

GERMANS PENETRATE 11 MILES INTO LINES OF BRITISH AND FRENCH

**Berlin Claims Capture of 15,000 Prisoners, and Kaiser
Telegraphs From Front That Allies Were Surprised and
Routed—Allied Reserves Are Now Coming Into Action
and Hope Is Expressed Offensive Will Be Checked—On
Flanders Front Initial Gains Made—Germans Are Re-
ported by Field Marshal Haig to Have Been Wiped Out**

London, May 29.—The Germans have penetrated a maximum depth of about 11 miles into the allied positions on the Aisne front, according to the claims of the Berlin war office in its yesterday's and last night's reports. The capture of 15,000 prisoners also was claimed.

The maximum penetration was attained at only two points in the center of the new drive. The enemy advance is in the shape of a double triangle. The larger one's base extends from Pinon to Berry-au-Bac, a distance of about 21 miles in an air line. Its apex is on the southern bank of the Vesle, where the Germans have crossed the river on both sides of Mismes. In attaining this advance the Germans crossed the Chemin-des-Dames and Ailette, Aisne and Vesle rivers.

Apparently the allies have thrown large reserves into the line for the defense of Fismes, which is an important railway center.

The other triangle has for its base the nine mile front from Berry-au-Bac to Brimont. The British who are defending this sector have held the enemy to a penetration of less than ten miles.

The French war office reported the Germans on the Aisne front greatly outnumber the allies, but declared the latter are inflicting great losses on the enemy.

Meantime, Americans holding the sector west of Montdidier captured Cantigny in a brilliant attack yesterday morning, occupying German positions on a front of two kilometers and taking 170 prisoners, the French communique reported. The Americans were aided by French tanks. Several counter attacks were repulsed.

On the Flanders front Field Marshal Haig reported re-establishment of the French and British lines east of Dikrich lake, with the capture of many prisoners, and inflicting heavy enemy casualties.

The German war office further claimed capture of 150 prisoners "before."

Brought Down 252 Airmen in One Week

Washington, May 29.—Allied airmen brought down and destroyed 252 German airplanes during the week between May 16 and May 23, war office reports received by the British military attaché here stated today. The operations included only the western front.

German Submarine Crew Is Captured

Washington, May 29.—Seventeen German submarine sailors, America's second group of this kind, have been taken prisoner by an American destroyer, according to official information to the navy department today. The Germans were captured after their vessel had torpedoed the British steamer Iniscaria. The first group were captured some months ago by the destroyer Panang.

The Panang prisoners were brought to this country, but the disposition of the second lot is unknown, except that they were taken to a British port.

German Reserve Officer Alleged Alien Enemy

New York, May 29.—Captain Gustave B. Kuhlenskampff of the German army reserve, was arrested here yesterday as an alien enemy. He was formerly a friend of Count Von Bernstorff and is alleged to have been close to Captain Franz Von Papen of the German embassy staff in Washington, who was ejected from the country for plotting.

When questioned Kuhlenskampff said he hoped Germany would win the war.

CRISIS REACHED IN ADVANCE UPON RAILROAD CENTER

**Official Washington Believes
That German Offensive
Will Soon Be Checked**

Washington, May 29. West front fighting reached a new crisis today, the foe advanced to the vicinity of Fismes, important railway center, provided a new menace comparable to his smash up to Amiens and Ypres in the earlier thrusts.

However, it now appears likely that the German is about to receive a sharp check.

Reinforcements of the allies is proceeding. That their lines between Soissons and Rheims were rather lightly held appears the case from the fact of the foe's rapid advance. Twenty to twenty-five divisions were employed to make the push. This was superior to the allies who gave ground as in the other thrusts.

Military men, however, believe that as in past instances, the German must turn soon to straightening out his flanks, repairing his losses and improving his communications. Meantime the allied reinforcement will be such it is believed, that the foe cannot make any considerable further headway.

Army officers, who doubted that the Soissons push was the main new offensive, are still unconvinced that the Germans so intended it. They say that the progress apparently was so much more favorable than anticipated that the enemy decided to develop it further.

