



ALLIES FORCED TO FALL BACK

LOYALTY KEYNOTE OF G.O.P.

Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin Brings Big Gathering of Republicans at Lincoln to Feet, Cheering.

Lincoln, May 28.—(Special.)—Senator Lenroot's stirring address to the republican state conference at the auditorium this afternoon had the 1,500 republicans gathered there on their feet, cheering after almost every period.

The Wisconsin senator was at his best in his appeal for loyalty and patriotism above partisanship coupled with his adjuration for devotion to republican principles and policies.

Senator Lenroot urged those present on their return home to see to it that the work of republican organization is begun at once with patriotic meetings in every school house, and put America first and the republican party second.

The meeting was called to order by State Chairman Beach, who presented former Congressman Pollard to introduce the special guests. Mr. Pollard spoke for more than half an hour, recounting briefly the steps leading to the present situation.

(Speech of Senator Lenroot, as delivered at Lincoln, will be found on Page Four.)

MUST INCREASE PRODUCTION, COAL MEN ARE WARNED

Philadelphia, May 28.—Bituminous coal men from all parts of the country, attending the first annual convention of the National Coal Association here, were told today that the government will spend \$1,000,000,000 to expand railroad facilities and that sooner or later the producing of sufficient fuel will be squarely up to the operators.

Mr. Hurley said there must be more efficiency in and about the mines to increase production and new business methods, new cooperation between employer and employe and creation of schools for training new superintendents, foremen and workers to meet military drafts on labor.

J. D. A. Morrow, general director of distribution of the federal fuel administration, said the coal production for the coal year starting April 1 must reach 735,000,000 tons in order to meet the country's war needs and that under present rate of consumption and output the production of bituminous will fall short about 71,000,000 tons.

The Weather For Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas: Showers Wednesday and probably Thursday; no change in temperature. Temperatures at Omaha Yesterday: Hour. 5 a. m. 58. 6 a. m. 58. 7 a. m. 58. 8 a. m. 58. 9 a. m. 58. 10 a. m. 58. 11 a. m. 58. 12 m. 58. 1 p. m. 58. 2 p. m. 58. 3 p. m. 58. 4 p. m. 58. 5 p. m. 58. 6 p. m. 58. 7 p. m. 58. 8 p. m. 58. 9 p. m. 58. 10 p. m. 58. 11 p. m. 58. 12 m. 58.

Chairman Hays To Republicans

(From a Staff Correspondent.) Lincoln, Neb., May 28.—(Special.)—Will H. Hays, republican national chairman, sent to the republicans of Nebraska a splendid message in which he expressed sentiments of party solidarity and national patriotism which disregard party lines.

"I know you will all hear in mind that the first thing in the minds of all today is the war. I know that we all agree that the winning of the war and the preparation for the reconstruction which is to follow is our only real business and that everything else is chores.

"There are no yesterdays in republican politics. I don't care how a man voted in 1912, 1914 or 1916—we are all one today.

"Everyone knows there will be political activity. The democratic party has been busy with its political activity for months, and I insist that all of this political activity must be open, acknowledged and of a character and on a plane that needs no superfluous.

"The republican party stands for: First, to do everything in our power to win the war now. Second, for peace by victory and never a peace by compromise bargaining. Third, to prepare in a sane manner to solve the insurmountable problems of reconstruction that will come after the war.

"The republican party is the natural friend of labor. We are a nation of wage-earners, and the welfare of these men must have the consideration which guarantees to them, that to which in all fairness they are entitled.

"Our candidates must be men who are supremely pro-American."

FRIENDS OF UNI PROFESSORS ON STAND FOR THEM

Hearing of State Council's Charges Before Regents Develops Startling Statements Made by Faculty Leaders.

By EDWARD BLACK. Lincoln, May 28.—Testimony tending to show that six professors of the University of Nebraska have been loyal in their attitude toward the war was given late today at the hearing instituted by the university's Board of Regents, after the Council of Defense had charged that some of the school's instructors were not aggressively American.

