

## TIDE OF HUN THRUST IN CENTER FLOWS ON TOWARD THE MARNE

Well Executed Strokes Link  
Up Their Two Battlefields  
**ALLIES DRIVEN BACK**  
Present Thrust Has Brought  
Huns in Two Miles of  
the Marne  
**WEDGE VERY NARROW**  
Artillery of Enemy Has Been  
Active on British Front  
East of Amiens and in  
Albert Region

### GERMAN MACHINES SHOT TO GROUND

Much Aerial Activity on the  
American Front Near Toul  
**RICKENBACHER DARING**  
Saved Mesurier After Latter  
Had Torn Wing of His  
Airplane

### THRILLING AIR FIGHTS

**One American Aviator Captured and Was Last Seen Entering Trenches Under Enemy Guns**

With the American Army in France, Thursday, May 30.—There was much aerial activity on the front northwest of Toul today and two, if not three, German machines were shot down.

Lieutenant Edward Rickenbacher, the former automobile racer, not only brought down one machine, but rescued Lieutenant James A. Meissner, of Brooklyn, after his machine had been damaged. Single-handed, Rickenbacher attacked two Albatross biplanes and three monoplanes. A hunter-killer, which sought safety dived rounds sent one of the biplanes crashing to the ground. The lieutenant attacked another, which sought safety in flight. Meanwhile, the remaining German machine had descended too low for Rickenbacher to attack. As he was returning home he saw four German airplanes coming toward him. He turned and saw Lieutenant Meissner, who was flying high, attack one enemy machine just as a second hostile airplane attacked Meissner. Meissner's machine collided with one of the enemy and a wing of the American's airplane was torn. Meissner immediately turned toward home, when a third enemy machine, seeing that he was crippled, took hastily after him. Rickenbacher made a long dive and drove off the German with his machine gun, undoubtedly saving Meissner. The contest took place east of Thiacourt.

In another fight two American pilots were forced to withdraw because their guns became jammed just as they attacked the enemy. Another plane encountered five hostile machines and had fired six bursts without apparent damage and the enemy machines retired.

Later five Americans saw two enemy machines over Apremont. They attempted to get away as the Americans came up, but two Americans got on the tail of one of the enemy machines. Hundreds of bullets were fired into the fuselage of the German airplane and it crashed into a wood. The other enemy machine was chased down by an American and it was seen to overturn as it reached the ground. The results of several other combats have not yet been reported.

An American aviator was captured by the Germans in No Man's Land after his machine had been damaged in a fight between the five American machines and a German squadron. The American aviator was last seen going into the enemy trenches under cover of German rifles.

**40 GERMAN DIVISIONS ENGAGED IN BATTLE**  
London, May 31.—Forty German divisions are engaged in the Aisne battle and 40 more divisions are in reserve, says a dispatch from Reuters correspondent at French headquarters. It is possible, the dispatch adds, that the enemy may strike another blow for Amiens or Dunkirk, but for the moment he appears to be throwing his entire strength into the conflict on the Aisne. Pierce street fighting, it is added, attended the capture of Soissons by the Germans. The city is reported to have been in flames Wednesday evening.

**Revolt in Kiev Province.**  
Moscow, Wednesday, May 29.—Strong revolutionary detachments of demobilized Russian soldiers and peasants equipped with machine guns and artillery have risen in the district of Tschigirine in the province of Kiev, in an attempt to seize governmental power. The Bolshevik government has been asked to send troops to subdue the revolutionaries.

