

CRACK BOCHE TROOPS ARE ROLLED BACK ON LINE NEAREST PARIS

By FRED S. FERGUSON,
United Press Staff Correspondent.

With the Americans on the Marne, June 7.—The American marines, who swept the Germans back two miles on a five mile front northwest of Chateau-Thierry yesterday and last night, were holding their gains this morning, in the face of determined German counter attacks.

With the aid of French infantry, the American marines and machine gunners were consolidating their positions all along the new front.

There was violent fighting all last night, the Americans occupying Bussieres, Torcy, Boursches, Neuilly wood, part of Belleau wood and the railway station and railway at Boursches.

In less than four hours the marines had completely cleared Neuilly wood of the enemy, taking more than a 100 prisoners and 10 machine guns. French infantry, on the left, took 150 prisoners.

Beat Crack Prussians.

Continuing their advance, the Americans fought their way through the crack Prussian troops opposing them, pushing their way past Bussieres and occupying Torcy, part of Belleau wood, the village of Boursches, and the railway station and railway in the latter place.

The desperate defense by the enemy prevented the Americans from attaining some of their objectives but the attack was renewed late today, with great violence.

In regimental and brigade headquarters, officers who had not slept for five days and nights sat at telephones during the attack receiving reports and sending out orders.

Belleau wood was subjected to a fierce artillery bombardment prior to the attack but the infantry encountered elaborate machine gun defenses, which were still intact.

In fierce fighting there the marines finally took the northwest corner of the wood, the boches then retaking the wood beyond in fierce counter attacks.

Huns Counter Attack.

I was at brigade headquarters when he report came of the counter attack.

"Hold on; hang on, Sibey! We're coming out to help you," was the cheery word a major phoned back, though he himself was near exhaustion from lack of sleep.

A few minutes later came reports from various companies that they were reaching their objectives and establishing communication with each other.

In the meantime, trench mortars were ordered up and blew up boche positions that were still holding out.

The flash of artillery lighting the sky all night. The banging of guns was constant.

At dawn I went to an advanced position at the extreme right. The German artillery was becoming more active.

Practically all the fighting had been carried on through wheat fields and woods. The Americans would rush ahead a little way, pause to rest, counter attack and then rush on again.

Take Important Railway.

The boches clung to the railway station at Boursches for several hours. Finally, the American rush could not be denied and our boys swept into the village, fighting their way through the streets, storming the station and winning a control of the railway.

Boursches, which has been fought over several times in the new Marne battle, is about four miles due west of Chateau-Thierry. Belleau is about two miles north and slightly west of Boursches. Belleau wood lies between the two villages. Torcy is about half a mile northwest of Belleau. Bussieres is a mile west of Torcy. Neuilly lies south of the village. The railway captured by the Americans runs north-westward from Chateau-Thierry, through Boursches, Belleau, Torcy,

SHIP OUTPUT IN MAY TOTALS 343,450 TONS

Launchings Numbered 39 Steel and 32 Wooden Vessels Last Month.

Washington, D. C., June 8.—Exceeding the ship production of April by 122,000 tons, the emergency fleet corporation turned out 343,450 dead weight tons in May, the United States shipping board announced today. There were launched during the month 39 steel ships of a dead weight tonnage of 238,750 and 32 wooden ships totaling 115,700 tons.

the German, for the sergeant shot him, as he did four others who also had surrendered, but refused to put up their hands.

It appears that the marines in going in forestalled an attack the Germans had planned. It was to have been carried out by the Prussians, who had been put into the line for that purpose, and was to have taken place either today or tomorrow. These men had relieved the Prussian guard division, which was badly chewed up in the fighting of the last day or two. They in turn relieved the Saxons just after the marines took over the sector, so the marines are proud of the fact that they have used up three German divisions in less than a week and are still very much alive themselves.

The morale of the men is wonderful. They are willing to attempt anything and are talking with pride of the heavy losses they inflicted upon Germans in their attack this morning, while all the early reports indicated that the afternoon had been even more costly to the enemy.

This latter attack was undertaken largely because of the splendid showing the marines made in the morning, coupled with the discovery that the morale of the Germans in opposite positions was low, which made the going easier for the fiery soldiers of the morning. The advance was carried by the same men who attacked in the morning and who had had no rest. They asked nothing, however, but plenty of ammunition and hardy ate the food that was brought up to them, so as not to let them in the task of chasing the enemy as far as possible. No one who saw the marines in action today did not thoroughly agree with the exclamation of their commander, when he said: "I just wish I had an army corps of 'em here."

ONE KILLED IN PARIS.

