

BELIEVE SUBMARINES ARE IN WAITING FOR TRANSPORT VESSELS

BRITISH STEAMER HARPATHIAN TORPEDOED 100 MILES OFF THE VIRGINIA COAST—EXPECTED TO MAKE BOLDER EFFORT.

Washington, June 7—Belief that the German submarines, which early in the week successfully attacked coast schooners and steamers off the New Jersey coast, are now lying in wait for larger prey in one of the transatlantic travel routes of the Virginia capes was expressed in official circles here today.

This theory was strengthened by the torpedoing on Wednesday of the British steamer Harpathian, 100 miles off the Virginia coast, news of which was announced in navy department dispatches published today.

Having, as the Germans believed, struck fast into the hearts of Americans through deprivations 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 for them, make a supreme effort with a transport or large cargo or passenger carrying vessel as the prize.

In the torpedoing of the Harpathian the raiders struck without warning and apparently at an armed vessel. The navy department has not received word as to whether the ship was armed, but expressed the opinion that it was, as all British steamers plying through the war zone carry guns. The Harpathian went down within seven or eight minutes after the torpedo struck, but the crew managed to get away and were landed late yesterday in a port in Chesapeake bay.

The sinking of the Harpathian brought the total victims of the raider to 14—six steamers and eight schooners.

UNION RAILWAY WENT ON STRIKE IN BRONX TODAY

New York, June 7.—After a meeting early today at which it was voted to strike, virtually all of the motor-men and conductors employed by the Union railway walked out to enforce their demand for 50 cents an hour, an increase of 15 cents over the present scale. The Union Railway Co. operates lines in the Bronx and Westchester county to points in Connecticut. No women are employed by the company.

Soon after the strike became effective squads of policemen were sent to the car barns and transfer points. The police reported that the service was virtually at a standstill.

TWO AVIATORS KILLED

Lake Charles, La., June 7.—Lieuts. John L. Hegarty and Travers Leo Halton were killed near Gerstner field today when their airplane collided while at battle practice.

RECLASSIFICATION IS ORDERED BY CROWDER

GOVERNORS ASKED TO INVESTIGATE SMALL NUMBER OF MEN IN CLASS ONE—CLASS FOUR MEN TO BE ADVANCED.

Washington, June 7.—A general revision of classifications under the selective service law act was started today by Provost Marshal General Crowder.

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 last of some boards show an average far below the national average of 23.7 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 general said. The instructions also ordered investigations to determine whether any men have been erroneously put in the upper classes when they should have been placed in those lower down.

9,833 YOUNG MEN REGISTERED FOR NEXT DRAFT CALL

Hartford, June 7.—Complete returns of the registration of Connecticut men of 21 years of age were received shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the governor's office at the State Capitol and showed that 9,833 young men had registered on registration day.

The grand total falls short of the national government's advisory estimate of a registration of 10 per cent. of the number registered under the army draft act in June, 1917. Following the federal estimate as a guide, Connecticut's registration would have been between 16,000 and 17,000, but the large number of men of 21 years of age who voluntarily enlisted the past year was credited with being responsible for the reduced registration total.

Major John Buckley, who is in charge of the selective service machinery in this state, reported today that local exemption boards were being bombarded with requests by new registrants for enlistment certificates which they might enter the national service immediately without waiting for the draft. The major is advising all boards that these requests cannot be granted because the new registrants have not been provided with serial numbers and until these are assigned their registration is incomplete.

Connecticut's registrants are classified under the three registration groups are:

- Group A—Whites and white declarants from countries with which the United States is not at war—5,842.
- Group B—Negroes and negro declarants from countries with which the United States is not at war—252.
- Group C—All aliens from countries with which the United States is not at war and from countries with which the United States is at war and non-citizen Indians—1,739.

* Exclusive of returns from one local exemption board.

