

Raider Captain Formerly Was Gunner in the American Navy

Commander of U-151 Tells Captives He Dislikes to Torpedo U. S. Ships But That He Must Obey Orders—Good Description of Craft Is Obtained.

New York, June 15.—The commander of the U-151, one of the German submarines which have been operating off the American Atlantic coast, has been identified as Captain Neustadt, and he served five years as a gunner's mate in the United States navy according to affidavits of officers and sailors on the schooners Hattie B. Dunn, Edna and Hauppauge, victims of the submarine.

The documents were brought here today by naval reserve officers arriving from Cuba. The seamen who made the affidavits are those who were picked up by a south bound American steamer after having been held prisoner aboard the submarine eight days and set adrift. The American steamer took them to Cuba, where they were examined by the naval reserve officers. The affidavits give details also of the submarine's construction and armament.

The submarine is manned by a crew of 76, is 210 feet long, 29 feet wide and has a shell of three quarters inch steel, two 6-inch guns mounted fore and aft. It is equipped with two periscopes, one over the conning tower

and the other aft, has four stationary rapid fire guns on deck below decks and carries 100 rapid fire rifles and has aboard 18 torpedoes, according to the affidavits. Captain Neustadt told the captives, they said, that his vessel left Kiel April 14 and up to June 2 had sunk 15 ships, six of which were American. From the schooner Isabel B. Wiley, the commander declared he took enough food to provision his craft for six weeks.

The U-boat skipper professed reluctance to sink American vessels, but said he had no alternative as he "had been ordered by wireless from Kiel to get busy or come home."

The food taken from the Wiley, the men declared, was badly needed. Nineteen survivors of the three American schooners were picked up by a southbound American steamer of which 11 members of the crews of two of the schooners had been prisoners on the U-boat. During this time the men were put to work polishing and cleaning torpedoes carried in the hull of the U-boat.

The naval officers who examined them were officers of the American steamer.

BOCHES FAIL UTTERLY IN 12 WEEKS' BLOODY EFFORT

BY J. W. T. MASON.

United Press War Expert.
New York, June 15.—General Foch has inflicted on Von Hindenburg the most serious German defeat of the year. The German general staff, has checked Hindenburg's infuriated sacrifice of German man power for futile territorial gains and the fourth phase of the German offensive has come today to a dead stop.

From Montdidier to the forest of Villers-Cotterets, where the offensive has raged with the roads to Paris as its objective, General Foch is as secure as before the offensive began. The small areas sold to the enemy for so heavy a price in blood do not improve Hindenburg's position to any serious extent. Nothing has passed into German possession that is well worth the dead toll exacted in advance.

Hindenburg stands baffled north of Compiègne. No explanation can be offered for the German failure to follow up the fact that Compiègne was the principal objective of Hindenburg's fourth offensive and that

Compaigne still remains in General Foch's hands. The weakness of the latest German drive cannot fail to doubly impress the German people, coming at a time when the German government no longer is able to conceal the fact that hundreds of thousands of American soldiers are already in France. If Hindenburg does not attempt a fifth offensive, the central empire will again become seriously replete under their military dictatorship. But, every rule of prudence and high strategy calls for the conservation of the German reserves in the face of America's forthcoming major offensive.

Hindenburg has made the most gigantic sacrifices in military history during the past 12 weeks to win the war and has failed. By no possibility can he continue this bloody slaughter of his own men much longer.

General Foch is the master of the situation as it stands today. General Foch's strategy of saving the Americans for a later offensive has been vindicated.

The allies may well be optimistic.

FRANCHISE IS LOST TO GERMAN PEOPLE

Order of Kaiser Is Held By Chancellor Von Hertling.

BY JOSEPH SHAPLEN.

United Press Staff Correspondent.
Stockholm, June 15.—The complete story of the defeat of the universal franchise bill in the German Reichstag is given in the Berliner Tageblatt, showing the triumph of reaction in Germany and the utter contempt of the government for its own people.

The Tagesblatt asserted that Chancellor von Hertling privately warned the leaders of the opposition that he has an order for dissolution of the Prussian Landtag from the Kaiser and will not hesitate to use it if necessary.

