

WEATHER.
North and South Car-
olina: Fair and warm
on Sunday; Monday,
partly cloudy.

VOL. XXIV. No. 109.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1918.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ALLIED RESISTANCE FORCES GERMANS TO SLOW UP OFFENSIVE

Comparative Death of Infan-
try Operations Following
Tempestuous Three Days

RENEWED FIGHTING
EXPECTED ANY TIME

Troops Brought from Verdun
Front to Aid Hindenburg—
Enemy Still Strong Despite
His Heavy Losses.

With the British Armies, April 27.
French troops have re-captured the
village of Loree at the foot of Mont
Rouge as well as the hospice east of
Loree.
Loree has also been taken by the
French.
Late Friday, British forces pene-
trated the center of Kemmel village,
but enemy fire from the ridge near
by necessitated their withdrawal.
It is declared that the British di-
vision which counter-attacked Kem-
mel village killed four Germans for
every Allied casualty.
According to prisoners, the enemy
losses in the hill fighting were heavy.
The said only 18 remained in his
company which started out 100
strong. Another admitted 60 casualties
in his company of 90. These
may be taken as exceptional in-
stances.
The Germans are still in force.
The American need not fear the en-
emy will be dead before they can
whack at them.
The enemy maintain their pressure
unabatedly against the Ypres salient.
Local fighting in the Bethune
region (along the La Basse canal)
netted the Germans a small post
near Feutubert which the British
recaptured a few days ago.
It is learned that a French division
fighting south of Villers-Brentonne,
was attacked seven times without
giving a foot of ground. The Allies
over Friday night gained some
ground in that region. Over a thou-
sand prisoners have been taken here
in the last three days.
German guns are thundering cease-
lessly in Flanders.
There is a comparative dearth of
infantry fighting, following a tem-
pestuous three days, but this phase
of the battle may be resumed at any
moment.
General Sieger has been brought
from the Verdun region by Hinden-
burg to aid in the operations around
Kemmel. Sieger has five divisions
(50,000 men) under him. On his left
is Von Eberhardt, with five more di-
visions. Together they hammered
away Friday, but made only slight
gains, Friday, but made only slightly
more progress.
Sieger tried to advance toward
Ypres, from both sides of the Ypres-
Comines canal Friday, but the British
countered brilliantly, re-taking
lost ground and establishing strong
positions.
Von Eberhardt's army which is es-
pecially trained in hill fighting, was
hurled out of Dranouter four times.
On its fifth charge it occupied the vil-
lage, but was unable to debouch from
the place.
The Germans likewise were too ex-
hausted to succeed in turning Scher-
penberg mill, after taking Kemmel
village, a mile and a quarter to the
southeast.
On the remainder of the British
front local shelling keeps up. The
weather continues threatening but
the ground is unusually dry.

PREMIER VON SEYDER
HAS AGAIN RESIGNED

Zurich, April 27.—Austrian Premier
von Seyder has resigned again, it is
reported here. He recently resigned
but Emperor Karl is said to have
refused to accept his resignation.

NEW REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.
Stockholm, April 27.—The Hel-
singfors correspondent of the Aft-
onbladet declares it is persistent-
ly rumored that Grand Duke Alex-
ander Nikolavitch, has pro-
claimed himself emperor of Rus-
sia, and that Grand Duke Mich-
ael Alexandrovitch is the provi-
sional head of his government.

No Telegrams in Several Days.
Copenhagen, April 27.—No tele-
grams have been received from
Petrograd in the last few days
and there are rumors via Finland
of serious riots and a possible
counter revolution there.

MARINE CORPS
CASUALTY LIST

Washington, April 27.—Two killed in
action, one died of wounds, nine se-
verely wounded, and one slightly
wounded, were listed on the Marine
Corps casualty list tonight.
Killed in action: Corporal Allen W.
Stone, Private Perry L. Fischer.
Died of wounds: Private Stanis J.
Cullerot.
Severely wounded: Corporal Thom-
as Regan.
Slightly wounded: Privates Walter
Klemm, Raymond J. Hess, Ross J. Tur-
ner, Elden L. Freel, James P. Scroggs,
Corporals Ernest E. Smithson, Alfred
J. Schneggenburger, Claude A. Miller.