Paris, June 8.—One person was killed and several were injured in last night's air raid over Paris. It was officially announced today. Only one enemy machine succeeded in penetrating the aerial barrage.

FRENCH RECORD GAINS.

Paris, June 8.—American troops fighting on the main battle front have gained ground on the line of Torcy, Belleau and Boursches, west of Chateau-Thierry, the war office announced in today's statement.

West of the main front, local operations by the French were successful and prisoners were taken.

In fighting north of the Aisne the French captured the village of Le Port, west of Pontenoy.

On the Marne north of west of Chateau-Thierry French troops captured the village of Vinly.

The French also recaptured Hill 294 between the Marne and Rheims. British troops regained a footing in the village of Bigny, inflicting large losses on the enemy.

BY HENRY WOOD.

United Press Staff Correspondent.

With the French Armies on the Marne, June 6.—(Night)—Both yesterday's and today's fighting confirms that the Germans are checked everywhere.

Their present attacks which are purely tactical and attaining no results, while French counter attacks invariably result in both prisoners and advantageous reclamation of local positions. The first and second divisions of the Prussian guard, after trying four days to advance along both sides of the Ourcq to turn the forest by Villers-Cotterets, from the south, were completely thrown back by French counter attacks, with heavy losses.

TRAPPED; FIGHT OUT.

London, June 8.—German troops fled before the onslaught of the American marines in the action at Veully and Torcy Thursday according to the correspondent of the Daily Mail with the American forces in France.

Wounded soldiers, he adds, tells how one company of marines, fighting in a wheat field, became surrounded by superior numbers, but they eventually fought their way out in the face of severe German machine gun fire. In addition they captured several of the machine guns.

The American troops the correspondent added, showed considerable skill in using cover and thereby reduced their losses appreciably. Despite this caution, however, they made the pace too hot for the Germans. The full haul of prisoners, it is added, may reach 300.

CLASS OF 1918 NOT ALLOWED TO ENLIST

Must Wait Till They Are Given Their Serial Numbers Crowder Says.

Washington, D. C., June 8.—Provost Marshal General Crowder announced today that the class of 1918 registrants will not be allowed to enlist in the navy or marine corps and that no voluntary inductions will be granted until order and serial numbers have been assigned. After numbers are assigned registrants may enlist if they obtain certificates from their local boards stating they are not within the board's current quota.

TWO AMERICANS MAKE RECORD WITH FRENCH

Paris, June 8. (Havas agency).—The 12th aerial victory of Second Lieut. Frank Bayles, of New Bedford, Mass., and the sixth of Sergt. David E. Putnam, of Brookline, Mass., as announced by the newspapers. Both Americans are attached to French flying squadrons.

It is reported also that Lieutenant Madon has gained his 32nd victory. Captain Pensard won his 19th and Second Lieutenant Boyau his 14th.

Allies Are Pressing in Both Flanks of Champagne Salient

By Associated Press.

West of Soissons the French have taken the village of Leport, which is located on the north bank of the Aisne.

Father south crossing the Clignon river from Gandelu, the French have recaptured the hamlet of Vinly, and swept eastward from Veully to la Poterie and driven the Germans out of a grove which they held there.

On the front between the Marne and Rheims, the British have gained a foothold in the town of Bligny, which is nine miles from Rheims, and in a sector which might become vital should the allies attack there in force. German official statements have mentioned the arrival of allied forces in this particular region, and the allied aggressive here may be backed up with the activity on the western side of the salient in consideration of what may be the initiation of a counter offensive against the Germans.

The blows being struck at the German positions will have a tendency to prevent the Germans from withdrawing their crack troops for recuperation before launching an attack on another sector of the front.

EIGHT BILLION TAX BILL IS REQUESTED

BY L. C. MARTIN.

United Press Staff Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., June 8.—Suggesting a government fiscal policy for 1918-1919 of 33 1-3 per cent taxes to 66 2-3 per cent bonds and other loans, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo today shocked congress with a request for an \$8,000,000,000 tax bill.

McAdoo's action suggests that there will be two more Liberty bond campaigns before June 30, 1919—the first in October when it is expected to raise \$6,000,000,000, and the second six months later, when another big loan will be floated, the size to depend on how great are the returns from war savings and other loans.

Facing expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, of \$24,000,000,000, McAdoo argued, in a letter to Chairman Kitchin, of the House ways and means committee, that taxes must bear their share to "prevent ultimate disaster," which would follow financing upon the quick sands of inflation or unhealthy credit expansion.

To raise \$8,000,000,000 in taxes, McAdoo urges a heavy draft on war profits—hitting his approval of Britain's flat 80 per cent levy on such; suggests more than tripling the present state of 4 per cent on unearned incomes (derived from corporate stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.) and a "heavy tax on all luxuries."