AMERICAN GUNS DESTROY GERMAN GAS PROJECTORS

**"Young Edisons" Invent Sig-
nal System Which Pre-
vents Surprises**

By Frank J. Taylor
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

With the American Army in Lorraine May 28.—(Night).—The terrific German gas attack which began at one o'clock yesterday morning was broken up by American artillery fire after two hours of gas had been thrown into our positions. The guns began pounding the projector layout as soon as the first flock of "tin cans" was sent over, and soon had pounded the outfit to pieces.

During the attack the Germans dispatched a patrol of sixty men against American outposts. In the gas area, expected to take some prisoners as a result of the anticipated paralysis of the defenders. The American outposts were very much on the job, however, and met the Germans with a stiff rifle and grenade fire. In a two hour fight the foe failed to penetrate the American wire and finally retired. Their losses were considerable.

I was the guest yesterday afternoon and night of the clean cut, cheerful middle westerners against whom this attack was directed. Yesterday afternoon I cornered to this position, which had been the scene of the most concentrated gas attack yet attempted by the Germans in this area. I found the boys still cheerful, despite their weariness and the strain of the attack.

Hold It! Silent Position.

The Americans hold a difficult position here, their trenches running through a wood and over several small hills. Yesterday the wood was as bright as spring sun since could make it. Today the foliage was withered, trees were broken from the rain of "tin can" gas shells and the ground was torn up.

Nature showed the results of the attack but the men were still the same confident, cheerful, eager to get at the foe in retaliation.

A few of my friends whom I had seen yesterday were missing. I found them in a hospital under the motherly care of American nurses. They were mostly boys who had taken off their masks during the German patrol attack in order to see better how to direct their rifle and grenade fire at the foe.

They had been brought to the hospital in American ambulances in remarkably quick time. Despite their suffering they were enthusiastic at the prospect of soon getting another whack at the Germans.

Want to Get Back.

"Oh, I'll be back with the boys in a couple of days," said one. "Then I'll be back with the boys in a couple of days," said one. "Then I'll be back with the boys in a couple of days," said one.

EMERGENCY BOARD FAILS OF QUORUM AT MEETING TODAY

**Senator Wood Writes That
He Is Opposed to Deficien-
cy Line Appropriation**

A meeting of the Emergency Board was called for 10:30 this morning to provide funds for the lime board, but it did not meet because of a lack of members to make a quorum. The governor, Secretary Olcott and State Treasurer Kay were present and Mr. Kuhl put in an appearance from Multnomah. That was all, the other five members not showing up. Senator Wood, the mentor of the senate and chairman of the ways and means committee in the senate at the last session, was unable to attend but sent a telegram which indicates he reads the Capital Journal for he uses the same language it used in discussing the deficiency in the lime appropriation. His telegram reads:

"Unable to attend. If present should vote no. Seems to me that amount appropriated should have produced at least one ear load of fertilizer. Am afraid the emergency board is working overtime and unless a halt is

ALLIES ALL PROUD OF INITIAL VICTORY WON BY AMERICANS

**Every Briton From General
Haig Down Enthusiastic
Over Yesterdays Battle**

By William Philip Simms
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

With the British Armies in France, May 29.—Every Briton, from Haig down to the soldiers is enthusiastic over the way the Americans licked the Germans in the Montdidier region yesterday.

When I entered a room, filled with British officers yesterday afternoon they spontaneously broke out in a storm of handclapping. They had just heard that the Americans had taken Cantigny, and it was their way of showing their pleasure.

"It isn't the size of the show that counts in that affair, but the spirit back of it," said one. "It is both a threat and a promise."

He meant it was a threat against Germany and a promise to the allies of bigger things in the future.

I have known Cantigny well. It is a village which boasts a chateau, situated on a spur about 150 feet above the valley of the Avre, below Montdidier. With Grivesnes and Mesnil-St. Georges, it is one of the most important points in this part of the line.