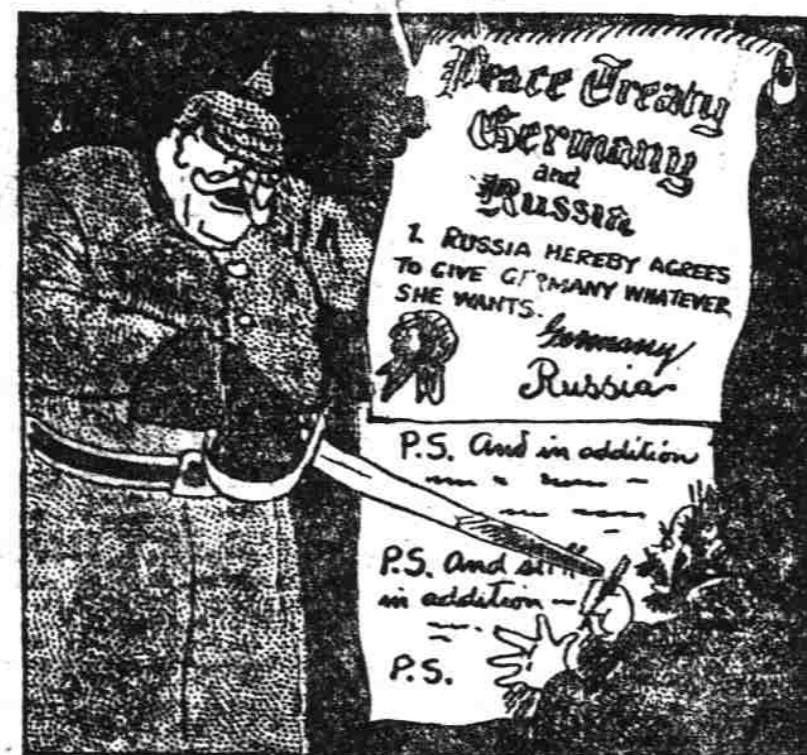
able to make any impression on the American defense.  
Lively fighting also has taken place on the Lunévill and Toul sectors. In aerial fighting northwest of Toul an American aviator fell prisoner to the enemy. Two German machines were destroyed and another sent down out of control.

In northern Italy there has been no infantry activity of moment. The artillery duel there is less violent.

## GERMANY AND RUSSIA



Consolidating His Eastern Conquests.



The German P. S. Terms Are the Worst.



Teaching Them to Take a Yoke.

## TOUCHING SCENES AT GRAVES OF DEAD

**Tribute Paid French For Their Aid During Revolution EYES TEAR-DIMMED**

**Lincoln's Speech at Gettysburg Read During Memorial Day Services**

### HEROISM IS GLORIFIED

**French Civilians Placed Their Floral Tributes on Graves and Cemetery Was Covered With Flowers**

With the American Army in France, Thursday, May 30.—In the memorial day exercises in the rear of the American sector in Picardy a small American flag and flowers were placed on each grave of an American soldier. The ceremony was in charge of four American chaplains and one French chaplain, assisted by the Salvation Army representatives. Lincoln's Gettysburg speech was read, after which the band played religious and patriotic anthems. Prayers were said in English and French. Chaplain Thomas Dickson, of the American army, paid tribute to France for her aid during the American revolution; and drew lessons from the lives of Washington, Lafayette and Rochambeau.

It was most touching to see old women, old men and children from the nearby villages standing near the American graves with flowers in their hands. Tears were in many eyes as Chaplain Dickson spoke.

"The living would speak to the dead, and by placing flowers on their graves tell them that their sacrifice has not been in vain," he said.

The Rev. Father A. Cadoux, the French chaplain, paid tribute to the dead American soldiers and to the valor and heroism of France. He said that the mothers, fathers, sisters, wives and sweethearts of the American dead may rest assured that the French will always care for the graves of their heroes.

The French civilians then placed their floral tributes on the graves. The little cemetery was literally covered with flowers.

The touch of the war was not missing and just at the close of the service American anti-aircraft guns began to fire on German airmen hidden behind the clouds.

## FALL OF RUINS OF RHEIMS TO GERMANS IS NOW INEVITABLE

London, May 31.—The abandonment of Rheims seems inevitable. The Germans are nearing the Marne and the Paris-Chalons railway, which is the main communication between Paris and Verdun.

Although the pace of the German advance has slackened owing to the arrival of the allied reserves, it is recognized that the allies have a difficult task to prevent further development of the menacing enemy success. Commentators say the retreat over the Aisne was a most difficult feat of warfare both as regards calm generalship and the courage of the troops. The ground was repeatedly defended to the last man. Officers were seen holding the bridges to the last moment and were then killed when they blew them up.

The Germans continued to push forward south of Fere-en-Tardenois, according to the latest advices reaching Paris, but neither Chateau Thierry nor Dormans have yet fallen into their hands. There is reason to hope that Chateau Thierry, the population of which has fled, will be saved.

Chateau Thierry is 10 miles south of Fere-en-Tardenois, while Dormans is six miles south of Zezilly. Both towns are on the river Marne.

### ORDER IS CONFERRED ON FREDERICK WILLIAM

Amsterdam, May 31.—Emperor William has conferred upon Crown Prince Frederick William the star of grand commander of the royal order of the house of Hohenzollern, with swords, a Berlin dispatch today announces. In bestowing the decoration the emperor sent the following telegram:

"In view of the great success which the brave, battle-proven troops of your army group have gained in these days under your command, I confer upon you the star of grand commander of the royal order of the house of Hohenzollern with swords, and convey to you my heartfelt congratulations on this high and well merited distinction."

