

GERMANS DRIVE ON OVER AISNE RIVER; PUSH BRITISH BACK

Crown Prince Strikes at Vesle,
Ten Miles Back of Front

THE FIGHTING IS FIERCE

French Troops Are Now Bearing
Brunt of New German Thrust

RESERVES RUSHED IN

British Left Forced to Fall
Back When Huns Crossed
River—French Line
Is Holding

The Germans, striking south from the Chemin-des-Dames after carrying that important ridge in the opening of their new offensive yesterday, have pushed on rapidly and effected a crossing of the Aisne river between Vailly and Berry-Au-Bac.

This represents a front of nearly 20 miles long along which the armies of the crown prince engaged in this great drive have crossed the Aisne. In addition they have apparently pushed at points some distance south of the river and are striking for the river Vesle, which parallels the Aisne along the greater part of this front at an average distance of about five miles.

The Vesle, at its most southerly point in this sector is approximately 10 miles from the German point of departure but the German penetration is apparently considerably short of this depth.

The battle is continuing fiercely along the whole Aisne front today, the brunt of it being borne by the French, before whose lines there was seemingly the greatest concentration for the enemy effort. The French communications are excellent in this sector, however, and the probability is that reserves are speedily being sent up to the threatened points to place before the Germans a force that can effectively stop them.

The British, when the battle started, apparently were holding a line approximately 12 miles long, between Farmcourt, seven miles northwest of Rheims, and Craonelle, across the Aisne to the northwest, the line straddling the Aisne at about midway this distance, near Berry-Au-Bac.

There is no indication that the British right flank was materially affected by the shock. The left flank, however, felt the effect of the impact upon the French front further west, where a crossing of the Aisne was forced and the British left was obliged to fall back in conformity.

The British line to the west of Berry-Au-Bac is now wholly south of the Aisne, according to the indications in today's official statements.

The German attack in Flanders was evidently a subsidiary affair, not even on the scale of some of the previous offensive movements there, although there was an extremely heavy concentration of troops for the limited front attacked.

The French bore the brunt of this blow and repulsed it with the loss of scarcely any ground, the Germans succeeding only in pushing in some things like a half mile south of Dickenbusch lake, about four miles southwest of Ypres.

This morning the British and French made a counter attack in this sector, which was progressing well at latest advices and promised to turn the whole German effort on the northern front into a complete failure which had cost the enemy heavily.

Military opinion seems to be swaying between the view that the southerly attack now being pressed by the Germans between Soissons and Rheims is the main enemy effort in the resumption of his offensive or whether he is planning to deal an even greater blow at the Amiens front, where his first great stroke was delivered this spring.

In view of the persistence with which the Germans are now following up their early successes in storming the Chemin-des-Dames and forcing the Aisne crossings it seems probable that the former opinion will gain strength and that a determined following up of the enemy effort, in the shape of a drive for Paris, will be looked for.

General Foch's strategy is counted upon to employ the vast effective forces at his command so as to counter the Germans effectively when they have fully developed their purpose, whichever way the attack may trend.

Along the six mile front from Loivre to Voormezele, on the Flanders battlefield, the French hurled the enemy back with great losses and still hold tenaciously to the positions protecting the ridge running westward from Mont Kemmel. Near Voormezele, where the French have taken over the line from the British, heavy fighting continues around Dickenbusch lake, where the Germans penetrated the allied line.

Meanwhile, there is very intense artillery fire from north of the Somme to the Aisne in Picardy. The Germans have made no attacks here, except for strong raids against the allied lines.

COUNTER ATTACK BELOW BY ALLIES

French and British Fight to Retake
Lost Bits of Ground

ENEMY'S GAIN IS SMALL

Artillery Duel During the Battle
on Left Flank Is Intense

From 8,000 to 10,000 German
Infantrymen Sent Forward
Against Allies on
6,000-Yd. Front

With the British Army in France, May 28.—British and French troops on the northern side of the Flanders salient launched a counter attack this morning east of Dickenbusch lake for the purpose of re-taking a few bits of grounds which the Germans captured in this section during the drive yesterday between Loivre and Voormezele. The operation appeared to be going well at the outset. Its success was all that was needed to make the enemy assault a complete and costly failure.

When the correspondent visited the French last night virtually the entire sector involved was intact. It was stated that the enemy gains in the Dickenbusch region were small. There was very hard fighting on the French left flank through the day and the artillery duel was intense, but the German attack was not in great strength. Its object appears to have been merely to regain the high ground which the French captured May 30. Apparently the enemy employed elements of four divisions and it may be estimated that 8,000 to 10,000 German infantrymen were sent forward on a front of about 6,000 yards.