The conservative reaction block was completely victorious in the fourth reading of the bill by a vote of 235 to 164, a large number of centrists flocking to the opposition. Likewise, there were many members of the right wing who feared to oppose the government.

"The reactionary majority puts the patience of the people to a superhuman strain," the Tagesblatt said. "In these bitter hours when there are countless sacrifices at the front, there are politicians who dare to deny the people the most elementary political rights and seek to split the people into opposing groups in order to disfranchise the whole nation in favor of an industrial clique."

"No word of protest is strong enough for condemnation. We will not stop until the remotest corner of the country learns of the robbery of the franchise from the people."

SECRETARY DANIELS IN FLAG DAY ADDRESS

Albany, N. Y., June 14.—"There is no place in America for any other flags except those we display of nations with aims kindred to our own, and no place in America for any man who has enjoyed its hospitality who does not love its flag better than any other emblem in the world," said Secretary of the Navy Daniels in his flag day address at Lincoln Park here.

"The day for aliens among us has passed. No matter where he comes from, the place for every man who prefers to live in America is at the ballot box on election day and in an American uniform on the day of crisis."

The secretary was the guest of honor of the city today in its flag day celebration. A parade of 20,000 citizens and organizations, led by a company of French "blue devils" preceded the address.

TWO SWISS CHILDREN KILLED BY BOCHE GAS

Geneva, June 15.—Two Swiss children died recently at Porentruy, as a result of breathing poisonous gas of German origin that floated across the frontier according to the Neue Zurcher Zeitung. The newspapers add that the Swiss soldiers on the frontier and even custom house officers are now forced to wear gas masks.

SPANISH SHIPS TO MOVE.

Madrid, June 14.—The Spanish ambassador to the United States has been authorized to instruct Spanish ships in American waters to transport to Spain such goods as are authorized by the American government, it was announced today.

WILSON PLEDGES AID TO CRUSH HUN HORDE

Will Send Men Until Numerical Inequality Is Overcome, He Says.

Washington, June 15.—The purpose of the United States to send men and materials to France until "any temporary inequality of force is entirely overcome," was reiterated by President Wilson today in replying to a message from President Poincaré on the anniversary of the landing of the first American troops in Europe.

The president's cablegram, made public by the state department, said: "Your telegram of yesterday was certainly conceived in the highest and most generous spirit of friendship and I am sure that I am expressing the feeling of my own people in the United States as well as of the world today when I say that it is with increasing pride and gratification that they have seen their forces under General Pershing more and more actively co-operating with the forces of liberation on French soil. It is their fixed and unalterable purpose to send men and materials in ever increasing volume until any temporary inequality of force is entirely overcome and the forces of freedom made overwhelming, for they are convinced that it is only by victory that peace can be achieved and the world's affairs settled upon a basis of enduring justice and right. It is industrial nations' duty to know that in this great enterprise they are in close and intimate co-operation with the people of France."

WOULD UNIONIZE ALL AMERICAN WAR PLANTS

St. Paul, Minn., June 14.—Delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention proposed today to consider resolutions demanding unionizing of workers in factories receiving war contracts.

The resolutions describe the American Tobacco company, anti-union, and assert that branches of that firm's plant have been taken over by the government to provide tobacco for men in service.

Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the war industry committee, has addressed a telegram to the federation congratulating labor on its loyalty in the war.

SENATE TURNS DOWN ANTI-TALK MEASURE

Washington, D. C., June 15.—By a vote of 41 to 34 the Senate rejected the Underwood resolution limiting Senate debate during the war. Passage of the resolution was desired by administration forces to speed up the Senate's business.

36,000 WOMEN WORK BEHIND AUSTRIAN LINE

Geneva, June 15.—Thirty-six thousand Austrian women and girls, of all ages and classes have been fattered by hunger to join the women's battalions working close to the front lines, according to reports from Austria-Tyrol today.

