

# COUNTER ATTACK HURLS HUN HORDES BACK AT RIVER MATZ

## DESTITUTION PREVAILS IN THE GERMAN EMPIRE

Private Letters Which Have Fallen Into Allied Hands Describe Conditions and Tell Heavy Weight War Has Imposed.

London, June 13—Private letters from Germany which have come into Allied hands indicate the heavy weight that the war has imposed on the poor in Germany. Anxiety for peace finds frequent expression, as well as anger with the militarist element in the nation.

"We hope that peace will come soon," writes a man from Berlin, "for if the war lasts much longer, then the people will make peace. Twice already there have been small riots, but when the third comes it won't go well with the rich people. For the poor there is so little food that they can hardly live, while the rich people have stores laid up for years. Poor people are only fit to be shot. The men in the field suffer for the rich and we have to go hungry."

Along the same lines a man from central Germany writes the following: "If the rich had nothing to eat, as we poor people have, the war would soon come to an end."

Many of the letters return again and again to attacks on the militarists and the junkers of Germany, who are held responsible for the continuation of the war and the consequent misery of the people.

"As long as the militarists insist 'the fatherland must be greater' there will be no peace," writes a woman from Stettin, and disdign with the methods of the pan-Germans is a strong note in letters from all parts of the country.

Paris, June 13—Germany, although attacking on the western front, is starving, says the Echo de Paris. An article appearing in the Berlin Arbeiter Zeitung relates the details of six children starving to death in an orphanage in Zenerfort, Thuringia. The orphanage was found to have been ransacked by its starving inmates and physicians who visited the place found several of the children sheer skeletons.

Prof. Franz E. Hein, the widely known economist, writing in the Bayerischer Zeitung, of Munich, warns the Germans that the coming weeks will be harder than any that have passed and professes to foresee a general paralysis in the supply of wheat.

## TURKEY AGREES ON TREATY OF PEACE

Amsterdam, June 13—A peace treaty has been signed between Turkey and the Transcaucasian government, says a telegram from Constantinople.

## INCREASE SHOWN IN JUNE 1 REPORT

Washington, June 13—Increases in storage holdings of almost all classes of meats, dairy products, eggs and poultry, are shown in the monthly report of the department of agriculture for June 1, as compared with a year ago.

## FRENCH DEFENSE OF COURCELLES HEROIC

Withstood Repeated Attacks By Day and Night From Sunday Until Tuesday—At Times Almost Surrounded By Enemy.

With the French Army in France, Wednesday, June 12—(By the Associated Press)—The defense of Courcelles, on the left wing of the battle front, by the French against attacks repeated day and night from June 9 to June 11 makes a wonderful story of heroism.

## TRAIN VICTIM WAS SHELTON RESIDENT

This forenoon it was discovered by the police that the man who was killed by a freight train at the station yesterday belonged in Shelton, and his body was claimed today by an undertaker for shipment to his home. Medical Examiner Dr. S. M. Garkick, stated that the man was badly mutilated and that his skull was fractured. The left leg was severed from the body.

The deceased was across the tracks from the station platform leaning against the fence. He apparently did not hear the approaching train until too late and when attempting to regain the platform he was struck. The train was in charge of Engineer John R. Caldwell and Conductor Charles Accot. It is believed that the deceased was a traveling salesman.

## TAKING OF HUNS DUE TO PERFECT SHOT OF SAMMIES

Americans Clear Out Belleau Wood, Northwest of Chateau Thierry.

## SIX OFFICERS AMONG PRISONERS

All of Germany's Plans Call For End of Conflict By Fall of Year.

With the American Army in France, Wednesday, June 12—(By the Associated Press)—The excellence of the American artillery fire was largely responsible for the capture by American marines of approximately 400 prisoners in the fighting which resulted in the clearing out of the Belleau wood, northwest of Chateau Thierry. The Germans, who had been told to avoid capture because the Americans would torture them, started to run after the American machine gunners had made the wood untenable, but the artillery barrage was so perfect that the Germans were cut off from escape.