MUCH WHISKEY GOES
TO TRAINING CAMPS

Washington, D. C., April 27.—Jesse
D. Kennedy, a Wilmington, N. C.,
citizen, who is in the employ of the
Department of Justice, came to Wash-
ington today from Jacksonville, Fla.
He told a newspaper representative
that the Department of Justice is ex-
periencing difficulty in suppressing
the liquor traffic in the vicinity of
German training camps. Whiskey from Jack-
sonville is being hauled to camps
Wheeler, Jackson and Sheridan de-
spite the activities of the officers of
the officers to curtail the bootleg-
ger.

NATION LAGGING IN ITS SUBSCRIPTIONS

Washington, April 27.—With the
Liberty Loan campaign more than
three-fourths gone, the nation to-
day lags on its subscriptions. Ap-
proximately 70 per cent. of the min-
imum of \$2,000,000,000 or \$2,178,877,
has been officially subscribed.
Liberty Loan officials here made
reference to general dissatisfaction.
The large cities have not come up
to expectations. Subscriptions must
come by the thousands next week if
the third campaign deals the healthy
sallop of the Kaiser which Secre-
tary McAdoo desires.
The great drive for bond sales ves-
terday fell short of advance adver-
tising. Although programs from every
section of the country brought

Third Phase of German Offense Fails

The third phase of German off-
ensive on the West front within
five weeks has been stopped by
the sickening slaughter meted out
by the combined British, French,
Belgian and American force.
The newest attempt of Hinden-
burg to force a decision had come
to a full halt Saturday. The end
of the third phase came as abrupt-
ly as it began.
The enemy began its initial drive
in Picardy on March 21. This last-
ed little more than a week. Then
on April 9 Hindenburg struck in
Flanders. This thrust was even
more short lived. On April 24 the
Germans struck again—this time
on both fronts simultaneously.
The Picardy attack was limited
to a small front south of the
Somme and was an effort to take
Amiens. It was smothered almost
before it got under way. The op-
posing armies surged back and
forth over practically the same
ground. The force of the drive
was expended in trying to hold the
small gains won under the initial
impetus.
American troops figured in this
fighting, being brigaded with the
French between Hangard-En-San-
teire and Hallies.
The Flanders engagement devel-
oped into some of the most san-
guinary battling of the war and
the British, re-inforced by the

French, were (X) out of ex-
tremely important positions in
the heights south of Ypres.
But the terrible (X) ities suffered
by the Germans finally had their
effect and Hindenburg's mad at-
tacks ceased suddenly Friday eve-
ning, after they had forced the
Allies on to the lowlands and had
worked to within less than three
miles of Ypres on the South.
Not a single major infantry oper-
ation was detailed Saturday in any
of the official statements. Haig
reported two minor actions in Flan-
ders—the capture of a British post
near Feutubert, on the Southern
front, and the repulse of a local
German attack West of Merville
on the Western front.
In Picardy, only cannonading
along the Avre was reported by
the French War Office.
The German statement describes
the actions on Friday which al-
ready had been reported by the
British and French.
That an early resumption of the
German offensive is expected was
indicated in Saturday's cables. It
was generally believed that the Ger-
man high command would strike
again as soon as it could re-inforce
this shattered division and bring
up field artillery. It was pointed
out that the German strategy de-
manded the continuance of the
drive, no matter what its cost or its
attainment.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN DUTCH AND AMERICANS WILL BE AMICABLY SETTLED

Washington, April 27.—Difficulties
and misunderstandings between the
United States and Holland relative to
the supply situation "will be straight-
ened out," according to official pre-
diction here tonight.
As indicated by the United States
in the past few days, negotiations be-
tween the two governments are tak-
ing a turn—in which it is safe to es-
timate that they will get together
amicably, and that Holland probably
will get more supplies than this gov-
ernment originally planned to give.
Meantime, the Dutch legation de-
clared that Germany has sent no ul-
timate to Holland and that while she
has made strong demands, the danger
of war is not immediately present.
On the other hand, American govern-
ment officials see in the Dutch-Ger-
man situation the possibility of seri-
ous trouble wherein Holland would
see to it that her national honor was
not smirched by Germany.
The Teuton demands on the neu-
tral neighbor are by far the most se-
rious the German war lords have
sought to impose. Mainly, they hinge
on questions on transporting sand
and gravel—war supplies—via Hol-
land.