Crowder Orders Re-Check on All Draft Exemptions; to Sift Deferred Classes

Washington, D. C., June 8.—A general revision of classifications under the selective service act was started today by Provost Marshal General Crowder when he telegraphed to the governors of all states ordering investigations to determine the reason for the small number of registrants in Class 1 in some localities.

The lists of some boards show an average far below the national average of 28 1/2 per cent registrants in Class 1. Some boards even have fallen as low as 10 per cent.

Thousands of men now in Class 4 should be put in Class 1 and 2, the provost marshal said. The instructions also ordered investigations to determine if any men have been erroneously put in the upper classes when they should have been placed in those lower down.

Re-examination will be directed particularly at those who have tried to enter the navy to evade the draft, "sticker" ship yard workers and men in other classes who have been granted special privileges because they claimed they were engaged in necessary war work.

Following are the states in which some counties fell below even a 10 per cent classification in Class 1: California, New Mexico, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, North Carolina, Mississippi, New York, Massachusetts.

Get 500,000 Men. It is expected that the re-arrangement will bring into Class 1 more than 500,000 men. Cases where registrants were married after passage of the draft act, will be carefully considered and if evidence warrants, classification in Class 1 boards will proceed to reclassify them. Married men whose wives have sustaining incomes probably will be reclassified.

This office has reached the conclusion, said the provost marshal general, that corrective procedure can be made most effective by revision by the local boards with hearty and active assistance of government appeal agents and members of local advisory boards, that they shall immediately proceed to a careful examination of all the questionnaires and records in the classes of cases hereinafter indicated and make such recommendations to the local boards as they may deem necessary.

Class 2-A and B; Classes 3-A, B and C and Class 4-A. Thousands of registrants now in Class 3 should be in Class 2 or Class 1. The government appeal agents should be instructed to appeal every case where the reclassification is not convincingly correct.

The activities of local boards, appeal agents and members of legal advisory boards is not limited to the classes of cases above indicated but the same corrective measures should be applied to all other cases of deferred classification when the same appears necessary.

Class One Nearly All Used. "Local boards should set aside a special week in June to be called 'Class 1 week' to conduct examinations of doubtful cases. Classifications should be scientifically adjusted now so as to avoid the necessity of proceeding to the deferred classes. The remedy is yours to apply."

It is important also that corrective procedure should be applied where necessary in case of boards showing unusually high per centages of Class 1. Where there are no apparent explanations for such percentages, you should make inquiry of the proper board with a view to ascertaining whether the boards have correctly applied the regulations.

"Also in all local boards to re-examine under the new standards of physical examination now being issued all doubtful cases which may have fallen into Group B, Group C of Group D, with the particular purpose of finding men physically fit for general military service who may have been placed in one of the above mentioned groups and of removing to Group C, as qualified for special and limited military service such men as may heretofore been totally rejected or placed in the deferred remediable group."

NEVILLE ANNOUNCES HE WILL RUN AGAIN

Lincoln, Neb., June 7.—Governor Neville announced this morning that he would be a candidate for re-election but declined to make any formal statement.

SHIPPING LOSS ONE-HALF LESS

Senator Swanson Reveals Effect of Allied Counter Measures—French Vessel Is Attacked.

BRITISH CRAFT IS SUNK

Navy Department Anticipates Still Bolder Strikes on Part of Huns—Air Raids Are Unlikely.

Washington, D. C., June 8.—Senator Swanson, acting chairman of the naval committee, after a conference with navy heads today, declared that the allied and American naval forces have destroyed 60 per cent of all German submarines constructed and that they have cut shipping losses in half.

The German submarines operating off the Atlantic coast, Senator Swanson said, are believed to have been driven from the coast and also been driven from the main American shipping routes. None of the American warcraft stationed abroad, Senator Swanson said, has been or will be withdrawn on this side because of the German raid.

An Atlantic Port, June 8.—A French armed merchant ship came into port today and reported an encounter with a German submarine off the Virginia capes. Details of the battle are being worked up, but it is said the fight occurred a short distance outside the capes. The extent of the damage to the merchantman is unknown.

Washington, D. C., June 8.—Belief that the German submarines which early in the week successfully attacked coasting schooners and steamers off the New Jersey coast are now lying in wait for larger prey in one of the trans-Atlantic trade routes off the Virginia capes was expressed in official circles here today. This theory was strengthened by the torpedoing on Wednesday of the British steamship Harpathian, 100 miles off the Virginia coast, news of which was announced in navy department dispatches published today.