### STEVENS MANAGER OF CHESAPEAKE & OHIO

Roanoke, Va., May 31.—George W. Stevens, former president of the Chesapeake and Ohio, has been appointed federal manager of that road, it was announced today. He has accepted. T. S. Davant, of Roanoke, has been chosen traffic assistant and D. E. Shangler, of Roanoke, transportation assistant to N. D. Maher, federal director of the Pocahontas district.

## SOLDIERS GAVE STEAKS AND ROASTS TO FAMILY

**Negro Woman Tells of Geilfuss Getting Supplies From Camp**

Anderson, S. C., May 31.—When adjournment was taken for dinner this afternoon three witnesses had been examined by the government in the case against A. Geilfuss, the Spartanburg baker, accused of receiving goods stolen from the government.

Gussie Hames, a negro woman employed until the time of Geilfuss' arrest, as a cook in the Geilfuss home, testified that soldiers from Camp Wadsworth had come to the Geilfuss home on several occasions and had brought steaks and roast for the family and bones for Mr. Geilfuss' dogs. Former Governor John Gary Evans, chief counsel for Mr. Geilfuss, subjected the witness to a grueling cross-examination of over an hour, but failed to shake her story substantially.

W. L. Johnson, a white driver of one of Geilfuss' trucks used in delivering bread, testified that on one occasion, while he was delivering bread at Camp Wadsworth, Geilfuss' son haled him and had him drive to one of the mess shacks where two sacks were placed in the truck by soldiers. One the way to town young Geilfuss opened one of the sacks, which the witness said contained pineapple and other canned goods.

W. L. Bryant, a Spartanburg policeman, testified that he saw the military police arrest two soldiers carrying a sack containing canned goods to Geilfuss' home.

Military police at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, testified at the preliminary hearing before the United States commissioner at Spartanburg, that they saw soldier cooks at the camp place sacks in Geilfuss' automobile, and that they followed the automobile to Geilfuss' home, where they found in the sacks some canned goods. The goods were seized by the police.

Senator Tillman and Representative Nicholls both issued statements after the arrest, in which they strongly defended Geilfuss from the charges and the case worked its way into the Congressional Record when Representative Nicholls had read into it his reasons for interceding with federal officials in Geilfuss' behalf.

## ADVANCE OF HUNS BORDERS ON MARNE

Hanotaux Compares Situation  
With Great Battle of 1914

### CHIEFS ARE CONFIDENT

To Take Advantage of Success  
Germans Must Bend  
Wings Back

### EFFORTS BEEN IN VAIN

Reserves Are Coming Up Rapidly to Battle Line With  
Plenty of Artillery and  
Auxiliary Services

Paris, May 31.—The extreme point of the German advance on Le Chamel is about two miles north of the river Marne, according to an outline of the battle front, as marked out by a newspaper correspondent, the Havas agency says.

The fighting front, it is declared, runs as follows:  
From Chavigny north of Soissons, and joining the river Oise south of Soissons. Then it goes to Bizey, follows the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road until near Hartennes, where it bends southeast to Grand Rozoy. Then on southward, leaving Mulchy-Le-Chateau, it passes Nanteuil-Notre Dame and advances toward the Marne to Courcy, Brecy, Courpoll and Le Chamel, which marks its extreme southern point. Through Vezilly, Brouillet, Sevigny and Thillois, it runs northeastward to the environs of Rheims.

The newspapers do not attempt to minimize the importance of the German advance. Gabriel Hanotaux, in the Figaro, compares the strategic situation with that on the eve of the battle of the Marne. All the commentators, however, express confidence that the high command will so dispose the allied troops as to restore the situation, which L'Homme Libre considers to have reached its maximum point of gravity yesterday. The Petit Parisien says the government officials who saw the army chiefs yesterday returned in the evening still confident.

It is the resistance of the two wings of the allied forces which inspires the confidence of all the military critics. To take victorious advantage of the success they have so far gained the Germans must succeed in bending these two hinges, and all their efforts to do this, up to this time, have been in vain.

Another reason for the confidence is the arrival of allied reserves. Besides the mention in the official report of the beginning of intervention by these reserves, the Echo de Paris, in a dispatch from the front, filed at 2 a. m. today, reports the arrival of reserves on the battle ground with artillery and auxiliary services. Their entrance into action, the message reports, is being effected methodically without any display of nervousness. General Foch and General Petain are working intimately together, it adds.

In commenting on the intervention of the fresh forces, L'Homme Libre says it does not appear doubtful that the reserves has reached the extreme point of its advance, and that he will encounter the allied reserves, carefully withheld until a favorable moment for a counter attack.