FAVORITISM SHOWN TO GERMANY WILL AROUSE ALLIES, AND FRIENDLINESS TO ALLIES WILL STIR UP GERMANS

Holland's position was described as
pro-Dutch. She has suffered at the
hands of both belligerents, it was of-
ficially admitted, but is aroused by
Germany's attempts to make her com-
mit an unequal act in supplying the
war materials. And Holland, while
anxious to keep aloof from the strug-
gle, is viewing the whole situation
from the standpoint of her own best
good. With a German victory she
would be forced to see Amsterdam
in Teuton control, for Germany would
demand the rights "over the Rhine
mouth. On the other hand, she has
feared that with an Allied victory—
the British would seek added rights
on the Scheldt.
But as officially described, her po-
sition now is that Germany is going
further to transgress than has ever
been done before. Holland, it was
admitted, can undoubtedly make some
concessions to Germany without bring-
ing upon herself the wrath of the Al-
lies.

DISCONTENT GROWS AMONG PEOPLES OF CENTRAL EMPIRES

While Soldiers Are Giving
Their Lives, Germans at
Home Suffering

STORIES OF COURAGE ON LINE OF FIRE

Washington, April 27.—Out of the
smoke and roar of the great Western
battle came official stories tonight
of courage and daring on the line of
fire—and suffering and growing dis-
content among the Teuton peoples
behind it.
While the German soldiers, spurred
by promises of peace after the
giant drive now under way are yield-
ing their blood to the lashings of
Von Hindenburg, the people back
home are becoming increasingly resis-
tive, diplomatic cables show.
The Allied battlers convinced that
they must carry the bitterest fight-
ing burden of the war until the great
reserves of America reach their side,
are battling desperately. The "ser-
vice of death" performed by the gal-
lant French troops who blazed away
from atop Mount Kemmel until wiped
out by the German hordes is only
one of many tales told in the cables
tonight.
Dispatches from Rome to Italian
Ambassador Cellere told how two
auxiliary Italian companies suddenly
attacked and surrounded by Germans
while engaged in construction work
in France fought with picks and shov-
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escaped to the British lines.
Belgian cables announced the spec-
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scattered the others and returned
safely. Daring isolated raids by
French, British, Belgians and Ameri-
cans are recounted as indication of
the bitter fighting now going on.
But while the German drive in
Picardy and Flanders has had its re-
wards at terrible cost, conditions
"back home" are not so good. Au-
ro-Hungary, Germany, Bulgaria and
Turkey are quarreling about expect-
ed spoils, Allied cables say.
Zurich dispatches announcing the
resignation "again" of Austrian
Premier von Seyder, emphasizes the
"grave crisis" confronting Austria
over the union of the Christian and
Socialists and the German parties
with the forces opposed to Von Sey-
dler and his cabinet because of the
manner in which the food situation
has been handled.
It is considered certain that the
Slay parties will remain with the
opposing forces and this will leave the
government without a partisan in
Parliament.
"The question now involved,"
French dispatches tonight conclude,
"is whether the cabinet will resign
in a body or whether the dissolution
will be ordered by the monarch."
Food conditions in the Central
Powers will grow more acute at least
until the Hungarian harvest, due late
in May, begins to relieve the terrific
strain.
Austria is worse off than Germany
for food. Potato shortage is robbing
Teutons of one of their main articles
of diet. Prague, among many Aus-
trian cities, is on the verge of bread
famine. The poorest classes get half
a pound of bread a week, other
classes get none. Vienna is totally
without butter—two ounces of mar-
garine a week being the dole in-
stead.
Berliners are chewing indigestible
bread, official advice say.
Depletion of cattle continues, and
meat rations are camouflaged by in-
clusion of more bone than formerly.
"Holland, blessed with large herds
of cattle, is looked to more than
ever to relieve the German populations.
Milk and fish are scarce. Brain
workers complain of inadequate
food.
Ukraine grain stocks, it is learned
here, are sufficient only to feed the
German armies of occupation.
Potato famine is also causing un-
rest throughout Germany. Depend-
ing on potatoes for the basis of their
diet, German masses have been de-
prived of thousands of bushels
through illicit hoarding. Hotel and
restaurant keepers piled their cel-
lars full and waited for the hungry
masses to bid their last cent, officials
report.
Workmen in the Rhine-West-
phalian industrial district are seeth-
ing unrest because of food shortage,
and high prices.
All leather is being taken for war
purposes. Only 10 per cent. of the
shoes worn in Germany are now of
leather. So acute has the shortage
become that workmen have in many
cases, stolen belts from machinery.
This offense is now punishable as
treason if the machine from which
the belt is stolen is on war work.