The British army is eagerly watching progress of the battle along the Aisne where already four British divisions, the Eighth, Twentieth, Twenty-Fifth and Fifty-fifth, have measured steel with the Germans.

VALLEY WOOL WILL BRING 47 TO 64 CENTS ACCORDING TO GRADE

**Dealers Are Required to
Take Out Government
License for Buying**

On the prices established by the government for fleece wool farmers in the Willamette valley are assured of from 47 to 64 cents a pound, according to grade. This is for fleece wool in the grease.

Country dealers are required to secure a government license and that wool may be concentrated and shipped to manufacturing centers, the government has selected distributing centers. Portland is a center for range wools but not for the fleece wool of this valley.

The only exception in regard to sending to wool centers is that the man with a clip of less than 1,000 pounds may sell to a buyer who is entitled to a profit of two cents a pound. But the farmer gets the government price, according to the grade.

Wool in the Willamette valley is known as "fleece wool" and is to be sold for cash and consigned. Portland is not a government distributing cen-

GERMANS PAY COST IN BEST MANHOOD FOR SMALL GAINS

**Expert Thinks New Attack
Means Channel Ports
Found Impregnable**

By J. W. T. Mason
(United Press War Expert)

New York, May 29.—Von Hindenburg's persistent sacrifice of his man power along the subordinate Aisne front is the best evidence the Germans have given that they consider an advance to the channel ports too difficult an enterprise to be undertaken at this time.

The Aisne operations have gone too far to be considered solely as a feint. The death toll that has had to be paid for the gains in the territory has been too heavy to justify the theory that Von Hindenburg has desired to create a diversion. The Aisne drive must be regarded as a major operation, undertaken in obedience to the clamor of German people for more victories. The real victory, entailing the capture of Boulogne, Calais and Dunkirk apparently has been judged by the Kaiser's advisers as too difficult to attempt. So the German staff seemingly was order-

War Summary of United Press 1395th Day of the War; 69th Day of the Big Offensive

Aisne Front.—Aided by fresh divisions, the Germans last night continued their advance on the wings of the 40 mile Soissons-Rheims front, but were held in the center, the French war office stated today. Pierce fighting is going on along this front.

On the left, the French apparently have withdrawn to the outskirts of Soissons, nine miles from the original line.

On the right the French have retired about three miles, midway between Rheims and the Aisne.

In the center, the French and British apparently are holding the Germans along the south bank of the Vesle, although the Echo de Paris declared today that at some points the Germans have attained a maximum penetration of 15 1/2 miles.

The Kaiser is on the Aisne front at a point south of Laon, according to a Berlin dispatch received in Amsterdam. He sent a telegram to the empress telling them about the part the crown prince and Prince Eitel-Friedrich played in the German advance.

Picardy Front.—Following the capture of Cantigny by American troops, with the taking of 182 prisoners, two successive German counter attacks were repulsed, the French war office reported today.

West Front General.—Allied military officials, according to United Press staff dispatches, declare the Rheims attack is part of the German's general offensive scheme. Before the start of the big offensive March 21, the Ger-

TWENTY ZONES LAID OUT FOR WAR WORK

**An Executive of War Board
Will Be Located in Each
of These Cities**

Washington, May 29.—Twenty zones for decentralizing war industry have been laid out and centers chosen for each, it was officially learned at the war industries board today.

C. A. Otis, chief of the resources and conversion section, will ascertain facilities for war work in each zone through chiefs located at the following cities, each controlling the industrial territory tributary to it:

Boston, Bridgeport, New York City, Philadelphia, Rochester, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago, Baltimore, Atlanta, Birmingham, St. Louis, Dallas, Kansas City, Mo., St. Paul, Milwaukee, San Francisco and Seattle.

Each will be an independent economic unit as far as possible in production of war goods.

At each industrial zone center an executive of the war industries board, the war department and the navy department will be placed. Contracts will be closed through these representatives through which constant touch with Washington as to government needs, prices and other technical matters will be maintained.