The attack was preceded by the heaviest bombardment since March 21. At the beginning of this terrific cannonade it looked as though the Germans were about to renew their great effort. From 1 o'clock yesterday morning until dark a great concentration of hostile artillery maintained a bombardment of drum fire intensity which was opposed furiously. More gas shells than usual were employed by the Germans, especially in the back areas in an effort to catch concentrations of allied troops. When the Germans advanced they met such an offensive barrage on the French right flank that the attackers never got to close quarters. They sustained severe punishment from concentrated shell fire and French machine guns.

In the center and on the left flank, however, the enemy was more successful in the first rush. Pompiere, south of LaClytte, was captured, and the enemy pushed back the defending line somewhat south and east of Dickenbusch Lake.

PUT INTERNED ENEMY ALIENS TO FARM WORK

Many Germans Will Soon Be
Plying Hoe and Rake at
Troop Camps

Washington, May 28.—Provost Marshal General Crowder's war effort light order has been applied to interned enemy aliens by the government, and many Germans formerly engaged in business in the larger cities of the country soon will be plying hoes, rakes and other farm implements in the gardens of troop camps, using vegetables for the soldiers.

One hundred of the interned enemy aliens have been sent from a Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to Camp Divens, Mass. The next quotas will go to Camp Dix, N. J., and Camp Grant, Illinois. A 400-acre farm will be cultivated at Camp Dix. Each 100 aliens will be looked after by 25 soldiers.

Dies From Injuries
Camp Borden, Ont., May 28.—Wilfred H. Winnett, a royal air force private, injured in an airplane accident here yesterday, died late last night in the camp hospital. His next of kin, Mrs. T. B. Winnett, resides at Los Angeles, Cal.

Has Postponed Trip
Buenos Aires, May 28.—President Irgoyen has postponed a trip to outlying provinces in order to receive personally the British mission to South America, headed by Sir Maurice DeBunsen. The British mission is expected here the end of the week.

THE FALLEN ACE TO THE ACE OF ACES

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SOUTH HAS RAISED OVER FOUR MILLION

Great Wave of Enthusiasm
Sweeps Over Dixie For
Red Cross

Atlanta, Ga., May 28.—The southern division totals in the Red Cross drive have climbed to \$4,740,642, and officials now predict they will pass \$5,000,000 when complete returns are made.

Tennessee still holds the lead, with \$1,265,883. Georgia ranks second with \$1,041,509. Other states and cities are: Florida, \$647,365; North Carolina, \$916,883; South Carolina, \$870,000; Memphis, \$246,000; Nashville, \$197,000; Chattanooga doubles her quota of \$175,000; Knoxville, \$120,000; Macon, \$58,000; Augusta, \$56,000; Charlotte, \$103,000; Winston-Salem more than doubled her quota of \$105,000; Columbia, \$107,000; Jacksonville doubles her quota of \$160,000; Pensacola, \$34,700; Palm Beach, \$25,000; Athens, \$27,000; Columbus, \$20,000; Brunswick, \$23,000; Salisbury, \$20,000; Concord, \$25,000; Greensboro, \$42,000; Florence, \$21,000; Miami, \$44,000; Key West, \$21,000.

A wave of enthusiasm is now sweeping over the south, unprecedented in history.

AGED FRENCH WOMEN CARING FOR GRAVES

Many Who Have Lost Husbands and Sons Care For
American Dead

With the American Army in France, Monday, May 27.—Aged Frenchwomen in Picardy villages have asked and received permission to take care of one or more graves of American soldiers. The tribute comes from peasant women, most of whom have lost their husbands and sons in the war and have a hard time to sustain themselves.

The affection with which the villagers regard the Americans is most pathetic at times. The difficulty of languages is swept aside and the villagers share the American sorrows and joys. In the villages where American troops are billeted and which are in constant danger from enemy shells the Americans share their gas masks with the peasants and teach them how to use them.

FOUR KILLED BY BOILER EXPLOSION

Four men were killed and several others scalded just before noon yesterday when boiler No. 4 at the Little River plant of the Hammer Lumber company, located on the coast between Southport and Georgetown, 55 miles from here, blew up, according to telegraphic advices received in the city during the day by S. T. Abbott. The house in which the boiler was located was wrecked, but the mill was not damaged in any respect, according to the report, because the plant is equipped with two boiler rooms, and it is possible to continue in operation. The explosion was said to have been caused by letting cold water into the boiler when it was carrying too much steam.