Prof. H. W. Caldwell, G. W. A. Luckey, Erwin Hopt, John P. Senning, Paul H. Grumman and L. E. Aylesworth were the instructors in whose behalf witnesses appeared.

Students in the classes of Prof. Caldwell and Luckey testified that both were aggressively American. At the conclusion of their evidence the hearing was adjourned until tomorrow morning.

Attorney William F. Gurley of Omaha, one of counsel for the state council, made public the names of the professors to whom the council's charges referred. Besides those in whose behalf testimony was given today, the list as announced by Attorney Gurley included Prof. C. E. Fossler and Henry Blumberg and Annis Chaikin, secretary of the Nebraska Alumni Association.

Carson Hildreth of Lincoln testified that on a recent occasion he heard Prof. Hopt agree with Prof. Caldwell on the latter's opinion that Industrial Workers of the World had been misjudged. Witness said Caldwell proposed to write a paper on the Industrial Workers of the World and was encouraged by Hopt.

"My impression was that they sympathized with the Industrial Workers of the World," Hildreth testified.

GERMANS DRIVE WEDGE IN AISNE FRONT; OFFENSIVE BEGUN BY AMERICAN ARMY

25 GERMAN DIVISIONS IN ATTACK

Superior Numbers, Tanks, Machine Guns and Poison Gas Shells Principal Factors in Successful Advance.

(By Associated Press.) With the French Army in France, May 28.—(Noon).—At least 25 German divisions today joined in the attack and forced further back the French and British divisions holding the line in the Champagne.

Tanks, machine guns and poison gas shells were the principal factors in the successful advance, aside from the numerically superior forces of the Germans.

Notwithstanding the smallness of the allied armies, they did their utmost to stay the immense push of the enemy troops, ten times their number. The German advance, which was one of the most rapid since the beginning of the war, could not be held, however, as wave after wave in defense lines came forward.

Retreat Orderly. The western allied flank has maintained its positions well and reserves are hurrying toward the danger point of the greatest advance.

The retreat of the French and British was made in orderly fashion, the troops destroying their material as they left or taking it along with them. The army staff still retains the fullest confidence in the outcome of the battle.

Very strong enemy columns about 4 o'clock in the morning came through the plain to the east of Craonne and around Juvincourt, and the allied troops, after the overwhelming nature of the enemy's forces was perceived, carried out the order to retire across the Aisne to their principal defensive positions.

Craonne fell, leaving the remainder of the Chemin Des Dames open to a flank attack.

Aim to Pass Vesle. Paris, May 28.—The Germans are trying to force a passage of the Vesle at Fismes, which is the center of most important communications, according to the Liberte correspondent at the front, who adds:

"The battle is being fiercely contested with alternating fortunes. Our reserves are commencing to arrive south of the Vesle and their effect is already felt at Fismes."

The military critics now consider that the idea that the German offensive launched yesterday between Soissons and Rheims is a diversion must be abandoned, since the movement has developed into a great battle along a 30-mile front.

The enemy's initial efforts, says the Temps, having unfortunately obtained for the troops of the German crown prince some notable advantages, as they succeeded in carrying the Chemin Des Dames and thrusting back the Franco-British contingents from the Ailette to the Aisne, the enemy command has at once made every effort to exploit the successes.

Red Cross Fund May Reach Aggregate of \$150,000,000. Washington, May 28.—Final figures on the second American Red Cross \$100,000,000 war mercy fund still were incomplete tonight, but on the face of latest returns the fund was oversubscribed \$48,833,367. Figures yet to be received were expected to carry the total to \$150,000,000.

Official Statements FRENCH.

Paris, May 28.—Heavy counter attacks by the French troops stopped the German advance on the heights of Neuville Sur-Margival-Vergny northwest of Soissons, and other heights dominating the valley of the Vesle river, according to the war office statement tonight. The Germans, however, succeeded in crossing the Vesle in the region of Bazoches and Fismes.