Having, as the Germans believe, struck fear into the hearts of America through depredations near the ports of New York and Philadelphia, it is probable, officials said, that the U-boat commanders have decided to make a bolder effort and despite the multitude of patrol craft engaged in the search of them, make a supreme effort with a transport large cargo or passenger carrying vessel. The sinking of the Harpathian brought the total number of victims of the German raiders to 14—six steamers and eight schooners.

TORPEDO BRITISH SHIP. New York, June 8.—Real Prussian frightfulness is coming into play in the submarine raids on Atlantic coast shipping, according to details of the steamer Harpathian sinking, received here today.

This British ship of 2,800 tons was torpedoed without warning between 90 and 100 miles off the Virginia capes. Captain Owen and his crew of 41 had barely time to get into the boats. Flying timbers from the explosion broke one man's leg and another man's head.

The attack came at 5 a. m., when most of the crew were asleep and some tumbled into the boats scantily clad.

The German pirate popped up for a minute and was seen to be a big craft with a conning tower, 102 or 112 on her conning tower. For 26 hours the Harpathian's men were in their open boats with insufficient food and water. As they rowed for shore, they saw two more German submarines.

The Harpathian brought the German sinking record to 14—six steamers and eight schooners. The missing total 25—10 passengers and 15 crew of the Carolina.

Word came today of the safe arrival at a West Indian port of a 10,900-ton liner for which fear had been felt.

New York's lighting restrictions are being made more drastic. Street lights at some places, are regulated. A false air raid alarm, caused the blowing of locomotive whistles, caused great excitement in uptown Manhattan, many fleeing to cellars, while the police were deluged with telephone inquiries as to which way the supposed air raiders were heading.

ADMIRE U. S. NERVE. London, June 8.—The manner in which the American nation received the latest exhibition of German submarine frightfulness represents another defeat for Germany, says Archibald S. Hurd, who is well known as a writer on naval subjects. He characterizes as absurd the notion that the Germans can carry out air raids on American towns from submarines.

"This side of the Atlantic," the statement says, "has heard of the attitude of the American people toward the submarine raid and has accepted it as further evidence of their sanity and the correct appreciation they have formed of the strategic necessities which the war imposes upon them. That represents another defeat for the Germans."

They had calculated upon weakening the hands of the executive departments and particularly the departments directly connected with the navy and army. "In that respect the raid failed."

"What the Germans really have done by the exhibition of frightfulness off American shores is to bring the entire American continent definitely within the war arena. This is a great achievement. The penalty of which the enemy will suffer in due course. He will obtain little temporary compensations because he cannot, owing to the difficulties involved, make an even limited blockade of the American coast."

"Of course, the suggestion that airplanes operating from submarines can bomb American cities is an absurdity. A bombing airplane is not a weapon to be carried in a submersible over 2,000 miles. Even if the difficulty of stowing could be overcome how would the airplane return to its base even if it were not shot down while over American territory?"

PORT IS REOPENED. Philadelphia, Pa., June 7.—The port of Philadelphia was reopened today following the clearing of the mine field in Delaware bay.

MILL IS SHUT DOWN. Washington, D. C., June 7.—Because they sold wheat flour bread as barley flour, sold wheat substitutes and profited, the Elko Milling company, Elko, Nev., today was ordered closed after June 15, for a period of three months.

American Marines Like Tigers; Refuse to Stop at Objectives

By Associated Press.

With the American Forces on the Marne June 8.—The American marines who began a second attack on the German lines late yesterday captured the village of Boursches, northwest of Chateau-Thierry. This morning they were holding Torcy in the face of repeated counter attacks and were pushing back the Germans through the streets of Boursches. Virtually all their objectives in this attack were attained.

The American plan did not include the taking of Torcy, but the marines swept into it and drove out the Germans.

The one point where the objective was not reached was on the right of the attack in the Belleau wood. The fiercest fighting is continuing here.

The fight started at 3:45 o'clock this morning and the Americans had attained all their objectives by 7:45 o'clock.

The Americans have been pressing the Germans so hard that the enemy has been forced to throw three new divisions into the line during the last three days.

Fight Like Tigers.

The Americans are like tigers. Their commanders have all they can do to hold the men back. Even the wounded are enthusiastic and eager to fight. They are proud of their wounds. A general who visited a field dressing station said he was elated by the sight. The Americans sang and whistled "Yankee Doodle" and cheered as they went over the top. They made their way swiftly through the German dead that lay about the field dressing station in addition to prisoners, the Americans captured 10 machine guns. German prisoners said they had not been fed for four days owing to the deadly fire from the French and American guns which prevented the bringing up of supplies. These Germans were without helmets. They were tired of the war. They had been told that the British opposed them as their commanders were afraid to let them know it was the Americans.