GERMAN DRIVE ON YPRES HALTED AT CITY'S THRESHOLD

Hindenburg's Picked Troops
Got Within Scant Two
Miles of Ypres

ALLIED LINE REFUSED TO GIVE MORE GROUND

Attack After Attack by Enemy
Failed to Break Through
the Desperate Resistance
of the Anglo-French

London, April 27.—Exhausted by
the dogged resistance and lightning-
like thrusts of the Franco-British de-
fenders, the German drive toward
Ypres from the South has been halted
at the very threshold of the city.
Hindenburg's picked troops pene-
trated to the outskirts of Voorme-
zele yesterday—barely two miles
from Ypres—only to be hurled back
with staggering losses in a fierce
struggle that lasted for hours.
Rallying once more, the enemy
again drove forward against the
British troops which had taken up
positions on a ridge and in a wood
southwest of Voormezele. And
again they were forced back, losing
hundreds of prisoners.
This was but a phase of the fight-
ing on the whole front from the Lys
river to the Ypres-Comines canal, a
distance of more than 17 miles in an
end line which continued throughout
yesterday and resulted only in heavy
enemy casualties.
Between Loree and Lactyte, a
front of about a mile and a quarter,
northwest of Kemmel, the French
beat off three desperate assaults. On
the fourth attempt, the Germans car-
ried Loree but a combined Franco-
British counter-attack drove them
out. The French now hold the vil-
lage.
On the southern portion of the
Flanders front, there was consider-
able local fighting near Ghenvy.
The British took 40 prisoners.
The Allies again held the initiative
in Picardy yesterday. The British
advanced their lines in several points
on the Hangard-Villers sector in
fighting during the afternoon and
evening, taking more than 900 pris-
oners.
Several attempted hostile attacks
with tanks were broken up before
they could reach the British lines.
The Germans bombarded the Alli-
ed positions east of Amiens during
the night and early today they at-
tacked the railway west of Thennes,
but failed. (This attack must have
taken place in the region of Hallies,
on the Avre, where American troops
are reported brigaded with the
French.)
The British air ministry announ-
ced today that during March, British
air craft in France dropped 88,179
bombs, compared with 2,465 bombs
dropped by the enemy.
British naval forces were again ac-
tive this week, this time in the Ad-
riatic, where they chased an Austrian
squadron into Durazzo, on the Alban-
ian coast Monday night.
Two British destroyers encounter-
ed five Austrian craft and gave chase
and the Austrians fled. Five other
British destroyers and two French
destroyers joined in the chase. Seven
British seamen were killed and 19
wounded by shell fire.
The next day British airmen raid-
ed Durazzo and dropped bombs on
the seaplane base. Attack, accord-
ing to the admiralty, "apparently was
successful."
In Palestine, Arab forces, co-oper-
ating with General Allenby, seized 53
miles of the important Hedjaz rail-
way at a point south of Mann, on the
edge of the Arabian desert.