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## NOTIFY RAILROAD MEN OF M'ADOO STATEMENT

**Strike of Shop Forces Means Blow at Prosecution of the War**

Washington, May 31.—Railroad shop men of the United States were today notified through their union heads of the statement issued by Director General of Railroads McAdoo last night, reminding them that they are government employees in time of war and that a strike or any cessation of work at the present time would be a direct blow to the prosecution of the war. The statement issued in connection of several hundred machinists' meeting with the walkout a few days and shopmen at the Alexandria, Va., shops of the Southern railway and threats of a general strike of union shop men next Monday unless additional pay advances are granted, declared "the government cannot be coerced or intimidated by any of its shopmen are reminded by Director McAdoo that a board on railroad wages and working conditions has been created which will hear all cases in which a group of employees feel justice has not been done. Referring to the Alexandria walkout, the director declared it was "the first time in the history of our government that any of its employees have attempted a strike against their government."

Will Discuss Mobilization.  
Washington, May 31.—Mobilization of the nation's man power for war production will be considered at a conference of federal employment directors here June 13 to 15, the department of labor announced today.

## DROP BOMBS BACK OF AMERICAN LINE

Explosives Hurlled On All  
Sides of Big Hospital

### MANY BABIES KILLED

Several Civilians Are Dead  
and Injured and Houses  
Are Wrecked

### A VILLAGE IS SHELLED

Piece of Bomb Struck Nurse  
While Ministering to Patient  
in Hospital — Southern  
Girls in Building

With the American Army in France, Thursday, May 30.—German airmen made a pretentious raid on the area behind the American lines in Picardy last night. Bombs were dropped on all sides of one of the largest hospitals in a town many miles to the rear of the front. American and French wounded soldiers were carried to cellars and caves by American nurses and members of the American Red Cross.

Only a few persons were injured by flying glass as most of the windows in the hospitals had been shattered by bombs dropped the previous night. Several private houses were wrecked and a number of civilians, including several babies, were killed and injured.

That the raid was planned on a much larger scale than recent ones over this territory is evidenced from reports made by many Americans in villages over which the raiders passed. The Germans came in wave formation and then scattered widely. One squadron dropped bombs a few hundred feet from an American field hospital and at the same time one of the long range guns shelled a village a few hundred yards away.

The first alarm was sounded at 11 o'clock. The dropping of bombs and the firing of many anti-aircraft guns began almost immediately. After a brief pause the raiders returned to remain almost until dawn.

A new American evacuation hospital had been opened yesterday in a certain village. A bomb fell in front of it last night, shattering windows, but none of the patients was injured.

In some instances the bombs fell within 30 and 40 feet of a hospital building, but fortunately there were no direct hits.

A French nurse, her mother and two little sisters were killed in a house a short distance from a hospital. Another nurse was standing on the upper floor of the hospital, ministering to patients, when a piece of bomb struck her, piercing her lungs.

Five American nurses were in the same hospital. They were: Miss Mary McCadish, Atlanta; Miss Natalie Scott, of New Orleans; Miss Helen Spalding, of Brooklyn; Miss Blanche Gilbert, of Cleveland, and Miss Constance Cook, of San Francisco. While the raid was in progress they went about cheering the patients. Although many serious cases of sick and wounded were aggravated because they had to be moved, the nurses had to carry them to the lower floors and the cellar.

"It was an exciting time," said Miss Scott, "but there was no panic. Some of our boys actually slept through it all, although their beds were showered with broken glass."

Atlanta Georgia Women.  
Atlanta, Ga., May 31.—Miss Mary McCadish, one of the American nurses under fire in a German raid Wednesday night, was born at Marietta, Ga., near Atlanta. She is a daughter of Mrs. Charles McCadish of Smith college, Northampton, Mass., and has a sister, also a trained nurse, at Detroit. Miss McCadish received her training at St. Mary's hospital, New York, and for several years was well known as a settlement worker at the Henry street mission, New York.

## WILL CALL 280,000 TO COLORS DURING JUNE

**Quotas Will Be Ordered to Report to Camp on June 24**

Washington, May 31.—Official announcement was made today that 280,000 men will be called to the colors during June. They will be ordered to report June 15, but it has not yet been determined to what camps they can be assigned, so the list of appointments is for the present being withheld.

The quota is based on estimates of the space available for the men in camps and cantonments. If the rate of shipment of troops across again is raised still more men may be called. In any event the probabilities are that enough men will be called for special service to round the number out to 300,000.