Among the prisoners are six officers, a major, a captain and four lieutenants. All were poorly clad and some had pieces of bread tied to their uniforms with string. The prisoners said they were glad to be captured and several expressed a desire to go to the United States after the war is over.

All of Germany's plans, they added, called for ending the war next fall. The prisoners were told, they said, that the Americans had many negroes opposing them.

The scarcity of officers in the German army is shown by the fact that one of the prisoners, a first sergeant, commanded a company. He said this was a common thing now. All the prisoners expressed admiration for fighting qualities of the Americans.

The barn in which the prisoners were confined today in the rear of the American lines held more prisoners of war than the United States had had in any building at any time in more than 50 years.

Comparative quiet prevailed along the Marne sector today.

## CRUSHING OF GERMANISM IN AMERICA IS DISASTER

## MUCH MARRIED COUPLE SEEK TO SEVER BONDS

Husband Now Seeks to Divorce Wife on Ground of Infidelity—Cross Complaint Entered By the Wife Also Heard.

Under a sharp fire of inquiries from Judge Elmore S. Banks, John A. Bullard of Greenwich, who is seeking a divorce from Margaret C. Bullard, admitted that he had been through a marriage ceremony with her twice, but could not recognize the third certificate submitted for his inspection.

The case was before Judge Warner in the Superior Court this morning. Bullard charges his wife with infidelity with George Boles and names the specific instances. Philip Pond of New Haven and Raymond Hackett appear for the husband and Judge Banks for the wife.

It was evident from the attitude of the attorneys that the case will be hotly contested. At one time Attorney Pond objected very smartly and Judge Banks humorously inquired, "Why the excitement?" Judge Banks was seeking to prove the credibility of Mr. Bullard who was on the stand at the time. On the direct examination Mr. Bullard had stated that he was married on March 2, 1905, in Somerville, N. J.

On the cross-examination, the facts were brought out that the couple were first married in St. Joseph, Michigan, in September, 1902. At this time Mr. Bullard had a wife still living in Laporte, Ind. The present Mrs. Bullard also, living in Laporte, told him that it was imperative that he marry her because of her condition. She assured him that he could slip over to St. Joseph and be married quietly and no one would know of it. He finally acceded to her request.

In May, 1903, a divorce was granted to Mr. Bullard. Then the war was raised that this Indiana divorce was not legal. Further divorce proceedings were instituted in New Jersey and a decree granted Mr. Bullard on February 21, 1905, and on March 2, 1905, the couple again went through a marriage ceremony.

After the marriage Mr. and Mrs. Bullard went to Greenwich in 1909, where the plaintiff engaged in the automobile business. There they resided for 11 years. His wife aided him in the business until about three and one-half years ago.

In 1912 there was a discussion over Boles. He came over to the Bullard home and told the wife that Bullard was having a good time and there wasn't any reason why she shouldn't and that she could have half of his Bullard asked her husband if he had sent Boles over to try her out.

About three and a half years later Bullard noticed that his wife had begun to go away and to return when

## LAMBERT HEADS MEDICAL SOCIETY FOR COMING YEAR

Wins in Closest Contest Ever Held Over Admiral Braisted of the Navy.

Chicago, June 13—Dr. Alexander Lambert of New York, was elected president of the American Medical Association here today by a vote of 59 to 57 over Admiral W. C. Braisted, surgeon general of the navy.

The election was by the House of Delegates and the vote was the closest in the history of the organization. The campaign for Admiral Braisted did not start until after the convention met here on Monday, when an active element determined that Dr. Lambert should have opposition.

Dr. Lambert is medical director of the American Red Cross work in France, and president of the New York State Medical Association. His name was presented to the House of Delegates by Dr. F. M. Crandall of New York, and Dr. M. F. McMurtry of Louisville, presented Admiral Braisted's name. Other officers elected were: First vice president, Dr. W. N. Wishard, Indianapolis; second vice president, Dr. David Starr Judd, Rochester, Minn.; third vice president, Dr. C. W. Richardson, Washington, D. C.; fourth vice president, Dr. John M. Baldy, Philadelphia; secretary, Dr. Alexander R. Craig, Chicago; treasurer, Dr. William Allen Pusey, Chicago; chairman House of Delegates, Dr. Hubert Work, Pueblo, Colo.; vice chairman House of Delegates, Dr. Dwight H. Murray, Syracuse, N. Y.