TWO FRENCH AIRMEN KILLED NEAR LONDON

London, June 14.—Captain Pearson and Lieutenant Roux, French aviators, flying from Paris to Houthulst, England, were killed when their machine crashed within 200 yards of the landing station, it was announced today.

BRITISH IMPRESSED BY YANKEE FITNESS

Field Marshal Haig Reviews American Troops In the British Sector.

By Associated Press.

American Headquarters on the British Front, Wednesday, June 15.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, commander in chief of the British army in France, today reviewed the American troops on a wide plain in this area. The Americans filed past with an easy swinging step that bore out the opinion of many British experts that they are as fit physically as training can make them. Parading is not supposed to be their strong point, but after a long march to the reviewing grounds and a long wait with their heavy packs on their backs their alignment, step and carriage were excellent.

The review opened impressively with a salute to the colors, while a squadron from the royal flying corps flew over the field and did some acrobatic stunts in honor of their allies. Field Marshal Haig stopped several times to chat with officers while passing along the line.

British officers present were impressed by the physical condition of the men and by their high spirits. The medical officers have had little to do thus far in this zone. The health of the men, whether situated in billets or camping in the open, has been far above the average.

The eagerness of the Americans in getting at their work has made a favorable impression on the British, who find them quite ready as far as physical training goes.

HUNS CONTINUE TO DEPORT BELGIANS

Thousands Being Worked Behind Lines and Even Under Fire of Guns of Own Army.

Washington, June 14.—Deportation and forced labor inflicted upon Belgian civilians by the German government not only continues unabated, but has taken on a new character, according to a memorandum presented to Secretary of State Lansing by the Belgian minister and made public today. The memorandum contains a copy of a protest sent to the German governor general of occupied Belgium by the Belgian senate and house of representatives in March.

The deportation of civilians is still being carried on, states the memorandum especially in the military zone, which comprises the two Flanders and a great part of the provinces of Flanders, Namur and Luxembourg. During the month of June, 2,700 men from all conditions of life have been taken from Lockeren in East Flanders to do military work on the western front. Moorebeke and the surrounding region was called upon during the same month to furnish 800 civilians to lay railroads.

The names of all girls and women from 14 to 40 years old was required by the Germans from Alost and that district. Some of the boys deported are as young as 15 years, the memorandum states. High schools and grammar schools have been called upon to furnish their quotas.

Those deported instead of being sent to Germany as in the past, the memorandum declares, are now being sent to work in the region behind the German front in France and Belgium. The Germans also appear to have changed their reasons for the deportations to the use of these people as slave work to the unemployed has been abandoned.

The deportations now are being made on the grounds that by an order issued by the German general headquarters, "every inhabitant of the region may be compelled to give his help in case of public calamity, even outside his residence."

Under the new pretext the German government says the memorandum, thus continues "to tear the Belgians away from their homes and to transport them into regions immediately behind the German front in France and Belgium. There they are herded like cattle in special camps, compelled to do work of a military character, many are sent into the zone of operations and exposed to the fire of Belgian or allied batteries. Besides, they are subjected to bad treatment and brutality; their complaints do not reach the outside world for the military zone where they are sent is strictly closed, and no delegate of a neutral power is ever allowed to enter this territory."

AMERICANS ON MARNE HEAVILY BOMBARDED

By Lowell Mellett, United Press Staff Correspondent.

With the Americans on the Marne, June 14 (noon).—Following the first quiet night spent by the Americans in the Torcy-Bouresches sector, for two weeks, the Germans began a heavy bombardment of our lines with gas shells this morning.

One American unit suffered several casualties.

The latest batch of German prisoners yielded some especially interesting personal correspondence.

"Our divisional commander has been killed by an airplane bomb," said one letter. "We will take Paris on June 28."

"We have identified an American division," said another letter. "We will give these gentlemen their final death blow."

SENATE IS REFUSED FACTS ABOUT POLICY

Washington, D. C., June 14.—Secretary McAdoo today denied the Senate's request for information as to what steps are being taken to stabilize the value of the American dollar abroad.

Asked for the information in a Senate resolution he replied that in the opinion of President Wilson, it would be inadvisable to supply it at this time, for fear that it might reach enemy countries.

