NOW IN GOVERNMENT'S EMPLOY

It Will Not Be Coerced Or Intimidated by Strikers For Higher Wages, Declares Mr. McAdoo In Statement to Shopmen. Asks Union Leaders to Urge Their Men to Rely on the Wage Board to Adjust Their Claims.

Washington, May 30.—Railroad employees were reminded by Director General McAdoo tonight that they are employees of the United States in time of war and that a strike means a blow at their own government and the hampering of transportation essential to protect the hundreds of thousands of American boys fighting on the battle fields of Europe.

In a telegram tonight to the heads of all labor unions having shop men among their members, Mr. McAdoo gave notice that the government cannot be coerced or intimidated and called upon railroad men to remain at their duty and rely on him and the new board of railroad wage and working conditions for a just consideration of their claims. He asked the union leaders to urge upon their men by wire the wisdom and patriotism of this course.

WHEAT SUPPLY IS GRAVELY LIMITED

Hoover Warns Nation of Need For Greatest Possible Limitation of Wheat Consumption.

HAVE 56,000,000 BUSHEL

Of This Amount 30 Millions Must Go to American Armies and Allies—Feeling of Relaxation Is Highly Dangerous.

(Special Star Telegram.) Raleigh, May 30.—State Food Administration Henry A. Page, tonight received the following urgent telegram from United States Food Administrator Herbert Hoover, with the request that it be given the widest publicity possible.

"Recent press dispatches widely circulated through the country have given the wholly false impression that there is no longer need for vigorous conservation of wheat flour. The food administration declares that every aspect of the wheat situation both present and prospective intensifies the need, for the greatest possible limitation in the American consumption of wheat and wheat products. If present restrictions should be in the slightest degree relaxed, the result would be a serious want for the people of Europe before the new crop can reach the market.

"The food administration's estimate of the position on the first of June indicates a total available supply until the new harvest, including the grain which will be available from the farms in country and terminal elevators and mill elevators, of about 56 million bushels. Of this 30 million bushels must be exported before new wheat is available for export if we are to maintain the absolutely necessary shipments to our army and the allies. That leaves about 26 million bushels for domestic consumption for the next two months.

"Normal American consumption is something over 40 million bushels a month, so that the most liberal consumption of wheat would be only one-third of normal. "In addition to the wheat on the farms and in elevators there is always an indeterminate further amount in transit and in dealers hands and this can never be reckoned in with the flour available for exporting or use at home. As a matter of fact this stock is not actually available since these supplies must remain constantly in flow; they remain a permanent stock, the removal of which would later cause a period of acute shortage in distribution before new wheat would be available.

"There is further an inclination to include new crop prospects with present conditions which has led to confusion. The harvest will not be generally available in flour until middle August or early September, although in the extreme south it will be somewhat earlier. "At a meeting of the federal food administrators in Washington yesterday representing all 48 states it was the unanimous view that, even if the harvest does prove abundant, it will be the first duty of the American people to place every grain they can save into storage as against possible bad years ahead. In consequence there should be no anticipation of unlimited wheat bread until the war is over.

"Some of the more inconvenient restrictions can no doubt be modified with the arrival of a large harvest, but if we are honest with ourselves we will maintain restrictions requiring the use of some substitute both during the war and for a year or two thereafter. (Continued on Page Seven.)

BRAZILIAN SHIP WARNED AGAINST GERMAN U-BOATS

Reports of Hostile Craft Off American Southern Coast Are Given Support.

ZIG-ZAG COURSE TAKEN

Passengers on the Brazilian Ship Convinced Submarines Are on This Side.

An Atlantic Port, May 30.—Recent reports that German submarines have been lurking in southern waters off the American coast were given support today with the arrival here of a Brazilian steamship. The passengers said that on Saturday last when the ship was entering the gulf stream off the Florida coast a wireless warning to look out for submarines was received and that the captain immediately changed his course and made a very wide detour before heading again for this port.

CANTIGNY VICTORY THRILLS LONDON

Nothing More Exhilarating Than the Narrative of American Success in France.

BUT IT WAS LOOKED FOR

Times Says Cantigny Will One Day Be Repeated a Thousand Fold, Then Kaiser's Crown Will Go to Allied Museum.

London, May 30.—Commenting on the capture of Cantigny by the Americans, the Evening News says: "Bravo! The young Americans! Nothing in today's battle narrative from the front is more exhilarating than the account of their fight at Cantigny. It was clean-cut from beginning to end, like one of our countrymen's short stories, and the short story of Cantigny is going to expand into a full length novel which will write the doom of the kaiser and kaiserism." "We expected it. We have seen those young Americans in London and merely to glance at them was to know that they are conquerors and brothers in that great Anglo-Saxon-Latin compact which will bring down the diabolical Prussian idol with its poisonous and calculated infamies, to enthrone chivalrous humanity again.

TROOP MOVEMENT WILL SOON REACH MILLION

And in a Few Months the Two Billion Mark Will be Reached, Declares Secretary Daniels.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., May 30.—Declaring that the navy is doing noble work in keeping open the road to France for the hundreds of thousands of American soldiers already there, Secretary of the Navy Daniels in an impromptu address here today said that troop movement will reach the million mark in a few weeks; that in a few months the two million mark will have been reached and that ten million or more men will be sent if need be to win the war.

AMERICAN AVIATOR IS CAPTURED BY GERMANS

His Damaged Machine Comes Down in No Man's Land—Two Hostile Planes Shot Down.

With the American Army in France, May 30.—(By the Associated Press).—An American aviator was captured by the Germans today after his machine had fallen in No Man's Land. The fight 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 early this morning. Two of the enemy machines were shot down and another 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.