Each zone center will compile data regarding the manufacturing equipment, the facilities, raw materials, labor and fuel.

Zone heads will bring manufacturers in their district together and make possible completion of products within the zone. Cross-hauling of partly finished goods will be maintained.

**Four Killed When Train
Crashed Through Bridge**

Waterloo, Iowa, May 29.—Four men were killed and between 20 and 30 persons hurt, some seriously, when an Illinois Central engine and four cars plunged through a bridge over Beaver creek at Alpington, near here today.

Railroad officials declare the other two men killed were railway mail clerks. Their names have not been ascertained.

High water in Beaver creek is believed to have weakened the bridge.

The engine, tender, mail car, baggage car and express and day coach plunged through the bridge into the deep water. The train was westbound from Chicago to Omaha and carried many passengers.

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AMERICANS ARE BRINGING GERMAN FLYERS TO EARTH

**Three Are Destroyed and Two
More Driven Down Be-
hind Lines**

**EDDIE RICKENBACHER
MAKING GREAT RECORD**

**Lieutenant Douglas Campbell
of California Also Suc-
cessful Fighter**

With the American Army in Lorraine, May 28.—(Night).—American airmen, within the last 24 hours, have brought down three German biplanes and have driven down two others. The fate of one of the latter is uncertain, but the other crashed down, apparently out of control.

Lieutenant Eddie Rickenbacher got three of these, it was said, including one of those that were driven down.

Lieutenant Douglas Campbell of Chicago, former member of the Lafayette escadrille, brought one enemy machine down in flames Monday morning.

Monday night five American planes engaged two German biplanes, shot-

"Hello, This Is Cantigny!" Message Is 'Phoned Only 45 Minutes After Attack

**American Soldiers Rushed
Over Defenses and Hunted
Out the Boches**

WANTED TO BE CAPTURED

With the Americans in Picardy, May 29.—An instance of the boches' anxiety to surrender in the Cantigny battle was furnished when a group of 20 tried to be captured by an unarmed correspondent.

"Jimmie" Hopper, famous magazine writer, went over to the top with the Americans. As he was entering Cantigny, a crowd of Germans rushed out to him, begging earnestly to be taken prisoner.

Hopper was nonplussed but called to an officer: "Come and get 'em."

By Fred S. Ferguson
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

With the Americans in Picardy, May 29.—American troops charged to the capture of Cantigny yelling: "Now, we're in Germany. Let's wallop hell out of 'em and go on to Berlin."

Back at headquarters, when the boys went over, officers waited anxiously for news of the attack. After forty-five minutes of fierce fighting, a voice over the field telephone: "Hello! This is Cantigny!"

And headquarters knew the Americans had taken on of the most important towns on the Aisne front and had won their biggest victory of the war to date.

The report came from a signal corps captain. Wire carriers, ignoring the German counter barrage, followed American infantry and French tanks in the attack. When Cantigny fell the field telephone station was ready for business. The attack took place over a front of more than a mile. Within 45 minutes after the infantry had gone over, Cantigny, the chateau and several hundred yards of German second line trenches were American territory. The regiment sent back 182 prisoners, including five officers.

After crossing the enemy trenches it was a game of hunting the boche machine guns. A corporal attacked an en-

21 DEAD 7 WOUNDED TWO MISSING TOTALS DAY'S CASUALTIES

**One Seattle Man Among the
Dead—Five Killed
In Action**

Washington, May 29.—Thirty casualties in the American army fighting in France were reported by General Pershing today, as follows:

Five killed in action; five dead of wounds; ten dead of disease; one killed in accident; seven wounded severely and two missing in action.

Lieutenant Francis A. Melville of Indianapolis was among those reported killed in action.

Major John F. Carmack of St. Louis was wounded severely.

The list follows:

Killed in Action

Lieutenant Francis A. Melville, Indianapolis.

Privates J. Dameskivics, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Joseph William Guyton, Everett, Mich.

Clyde Marks, Indianapolis, Ind.

Carl A. Sipher, 1121 Fifth avenue north, Great Falls, Mont.