WOOD MAY COMMAND RUSSIAN EXPEDITION

American Troops May Be Landed on Murman Coast Instead of in Siberia.

BY CARL D. GROTAT.

United Press Staff Correspondent.
Washington, D. C., June 15.—Military officials today were discussing the possibility of Major General Wood, deposed leader of the Camp Funston division, leading an inter-allied expedition in Russia.

The discussion arose in connection with disclosures that some troop ships may be used after July 1 to send such an expedition abroad. The war department, however, shed no light on the subject of Wood's assignment.

It developed today that the idea of having the expedition enter through Siberia has been discarded by the entente. This plan was regarded as offering difficulties that might be avoided. The talk now is of having the forces penetrate by way of the Murman coast.

General March, chief of staff, is understood to have opposed the sending of an American force to Russia, constituting as it would a diversion of effort and an addition to transportation and supply problems.

BULGARS ARE HIT HARD BY FRENCH

Driven Back About Nine Miles on 11 Mile Front on Saloniki Front—Several Villages Taken.

By Associated Press.
French troops in operation in eastern Albania have driven the Bulgarians from 11 villages and have occupied territory on a front of 11 miles to a depth of nine miles. Important mountain heights covering the lower reaches of the Skopje and Devoli rivers have been seized and more than 300 prisoners captured.

LINER ATTACKED BY HUNS, REACHES PORT

Keemun, Which Last Night Sighted She Was Sinking, Reported Safe.

Washington, D. C., June 15.—The British steamer Keemun arrived at an Atlantic port today, the navy department was advised this afternoon.

The fact that two hours elapsed between the first call and the signal "sinking" made port authorities believe there may have been a running fight between the Keemun and the raider. The Keemun is listed as a steel twin screw steamer of 9,074 tons, built in 1902 at Belfast, and managed by A. Holt. She had two decks. The Keemun is of British registry.

SHIPS HELD IN PORT.

An Atlantic port, June 15.—Ships ready to sail from here last night and today were held back on reports that a submarine was operating 18 miles off the Virginia capes.

CALL PICKED UP BY NAVY.

Washington, D. C., June 15.—Wireless calls for help by the British steamer Keemun under attack from an enemy submarine, were picked up last night by the navy department, it was officially advised today. A message indicated that the steamer had evidently fallen victim to the U-boat.

TIDE IS NOT TURNED FORMER PREMIER SAYS

London, June 15.—"The tide of the invasion has not yet been stemmed," Herbert Asquith, former premier, declared in a speech at the Aldwych club today.

"It would be folly to make any forecast of impending movements, but whatever the issue of this phase it will not weaken our allegiance to the great purposes for which we are fighting."

"We have reached the stage where more is to be gained than lost by laying before the people all the actualities," he said. "The people are ready to face any situation."

BIG ELEVATOR BURNED; SUSPECT INCENDIARIES

Indianapolis, Ind., June 15.—Fire following an explosion today destroyed the Cleveland Grain company's elevator at Beech Grove, and about 100,000 bushels of corn and oats. Police stated that the explosion was caused by "something else besides dust."

LIEUT. PAT O'BRIEN SURVIVES LONG FALL

San Antonio, Tex., June 15.—Lieut. Pat O'Brien, Royal British flying corps, who is in the United States after having escaped from German war prison, fell nearly 2,000 feet in an airplane here today, but was only slightly injured. He was alone in the airplane over Kelley field when it fell. He was taken to the emergency hospital. Cuts and bruises about the face and body were his chief injuries.

PRINT ALL INSURANCE POLICIES IN ENGLISH

Lincoln, Neb., June 15.—All insurance policies issued in Nebraska must be issued in the English language the state insurance department ordered today.

ANOTHER DRIVE FOR CHANNEL PORTS MAY SOON BE ATTEMPTED

BY HENRY WOOD, United Press Staff Correspondent.

With the French Armies in the Field, June 14.—Just five days after the hour that Hindenburg opened the battle for the French forests, there was every indication that his drive had been stopped at least temporarily.