The text of the statement reads: "Last night and today the enemy, taking advantage of his numerical superiority, renewed his thrust more strongly towards the southeast of Soissons. On our left we counter attacked vigorously, stopped the German advance and broke up attacks on the heights of Neuville-Sur-Margival and Vergny, northeast of Soissons, and on the heights in the region of Ciry Salsogne and Vasseny, dominating the Vesle valley.

"The principal effort was directed toward rolling back the center on the line of the Vesle, which the Germans succeeded in crossing at several points, notably in the region of Bazoches and Fismes.

"On our right the British withstood the assaults against the Massif of St. Thierry, inflicting particularly heavy losses.

"West of Montdidier the Americans, supported by our tanks, brilliantly occupied a salient about a front of two kilometers and the strongly fortified village of Cantigny, capturing 170 prisoners and war material. They repulsed counter attack."

GERMAN. Berlin (Via London), May 28.—The full text of the official communication from general headquarters today follows:

"On the Kemmel and Lys battlefields and on both sides of the Somme and the Ayrre the artillery duels increased in intensity yesterday morning. Between Voormezele and Eoere we penetrated the French lines and brought back more than 300 prisoners.

"The attack of the German crown prince to the south of Laon led to complete success. We completely defeated the French and English divisions stationed there.

"The army of General Boehm took the Chemin Des Dames by storm. The long ridge, against which the great attempt of the French to break through collapsed in the spring of 1917, and which we evacuated in the autumn of last year for strategic purposes, is again in our hands.

"After tremendous artillery preparation our infantry at daybreak found their way across the Ailette river between Vauxaillon and Craonne and penetrated the English lines further east between Corbeny and the Aisne. Completely taken by surprise, the occupants of the first enemy lines generally offered only slight resistance.

"In the early hours of the morning Pinon, Chavignon, Fort Malmaison Courteon, Cerny, the Winterberg and Craonne, the Villerberg and fortified works near and to the north of Berry Au Bac were taken by storm.

Towards afternoon we reached the Aisne between Vailly and Berry-Au-Bac. Vailly was taken, the crater field of last year's spring and autumn fighting was thus captured in uninterrupted attacking pressure. In the afternoon the attack continued. Between Vauxaillon and Vailly we are in the heights near Neuville and Laffaux and north of Conde.

"Between Berry-Au-Bac and Brimont we crossed the Aisne and carried the battle into an area which had remained untouched by the war since 1914. The enemy was again driven from the fortified wooded heights on the southern bank of the river. Between Vailly and Bauxieux we reached the heights due north of the Vesle river.

"The army of General von Below threw the enemy out of strong positions between Sapignau and Brimont back across the Aisne-Marne canal and the western bank of the canal and took by storm Corney, Curoy and Loivre.

TEUTONS PRESS DEFENDERS BACK UPON VESLE RIVER

Chemin Des Dames Carried by Storm; Many Towns and 15,000 Prisoners Captured, Berlin Reports; Foch's Reserves Rush to Aid of Forces, Fighting Valiantly Against Heavy Odds.

(By Associated Press.) Paris, May 28.—The situation tonight is more reassuring. The latest advices from the front show that while the violence of the enemy's effort as yet is unabated he is only making headway on the center and that even there the German momentum is giving signs of slackening. The allies are beginning to react with effect on the wings.

The great German military machine is in full swing along the 20-mile front in the Aisne river sector between Vailly and Berry-Au-Bac, and, greatly outnumbered, the British and French everywhere are giving ground.

According to the German official communication, numerous towns and fighting zones have been taken by the enemy and 15,000 allied troops already have been made prisoner. At last accounts the Germans were pressing back the defenders upon the Vesle river, which runs parallel with the Aisne, and at several points had reached positions dominating the Vesle valley.

The offensive is being carried out with the greatest rapidity, for the German high command evidently is well aware of the fact that General Foch's reserves have been reported to be coming up rapidly to reinforce the hard pressed British and French, who are fighting valiantly against the terrible odds and making wave upon wave of the enemy pay dearly in casualties for every foot of ground they obtain.