NEGROES OF SOUTH DECLARE LOYALTY

(Special to The Dispatch).
Washington, D. C., April 27.—Sec-
retary William G. McAdoo today re-
ceived the following telegram from
C. C. Spaulding, general manager of
the North Carolina Mutual and Pro-
vident Association, of Durham, N. C.:
"The North Carolina Mutual and Pro-
vident Association, the largest
negro life insurance company in the
world, has purchased through the
Liberty Loan committee of Durham,
\$65,000 worth of bonds. The com-
pany purchased \$35,000 of the two
other issues, making in total holdings
\$100,000. We are doing out bit to
help our country win the fight for
democracy, and you can depend on
the loyalty, patriotism and sacrifice
of the negroes of the South."

AMERICANS STOPPED A GERMAN ASSAULT

With the American Armies in
France, April 27.—A terrific barrage
by the American batteries behind
the front line trenches northwest of
Toul early today stopped a German
assault on the American positions
before it could get under way.
At 3 o'clock this morning the Ger-
mans opened a heavy bombardment
which continued for an hour and then
ceased suddenly. After an hour of
barrage the enemy resumed the bom-
bardment with greater violence than
ever, foreshadowing an assault in
some force.
The American batteries responded
promptly to a call for a barrage and
kept the Boches in their trenches,
probably turning back the enemy
movement.
In Lorraine patrol activity con-
tinues. American patrols are ex-
ploding bombs in the enemy trench-
es every night and there are occa-
sional clashes in No Man's Land.
In all of these the Americans have
been successful and in many places
have driven the enemy out of No
Man's Land. The Germans have re-
treated from their front posts at sev-
eral points.

VON HINDENBURG'S SLAUGHTER OF HIS MEN GAINS LITTLE

Net Results of Week's Oper-
ations Do Not Justify Loss
of Man Power

VOUCHER DEMONSTRATES ABILITY AS LEADER

His Defensive Tactics Seek to
Punish Enemy and Save Re-
serves Until the Moment for
Striking Back.

New York, April 27.—Von Hinden-
burg continues his ceaseless slaugh-
ter of German man power this week
by developing a double offensive to-
ward Amiens and Ypres.
No successes of tactical importance
resulted from the Amiens operations,
but the capture of Mount Kemmel in
the Northern area of operations has
emphasized the German thrust against
Ypres. The net result of the week's
operations, however, has not given to
the Germans sufficient territory to
justify their losses. The capture of
Amiens is as far off as ever and the
fall of Ypres would not have import-
ant strategic consequences for the
Germans as long as the British lines
hold immediately to the West.
The small sectors of territory oc-
casional yielded by the Allies are
far more worrying to the nerves than
their importance justifies. It is un-
comfortable to read of the German
advances, but if these little victories
were not won there would be no
temptation to von Hindenburg to
continue the merciless slaughter of
his own troops.
There are two possible ways by
which Von Hindenburg can win the
war in the West—first by separating
the French and British armies and an-
nihilating one or the other; second,
by wearing down the morale of the
Allies. The first method has been
made practically impossible with the
appointment of General Foch to the
supreme command of the Allied
forces. To win by the second method
is Von Hindenburg's purpose in inces-
santly hammering at the Western
lines for petty gains. If attacks of
this character continue long enough
it sometimes happens that demoral-
ization sets in among armies of the
defensive.
No indication of such a condition
has been shown on the West front,
and by continuing to guard against
it, the Allies can eventually bring
the game back into their own hands.
The more the Germans are induced
to attack, the sooner will German
man power begin to approach its in-
evitable end in military exhaustion.
The territorial gains Germany is win-
ing are in no sense menacing, there-
fore, as long as General Foch is able
to continue maintaining the morale of
the Allied armies at a higher level
during the present series of defen-
sive combats.
Foch is demonstrating more and
more his abilities as a defensive lead-
er. In this week's battles, the re-
newals of spirited resistance by the
Allies after the disheartening loss of
Mount Kemmel has been very encour-
aging. Foch can recover this sector
of ground by the employment of a
sufficient number of reserves, but it
is questionable whether he thinks the
tactical gain would compensate for
the future lessening of his reserve
power.
Foch is conducting his defensive
operations with the help of very few
reserves, as he must if German man
power is to be depleted first. It
would be equalize casualties if each
area won by the Germans at enor-
mous cost were to be re-taken by the
Allies with the same casualties.
When, therefore, a position like Mount
Kemmel is lost, Foch must decide
whether its recovery is worth dupli-
cating what the Germans have spent
upon it. In almost every instance
since the first localized assaults be-
gan, Foch has decided in the nega-
tive. Foch's judgment must be trust-
ed. That he has a highly developed
plan is certain. It may require a
number of months for this plan to
work out in detail, but as long as
the morale of the Allies wavers nei-
ther at home nor in the field, the plan
will eventually meet with its proper
realization.