## Koelnische Volks Zeitung Says It Balances Success of the German Arms.

## PRESS PESSIMISM IS WIDELY SPREAD

Germans Will No Longer Be Able to Enter America, the Paper Asserts.

Washington, June 13—In the crushing out of Germanism in the United States the Koelnische Volks Zeitung sees a disaster in a measure balancing the Teutonic military successes.

An official dispatch from France today commenting on pessimistic discussion in the German press of events in the United States, quotes the Volks Zeitung as follows:

"Mr. Wilson hopes to succeed in crushing the German elements. He will succeed. The German press is already nearly crushed out of existence in America. The greater part of the German schools are closed. The German associations are required to strip themselves of all vestiges of Germany. It is a complete debacle.

"It is unnecessary to be pessimistic to realize that the consequences of our European victories are in a measure balanced by the sum total of the losses we have suffered in America. All this could have been foreseen. After the war Germans will no longer be able to enter America, the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines are entered in the black book. Shipbuilding yards and offices have been sold with the prohibition of re-selling to Germany after the war. The American press speaks of forbidding Germans to buy shipbuilding yards. It will be the end of German transatlantic commerce.

"Besides these maritime forces, German estates representing millions of dollars, stocks of copper, nickel, cotton, leather and chemical products have been seized and utilized to fabricate American war material."

## NEILSON ENTERS SMITH COLLEGE AS PRESIDENT

Northampton, Mass., June 13—Simplicity marked the arrangements for the inauguration of William Alton Neilson as president of Smith college today. Because of war conditions, other educational institutions were not asked to send representatives. Delegates from Smith alumnae associations and clubs were present. The ceremonies were opened with prayer by L. Clarke Seelye, president emeritus of Smith. The program included addresses by President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard and Gov. Samuel W. McCall.

## FIVE REPORTED KILLED

Springfield, Mass., June 13—Several persons are reported buried in the ruins of a five story block that collapsed this afternoon. The building was formerly a tenement block and had been leased to an oil concern.

## GERMANY TO WITHDRAW HER FORCE FROM RUSSIA

Falkenhayn Declares Battles on Western Front Are Critical and Decisive—Entire German Forces Needed.

London, June 13—Germany is about to withdraw the bulk of her troops now in Russia for service on the western front, according to a statement in Maxim Gorky's newspaper, the Petrograd Novaia Zhizn, quoted by the Daily News correspondent in Stockholm.

## POINCARÉ SHOWS APPRECIATION

Paris, June 13—On the anniversary of the arrival in France of the first American troops, President Poincaré has telegraphed to President Wilson an expression of the admiration of France for the magnificent effort put forth by America and felicitations over the conduct of the troops who are commencing to give on the field of battle examples of their gallantry and bravery. The Shipping Board has allotted a number of steamers to transport coffee from Brazilian ports to New York.

## ENEMY FORCE WHICH HAD CROSSED COULD NOT HOLD ADVANTAGE

Germans Seem to be Definitely Halted, for Present at Least, West of the Oise—Attacks Along the Line From Courcelles to Antheuil Have Not Been Renewed—Counter Attacks of French Have Placed German Line in Precarious Position—Crossing of Matz Was Serious Threat to Compeigne—East of Oise French Have Withdrawn Toward South—Violent Attack Against Americans at Chateau Thierry.

German forces which succeeded in crossing the Matz river to the west of the Oise, on the battle front south of Noyon, held their positions there for only a short period. French troops, counter attacking the enemy, have hurled him back to the north bank of the river and checked his advance toward Compeigne.

The news from the scene of the tremendous struggle, as told in official statements, shows that on the field west of Oise the Germans have come to a halt, for the present at least.