The terrific counter attacks, launched Tuesday and kept up since then, not only have prevented the Germans from advancing, but have hurled them back from their original advance on practically the entire Noyon-Montdidier line.

It is now definitely established that the French in Tuesday's counter attack completely shattered what the Germans planned for their "principal effort"—a terrific drive to advance their entire right wing southward to the point already attained by their center.

Great Drive Checked.
Two days have elapsed since the French smash, right at the precise moment the Germans were preparing to launch their own attack, without the boches attempting any new serious efforts.

The Germans' general advance along the Noyon-Montdidier front is now considered checked. Although it is possible that during the present lull the Germans are bringing up reserves, artillery and munitions and reforming their shattered divisions for the purpose of resuming the push toward Compiègne.

The next few days are certain to establish whether he intends to continue the present drive. The net result of this phase of the offensive has been that 31 divisions (372,000 men) have been engaged and cut up, and the greatest advance does not exceed eight kilometers (about five miles).

By Associated Press.
The Germans have been driven back north of the Oise, and Metz rivers to the west of the Oise. They have failed to make a serious attack against the new French positions east of that river.

Second Drive Falls Flat.
Southwest of Soissons the Germans advanced approximately a mile over a four mile front, but their progress was so slow that after the inception of the fighting little anxiety was felt concerning future events in that region.

Sectors further south, which include the points at which the American forces are fighting, have been heavily bombarded by the enemy.

An inference that might be drawn from the apparent haste of the German in beginning their great attack east of Montdidier almost as soon as their sweeping advance on the Aisne front had been checked at the Marne, is that another German offensive may be speedily launched. It is not improbable, according to French opinion, that this blow will fall on the British front further north either in front of Amiens or in the Flanders sector, where the Germans may attempt to cut their way through to the channel ports.

May Soon Be Under Way.
In this connection the British official statement speaks of a strong local attack by the Germans in the region of Marris, on the extreme western angle of the Flanders salient. This attack was completely repulsed, it is said.

The Amiens front and the Scarpe river valley near Arras have been bombarded by the Germans who have not as yet, however, attempted infantry attacks on the allied lines in those regions.

LOSES ARE TERRIFIC.
By Associated Press.
With the French Army in France, Thursday night, June 13.—Five days sufficed to stay the German offensive between Montdidier and Noyon, whose objective was Compiègne.

Despite long preparation the Germans were unable to overcome French resistance and brilliant counter attacks by the allied troops took back everything of importance which fell into the hands of the enemy during the first rush with large numbers of troops. The Germans gained some little ground, but their design failed in its great lines.

Today there was an unsuccessful German attack west of the Oise, but the front elsewhere in this region was calm. This may be a sign that the enemy has renounced further efforts in this direction and is about to start elsewhere. Troops who participated in the battle as well as prisoners are unanimous in declaring that the German losses throughout the five days were appalling.

The French now occupy a much better line for resistance along this front than before the battle, having straightened out a dangerous salient.

The French left wing continues to threaten the Germans' communications.

Both the staff and the troops are full of confidence that they will be able to cope with any further German efforts.

Paris, June 14.—Fighting on the entire Oise-Marne battle front has simmered down to local actions, the French war office reported today.

A German attack failed in the center of the Oise area. There was active cannonading on the 20 mile front between Villers-Cotterets forest and Chateau-Thierry. Elsewhere only raiding operations were reported.

"Only local actions occurred last night north of Givry-les-Bains, four miles northwest of Montdidier," the communiqué said.

"A French raid in the Courcelles region resulted in the capture of 30 prisoners."

"At the Ferme des Loges the French progressed."

"A German attack failed in the Anthuel sector."

"Between Villers-Cotterets forest and Chateau-Thierry there was active artillery fighting."

"French patrols took prisoners at Bussières, west of Rheims and in the Champagne region."

FLANK ATTACKS FAIL.
London, June 15.—Blocked in the center, the Germans yesterday attacked on the extreme wings of the present battle front, which includes all the Oise theater and the northwestern portion of the Marne area.

A powerful enemy counter attack on the two mile front between Courcelles and Montdidier was stopped before the Germans reached the French positions, the French war office reported.