PLANS UNDER WAY FOR GENERAL REVENUE BILL

Members of House and Senate
United by President
Wilson's Address

Washington, May 28.—Responding to the call of President Wilson made in an address to both houses in joint session yesterday, plans were made by congress today for preliminary conferences looking to the enactment at this session of a new general revenue bill. Members of both the house and the senate declared themselves united by the address of the president and the news of another German offensive in the belief that a revenue measure be passed before adjournment.

Public hearings will be started by the house ways and means committee early in June, according to tentative plans. The public hearings may be followed by joint sessions of the house committee in drafting the bill. Leadership in drafting the bill. Leaders were confident the bill can be presented in the house in July.

At the preliminary conferences, at which the views of Secretary McAdoo are expected to be made known, will be decided the proportion of new taxes to bond issue authorizations. It is known that the president considers that of the \$20,000,000,000 for the coming year, approximately \$8,000,000,000 should be raised by taxation. This would amount practically to doubling the present tax returns.

Cole Is Recalled
St. Louis, May 28.—Clifton H. Cole, the Penn State outfielder, who was given a trout with the St. Louis Nationals this spring, then sent to the Houston club of the Texas league, has been recalled. President Branch Rickey announced today.

GAS ATTACKS MADE ON AMERICAN LINES

Two Places on Front Are
Penetrated by Hun
Troops

Washington, May 28.—Another section of General Pershing's communique of yesterday, made public today by the war department, said that an enemy bombardment and a gas attack on American advance positions in Picardy before daylight yesterday was repulsed by counter attacks. Two places in the American lines were penetrated. An attempted raid accompanied by artillery fire in the Weverre also was repulsed. There were gas attacks in Lorraine yesterday.

The text of the communique follows: "Section B—In Picardy before daylight this morning the enemy after a violent bombard with high explosives and gas attacked our advanced positions of our front lines. Shortly afterward our troops counter attacked, expelled the Germans at all points and occupied part of the German trenches. Heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy and some prisoners were taken. Our casualties were light. In one case an American was taken prisoner, but was rescued by counter attacks and all of his captors were killed. Our troops displayed a fine offensive spirit at all times and have achieved a notable success.

"During the early hours of the morning in the Weverre a hostile force, supported by violent artillery fire, attempted a raid upon our lines. This force, which was composed of three officers and about 300 men, well equipped with light machine guns, blew up our wires and attempted to capture portions of our trenches. They were completely repulsed by our infantry and our artillery, leaving one officer and four men dead in our trenches and one wounded prisoner in our hands.

"Fifteen or 20 dead were observed near our wire and ten stretchers were seen being carried from this point. Here also our losses appear to have been relatively slight.

"Yesterday in Lorraine, the enemy was unusually active bombarding our trenches with gas and in patrolling. On one occasion a patrolling party approached our lines with cries of 'kamarad.' One of the hostile detachment was killed and his body secured."

EFFORT TO WRECK BIG U. S. HOSPITALS

Germans Hurl High Explosives
and Gas Shells

NO DAMAGE INFLICTED

Attack Was Made While
American Funerals Were
Being Held

CEREMONY NOT STOPPED

Hun Attempt to Carry War-
fare to Sick and Wounded
Began 10 Days Ago With
Airplane Raid

With the American Army in France, Monday, May 27.—What was a deliberate attempt to wreck American hospitals in the rear of the American lines in Picardy occurred Sunday afternoon, when the Germans hurled high explosive and gas shells within a few hundred yards of two hospitals. Fortunately no damage was done.

By a coincidence the bombardment was going on while American funerals were being held. Several shells fell a short distance from one funeral party, but the ceremony was not disturbed.

German attempts to carry the warfare to American sick and wounded began about 10 days ago when, with the advent of a new moon, enemy airplanes circled over the little villages where it has long been known hospitals were located, and dropped bombs. Several civilians were injured in a recent air raid while not far from the American hospitals. They were asleep, feeling secure in their proximity to the hospitals.

Much indignation has been caused among the soldiers and civilians over the air raids and Sunday's bombardment. It was not the fault of the Germans that those in the hospitals were not killed and wounded, as were those in the British hospitals in Flanders recently.

The only comment of the sick and wounded American soldiers is that they want to get out as soon as the doctors will permit, so as to strike back at the Huns.