The enemy has not renewed his attacks on the line from Courcelles to Antheuil, where on Tuesday a brilliant counter attack of the French swept the invaders back and re-established the French lines on the plateau overlooking the center of the German position. This position is most embarrassing to the Germans, for it places many of their most important lines of communication under the direct fire of the French artillery.

Farther east the Germans, similarly, have not continued their advance toward the Aronde river.

The crossing of the Matz river by the Germans on Tuesday night constituted a very serious threat to Compeigne. It also tended to weaken the French positions on the east side of the Oise river. The French success in driving the enemy back across the Matz, therefore, is cheering news for the Allies. The French are now strongly posted on the southern bank of the Matz.

East of the Oise the French have withdrawn their lines south of the Ourcamp and Carlepoint forests, but are protecting the Laigue forest along a line that is very strong. This change in the line was expected since the Germans occupied Ribecourt, on the western bank of the Oise.

The attack on the front southwest of Soissons is making ground, but the progress is apparently too slow for the Germans to realize their plan to cut in behind Compeigne forest and outflank the French positions farther north. In the fighting so far the Germans have made less than a mile along a front about three miles long from South of Ambleny to St. Pierre Aigle.

The Germans realize, evidently, the danger to them in the Chateau Thierry sector, near the Marne, and have made a violent attack against the line held by the Americans northwest of that city. The Americans have held their ground and have repulsed the enemy with heavy losses.

Paris, June 13—French troops last night struck a heavy blow against the German forces which have been advancing on the eastern wing of the front of attack. The war office announced today that the French had hurled back the enemy to the north bank of the Matz river.

Violent combats continue between the Aisne river and the Villers Cottrege forest. The Germans have progressed as far as the ravine east of Labersine, north of Cutry.

The Germans last night made a violent attack on the American sector between Bouresches and Belleau wood, on the Marne front. The Americans broke up the attack and inflicted serious losses on the enemy, holding the gains which they had made.

After violent fighting the enemy has obtained a foothold in Coevres and St. Pierre-Haigle.

Paris, June 13—There was plenty of fighting yesterday but it did not affect the general situation. As the Germans are fighting against time this result is a distinct gain to the defense.

The Germans, it is true, made slight progress on their left toward Compeigne, from which, at Mellecq, they are now only five miles away, but as did the French on the other wing in the region of Hery.

As the nature of the ground around Mery provides the French with excellent gun positions behind hills from which they can pound at short range the road by which all supplies must pass to the German center in the thrust toward Compeigne, the French can claim an advantage on the day's operations, for they also stopped the German efforts south of the Aisne against the forest east of Villers Cottrege.

London, June 13—British troops last night advanced their lines a short distance on the Flanders front, south-east of Merrins, the war office announced today. The French on this front likewise improved their positions near the Ridge wood. Prisoners were taken in both operations. "A successful daylight raid was carried out by us yesterday southeast of Arras," says the war office report. "Heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy. One hostile trench mortar was brought back to our lines and others were destroyed. During the night local operations were undertaken by us successfully southwest of Merris and east of Dickebusch lake. "In the former sector our line has been advanced a short distance with little cost and a number of prisoners were taken. In the latter area the French troops improved their positions in the neighborhood of the Ridge wood and captured 30 prisoners. The Germans at severe cost continue to push down the Matz valley where an abundance of small woods afford maximum protection for French machine guns and artillery, says Reuters' correspondent at headquarters, telegraphing Wednesday. Further west the French have pursued their progress on the Mery plateau and have pushed the enemy off the eastern slope into the valley.

## DRAFT TREATY TAKEN UP BY COMMITTEE

Washington, June 13—The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee at a special meeting today took up the revised British-American draft treaty which was signed on June 3 by Secretary Lansing and Lord Reading, the British ambassador. The treaty as revised is understood to provide that the draft law shall not be applied to citizens of the respective countries who are exempt from the draft in their own countries. Thus Americans in Great Britain only between the ages of 21 and 31 will be subject to draft and in this country only British citizens, including Canadians, within the limits of the British draft, between 18 and 45 may be drafted.