AMERICANS TAKE CANTIGNY, WITH 200 PRISONERS

General Pershing Reports Severe Loss Inflicted on Enemy by Attack Near Montdidier, in Picardy.

(By Associated Press.) With the British Army in France, May 28.—The American troops on the French front, near Montdidier, delivered an attack against the German positions, fought their way through all objectives, including the village of Cantigny, and captured 140 prisoners.

Washington, May 28.—American troops in Picardy attacked this morning on a front of one and a quarter miles near Montdidier, captured the village of Cantigny, took 200 prisoners and inflicted severe losses in killed and wounded on the enemy, says General Pershing's communique made public tonight at the War department. The American casualties were relatively small.

"This morning in Picardy our troops on a front of one and one-fourth miles advanced our lines and captured the village of Cantigny. We took 200 prisoners and inflicted on the enemy severe losses in killed and wounded. Our casualties were relatively small.

"Hostile counter attacks broke down under our fire.

"In Lorraine and in the Woivre, artillery of both sides continued active. Early in the day our aviators shot down a hostile machine."

AMERICANS ATTACK. Although the Germans, for the moment at least, seemingly are having their own way on the southern part of the line in France, on the sectors around Montdidier and southwest of Ypres they are being sorely harassed by the Americans, British and French.

AVIATORS DROP 19 BOMBS UPON CITY IN GERMANY

Landau Garrison Headquarters Damaged; 88 Persons Killed in One Trench.

Amsterdam, May 28.—Nineteen bombs have been dropped on Landau, Germany, by 10 allied airmen, the Tageblatt of Berlin reports. The garrison headquarters and private houses are said to have been damaged.

The Hague, May 28.—Eighty-eight of the persons killed when the British air squadron raided Cologne May 18 were buried in the same grave according to Les Nouvelles. The correspondent of the newspaper says the inhabitants of the city are panic stricken.

Havoc Wrought at Liege. Details of the British air raid last week in the Liege district of Belgium are published today by Les Nouvelles. A score of machines participated in the action, dropping about 20 bombs.

One bomb fell in the middle of the important railway station at Kinkempore, killing or injuring a large number of German soldiers and civilians. The explosion set fire to the building and part of it was destroyed.

RICKENBACHER SCORES ANOTHER VICTORY IN AIR

With the American Army in France, May 28.—Lieutenant Edward V. Rickenbacher of Omaha and Lieutenant Douglas Campbell of California this morning forced a German biplane down out of control in the Bois de Rate northeast of Xivray, in the Toul sector, during a battle with six enemy planes. The German machines encircled the American pilots and attempted to drive them behind the German lines.

Rickenbacher suddenly pounced on one of the enemy planes, and Campbell, coming to his assistance, managed to drive the enemy down.

It was Lieutenant Campbell, it has been established, who destroyed an enemy biplane near Essey, inside the German lines on the Toul front, yesterday in a battle a mile in the air. The German machine's wings crumpled and it crashed to the earth.

MARY HAD A LITTLE LAMB, BUT MARY'S NANNY HAD FLEECE WHITE AS SNOW; FALCONER'S RAMS TO THE BUTCHER MUST GO. FALCONER'S GOT SOME GOATS

Twenty-three goats, with a prospect of many more additions to the herd, in the course of natural events, have got the goat of Park Commissioner Falconer.

NO MORE WOOL FOR CIVILIANS Olive-Drab and Khaki-Colored Cloth Reserved for Use of U. S. Troops. SUBSTITUTES TO BE PROVIDED

New York, May 28.—Olive drab and khaki-colored cloth will not be manufactured hereafter for civilian use, the American Association of Woolen and Worst Manufacturers announced after a meeting here today. The restriction was decided upon at the request of the War department, which pointed out that the olive drab and khaki have been consecrated to the use of United States troops and that the commercial use of the colors is improper.

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