COAL PRODUCTION MUST BE INCREASED

Director Morrow Says It Must
Reach 735,000,000 Tons

TO MEET WAR DEMAND

Bituminous Mines Will Have
to Produce Entire 85,-
000,000 Tons

MONTHLY RATE SMALL

Tells Coal Men in Convention
Roads of Country Will Have
to Solve Question of
Transportation

Philadelphia, May 28.—The production of coal in the United States for the year beginning April 1 must reach \$735,000,000 net tons, J. D. A. Morrow, general director of distribution of the United States fuel administration, today told the National Coal association in convention here. This means an increase of 85,000,000 tons over the production for the coal year 1917, if the war demands of the country are to be met. It is doubtful, Mr. Morrow said, if the production of anthracite coal can be increased over last year's total of 89,000,000 gross tons.

Therefore the entire 85,000,000 tons must come from the bituminous mines. A survey of the war demand for coal by the United States fuel administration has shown that the country will require during the present coal year 635,000,000 net tons or bituminous coal, Mr. Morrow said. During the last coal year the bituminous coal production was 551,000,000 net tons.

To meet these requirements it will be necessary to maintain an average weekly production of 12,600,000 tons of bituminous. The quantity has not been produced in any single week in the history of the bituminous coal industry. The record week's production was 11,825,000.

"The output of the bituminous mines for April, the first month of the new coal year, was 47,000,000 tons. Should this rate of production be maintained throughout the year, the total output would be only 564,000,000 tons. Under the present estimates of necessary consumption the country at this rate of production would face a bituminous shortage of 71,000,000 tons.

"We must, therefore, look to the bituminous mines for 85,000,000 tons more coal than their record output," Mr. Morrow said. "You men ask immediately, 'can the railroads furnish the transportation to produce this tonnage?' That is a question that the railroad administration must answer. Our distribution managers and directors are in daily conference with railroad officials to insure the best use of transportation in moving coal. Therefore it behooves the operators to stand prepared to deliver this coal should the roads prove able to haul it."

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GERMANY NEEDS SEA TO GET RAW MATERIAL

Von Tirpitz Says Huns Must
Hold Belgium in Every
Respect

Amsterdam, May 28.—"We must retain Belgium economically, politically, and militarily," said Admiral von Tirpitz, former German minister of marine, in an address at Dusseldorf on Sunday, as quoted in the Nachrichten of that city. The admiral's address was delivered before Dusseldorf branch of the reactionary fatherland party of which he is one of the leading spirits. Speaking of Germany's requirements after the war, says: "Neither central Europe, the orient or northern Europe can supply us with the raw materials requisite to our industries. We need to have the sea free from Anglo-Saxon tyranny for that purpose."

Apparently the admiral did not mention the submarine warfare, which was discussed at the same meeting in a highly optimistic manner by Herr Bachmeister, a deputy in the Landtag.

OPPOSITION GROWS AGAINST GERMANS

Moscow, Thursday, May 23.—Opposition by the peasants in the Ukraine against the Germans and the Russians supporting the central powers is extending rapidly. The peasants are firing forests, destroying buildings and otherwise hindering the work of German bands trying to commandeer food. The German troops have been forced to send additional troops into Poltava, where rioting is reported to be most serious. The peasants have organized large detachments and are armed with machine guns and rifles. The Germans are using artillery to suppress the rioting.

CARRY MORE ROUNDS OF RIFLE AMMUNITION

Light Web Belts Give Amer-
icans and British 100
Rounds More

Washington, May 28.—Through the use of light web ammunition belts, American and British infantrymen carry 100 more rounds of rifle ammunition than their German opponents, with leather belts, and this seemingly unimportant part of equipment has resulted in the repulse of superior enemy forces on more than one occasion, says a statement issued by the ordnance bureau.

With his web belt the American soldier carries 220 rounds of ammunition, disposed so that every cartridge is easily accessible. The German soldier carries only 120 rounds.

NAME SUCCESSOR TO LATE WILLIAM A. JONES

Seven Candidates in Field for
Seat in Congress
From Virginia

Newport News, Va., May 28.—The democrats of the first congressional district assembled here in convention this morning at 11 o'clock to name a successor to the late William A. Jones, for the unexpired term. The contest promises to be the most interesting in the history of politics in the district since seven candidates are in the field, with every section of this district represented. The vote is so split up it is almost impossible to forecast anything like the probable result.