Between the Aisne and the Villers-Cotterets forest the Germans gained slightly at some points but their attacks died down at night.

The greater portion of the battle front between the Oise and the Aisne was "calm," according to the Paris night communiqué. There was spirited artillery fighting on the eastern portion of the Marne front near Champlait and Rheims.

The German war office announced that "reported enemy attacks north-west of Chateau-Thierry (where Americans are engaged) broke down with heavy losses."

The French counter attack which threw the Germans back across the Matz was declared by Berlin to have "broken down with the heaviest losses." The enemy claimed a total of 15,000 prisoners in the new drive with 150 captured cannon.

MANY PATROL CLASHES.
London, June 15.—Raiding operations and artillery fire were reported by Field Marshal Haig today.

"A strong enemy party was completely repulsed southwest of Marris early this morning and a few prisoners were taken," the statement said. "Our raids were successful in the neighborhood of Neuville-Vitasse, Givency and La Bassee."

"Several prisoners and two machine guns were taken in advantageous patrol encounters southwest of Gavrelle and northwest of Merville."

"There was hostile artillery firing in the Villers-Bretonneux sector and the Scarpe valley."

"GOT A SKINFUL."
Paris, June 15.—The position of the latest German efforts after five days of fighting is described, indignantly, but aptly by a general who has arrived from the front, as follows: "The Germans got a skinful."

Military commentators here are unanimous in reporting one more German failure. The enemy has won a strip of territory not without value, but has sacrificed for it precious divisions without any principal object attained and without bringing him any nearer a decisive issue.

Such is also the opinion of Henri Bidou and Colonel De Thomassin, who would be the last persons who hail a victory prematurely.

NEW RIVETING RECORD.
Bristol, Pa., June 15.—A new world's record for driving rivets in a shell bottom was claimed yesterday at the Merchant Shipbuilding corporation here for Martin C. Hahn, who drove 1,875 rivets in seven hours and 50 minutes. Hahn received \$33 for the day's work.

THINK MAIN BLOW TO COME.
London, June 15.—The battle is regarded here as a contest between opposing reserves. It is known that the crown prince has been compelled to draw slightly upon the reserves of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, as some of his men have been killed among the 20 divisions the Germans have employed since June 9. The enemy losses have been far heavier after five days of bitter fighting, during which he only advanced about six miles, than any previous engagement on the Aisne.

The view of military experts still is that the enemy's main attack has not yet been delivered. There is much speculation whether the attack will be the aim of routing Paris, or what is regarded as more likely with the object of dividing the allied armies by a drive for the coast.

SERIOUS FOOD RIOTS IN CITY OF LEMBERG

Military Food Trains Attacked and Looted by Civilians—Troops Quell Mobs.

Zurich, June 15.—Serious food riots occurred in Lemberg last Saturday, it was learned today. Mobs plundered shops and military lorries loaded with supplies, bound to the Italian front. The police were powerless and troops were called out. Numerous arrests were made. The authorities asked for 5,000 additional troops.

A report was received today that the Austrian peasants and Austrians in the Jampoul district. The Austrians have occupied several villages.

STEEL ALLOTTED TO JAPS FOR SHIPS

Washington, D. C., June 14.—One hundred and fifty thousand tons of steel have been allotted to the Japanese government by the war industries board completing the first step in the reciprocal agreement entered into, whereby Japan would ship for the United States. The steel is being rushed to seaboard for quick transportation in ships.

NOTABLE DECREASE IN SUBMARINE SINKINGS

Paris, June 14.—"A notable decrease" in the number of submarine sinkings in the western and central regions and the English channel has been evident since the blocking of Zebrugge and Ostend harbors, it was semi-officially announced today.

SECOND CLASS RATES WON'T BE SUSPENDED

Washington, D. C., June 15.—The Senate finance committee decided not to attempt suspension of publishers' second class mail rates which become effective July 1.

BRITISH CASUALTIES

London, June 14.—British casualties reported in the week ending today totalled 34,171 officers and men, of this number 4,447 being killed.