The Germans were cleared out of Veully wood also by the Americans and pressed on to Torcy, two and a half miles east of Veully.

The French attack was to straighten out the American line and it was a brilliant performance. In this they were assisted by the American forces. American infantry cleared out one group of 35 Ukrainians who were mounted.

Capture One; Kill Eight.

"Don't let one escape," shouted a big

Bussieres, Neuilly and Vaux, crossing the Ourcq and Neufchelles.

In the region of Lucy (five miles west of Chateau-Thierry) an American position was being badly harassed by a German machine gun. An American patrol leaped from the lines, attacked the enemy position, killed the entire crew and captured the gun.

Part of the advance yesterday was made in a wheat field, the marines alternately dropping in the wheat, then raising up and half crawling, half walking, into the face of the machine gun fire.

Positions Are Improved. The advance greatly improved the marines' position, opening the way through a wood on a hill which had given the enemy the dominating position. Now the Germans are pushed completely off the hill. The marines took up positions on the farther side, having full sweep with their machine gun across an open field.

Most of the prisoners who were Prussians as they thought the British were opposite them. They said they were to have attacked again today. They had not had any rations for five days. Other German prisoners said the Prussians got what little food there was into it.

The general morale of the Germans in this region is the lowest. Prisoners said that three divisions (35,000 men) had been used up trying to rush back toward the strategic position.

French soldiers holding a position overlooking the light reported terrible execution by the marines' machine guns, as well as by artillery fire. The boche dead were thick on the field.

Newsie Likes the Game. Charles Ginsberg, formerly a newsboy at the corner of 118th street and Lexington avenue, New York, marched into headquarters with his bayonet fixed on a boche prisoner, who was walking ahead of him. Ginsberg said "It was a tough, hot fight," but that he was anxious to get rid of his prisoner and get back into it.

A hospital corps man from Wilmington, Del., who dressed several wounds and men under fire, said they were "the gamest bunches ever." He told of Corporal Kapher, who was caught in the boche lines Tuesday and played dead, and then took a day and night to crawl back into the American lines. The battling around Chateau-Thierry consists almost entirely of machine gun duelling, the Americans getting far the best of it.

The marines say they hear that every third boche has a machine gun, and from the fire they believe it. But it doesn't stop them.

On Historic Ground. Fighting is now over ground marked by the graves of French soldiers who fell in the first battle of the Marne. It is the farthest thing from what you would expect a battle field to look like.

I stood today waist deep in the green grain beside a light battery which was hurling shells into the counter attacking boches. Tiny ducklings were swimming in a pond nearby, already accused of being the strange animals which they first learned in the last few days.

A marine courier wore a rose plucked from a wall nearby. Just beyond, the historic Marne lay like a blue ribbon shot from a bolt to wind at will in the midst of the green valley, now bathed in the blood of nations.

American. All but one was killed; he was captured.

The Americans advanced in a solid phalanx, their strong determined faces and great physique an inspiration to their gallant French comrades, who now regard them with brotherly affection.

On Tuesday the Americans faced a Saxon division; on Wednesday a guard division; Thursday a crack Prussian division, and also a battalion of famous Jaeger sharpshooters. The Americans caught on a scouting party of eight sharpshooters and killed them all.

Soon after the attack yesterday morning the Americans carried Hill 142 (about two-thirds of a mile south of Torcy) the highest point in this vicinity and swept on and up to the foot in a wheat field on the other side, from where they raked the Germans with machine guns. One entire enemy machine gun company was almost annihilated.

Wore French Uniforms. The Germans had donned French uniforms but the Americans, forewarned, poured volleys of fire into them. One German soldier had 32 wounds. Among those captured were two officers.

The wounded Germans were hurried to hospitals and given quick treatment. Some of the Germans said they had been told that the Americans were not trained, but that they had found the Americans could shoot.

By Associated Press.

With the American Forces on the Marne, Thursday, June 6.—A notable development was the low morale of the prisoners, all Prussians. They expected themselves to be tired and glad to get out of the fighting. This was despite the fact that they say that they are furnished with food, although the Saxons, the Wuertemberg troops and others may go without, however, that they did not put up a fight this morning, for their officers were among them, urging them on, but the marines dashed into them, yelling like Indians and plying bayonet and rifle. One marine who was taking back a prisoner ran into two German officers and 16 men. He tackled them singly, hauled them with his rifle and bayonet, killed both the officers and wounded seven of the men.

Another sergeant was about to take a prisoner when the German threw himself on the ground and discharged his revolver at the American after calling him "comrade." That settled