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yesterday and resulted only in heavy
enemy casualties.
Between Loree and Lactyte, a
front of about a mile and a quarter,
northwest of Kemmel, the French
beat off three desperate assaults. On
the fourth attempt, the Germans car-
ried Loree but a combined Franco-
British counter-attack drove them
out. The French now hold the vil-
lage.
On the southern portion of the
Flanders front, there was consider-
able local fighting near Ghenvy.
The British took 40 prisoners.
The Allies again held the initiative
in Picardy yesterday. The British
advanced their lines in several points
on the Hangard-Villers sector in
fighting during the afternoon and
evening, taking more than 900 pris-
oners.
Several attempted hostile attacks
with tanks were broken up before
they could reach the British lines.
The Germans bombarded the Alli-
ed positions east of Amiens during
the night and early today they at-
tacked the railway west of Thennes,
but failed. (This attack must have
taken place in the region of Hallies,
on the Avre, where American troops
are reported brigaded with the
French.)
The British air ministry announ-
ced today that during March, British
air craft in France dropped 88,179
bombs, compared with 2,465 bombs
dropped by the enemy.
British naval forces were again ac-
tive this week, this time in the Ad-
riatic, where they chased an Austrian
squadron into Durazzo, on the Alban-
ian coast Monday night.
Two British destroyers encounter-
ed five Austrian craft and gave chase
and the Austrians fled. Five other
British destroyers and two French
destroyers joined in the chase. Seven
British seamen were killed and 19
wounded by shell fire.
The next day British airmen raid-
ed Durazzo and dropped bombs on
the seaplane base. Attack, accord-
ing to the admiralty, "apparently was
successful."
In Palestine, Arab forces, co-oper-
ating with General Allenby, seized 53
miles of the important Hedjaz rail-
way at a point south of Mann, on the
edge of the Arabian desert.

NEGROES OF SOUTH DECLARE LOYALTY

(Special to The Dispatch).
Washington, D. C., April 27.—Sec-
retary William G. McAdoo today re-
ceived the following telegram from
C. C. Spaulding, general manager of
the North Carolina Mutual and Pro-
vident Association, of Durham, N. C.:
"The North Carolina Mutual and Pro-
vident Association, the largest
negro life insurance company in the
world, has purchased through the
Liberty Loan committee of Durham,
\$65,000 worth of bonds. The com-
pany purchased \$35,000 of the two
other issues, making in total holdings
\$100,000. We are doing out bit to
help our country win the fight for
democracy, and you can depend on
the loyalty, patriotism and sacrifice
of the negroes of the South."

AMERICANS STOPPED A GERMAN ASSAULT

With the American Armies in
France, April 27.—A terrific barrage
by the American batteries behind
the front line trenches northwest of
Toul early today stopped a German
assault on the American positions
before it could get under way.
At 3 o'clock this morning the Ger-
mans opened a heavy bombardment
which continued for an hour and then
ceased suddenly. After an hour of
barrage the enemy resumed the bom-
bardment with greater violence than
ever, foreshadowing an assault in
some force.
The American batteries responded
promptly to a call for a barrage and
kept the Boches in their trenches,
probably turning back the enemy
movement.
In Lorraine patrol activity con-
tinues. American patrols are ex-
ploding bombs in the enemy trench-
es every night and there are occa-
sional clashes in No Man's Land.
In all of these the Americans have
been successful and in many places
have driven the enemy out of No
Man's Land. The Germans have re-
treated from their front posts at sev-
eral points.