ANOTHER AERIAL WIN FOR BAYLIES

Paris, June 7.—The 12th aerial victory of Second Lieut. Frank Baylies of New Bedford, Mass., and the sixth of Sergt. David E. Putnam of Brookline, Mass., are announced by the newspapers. Both Americans are attached to French flying squadrons.

It is reported also that Lieut. Madon has gained his 32nd victory. Capt. Pennard his 19th, and Second Lieut. ...

AMERICAN MARINES IN VILLAGE OF LE PORT WEST OF SOISSONS IS TAKEN BY THE FRENCH

FLOUR DEALER'S LICENSE TAKEN BY U.S. AGENTS

Hartford, June 7.—With its summary action against a New Haven wholesale flour dealer, the Federal Food Administration today wrote the final chapter in a series of exciting events which climaxed, last week, in a dramatic midnight raid in Ridgefield and the arrests of several flour hoarders. Upon receipt today of a telegram of approval from Washington, the food administration in this city announced that the license of Genaro Franco & Sons of 137 Columbus avenue, New Haven, has been suspended for the duration of the war, the revocation to become effective June 10. It is figured that the Francos will thus be given sufficient time to arrange for a transfer of their present stocks and to close their warehouse by the end of the present week. Several months ago, the food administration put out of business I. Swirsky & Son of New Haven for sugar profiteering.

At a hearing, in this city, last week, the Francos admitted, after a number of witnesses had given damaging evidence of the way in which the food administration was being defied and its wheat conservation rules flagrantly violated by an Italian colony in the Georgetown district of Ridgefield, that they had been guilty of selling flour in much larger quantities than the maximum of 24½ pounds at one time and that they had also been careless about selling, at the same time, an equal amount of substitutes. The testimony of witnesses from New Haven, Norfolk and Ridgefield also indicated that an excessive price had been fixed as a bonus for the illegal traffic in the precious wheat which Herbert Hoover says is a military necessity to hold the Allied battle line.

As in the case of the Stamford cases, where poor and ignorant foreigners were not prosecuted for hoarding but were made to give up their excess holdings of flour, the Ridgefield hoarders have been compelled to disgorge and to accept from the wholesalers, to whom they deliver the flour, the smaller wholesale price rather than the amount which they originally paid.

Hold Ground Gained Despite Severe Counter Attacks of Enemy.

ATTAIN NEARLY ALL OBJECTIVES

Fierce Fighting Still Continues in Belleau Wood—Artillery Performs.

With the American Forces on the Marne, June 7.—(By the Associated Press)—The American marines who began a second attack on the German lines late yesterday captured the village of Torcy and drove their way into 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. American marines last night reached the outskirts of Boursches, northwest of Chateau Thierry, and poured volleys of machine gun fire into the enemy, inflicting terrific casualties. Bayonets were used freely against many of the Germans who attempted to make a stand in the streets. At daybreak today the marines were slowly driving the Germans back, in the face of heavy artillery fire, including gas shells.

The American artillery was performing magnificently in this operation.

With the French Army on the Marne, Thursday, June 7, 10:30 p. m.—(By the Associated Press)—Up to this hour the Americans and French troops advancing between Veully la Poterie and Torcy have reached the outer edges of the town of Bussières and Torcy.

On the west the Allied line has carried to Grange's farm, south of Gandelu, west of Veully. Belleau wood, east of Torcy, has been cleared of the enemy. Further details are not available at this hour.

The Americans comprise the detachments on the left of the advancing line. After capturing a small wood shaped like the letter S the Americans reached the cemetery in Veully and continued to press forward and slowly under heavy fire from German machine guns.

During the attack this morning at dawn the German artillery fire against the Allies was feeble, but the enemy front line was well studded with machine guns. In the action this morning the Americans and French advanced one kilometre into the German lines and captured 270 prisoners, including 10 officers.

Forty-five minutes after the fighting started one French regiment had attained the border of Mareau wood and the edge of a triangular wood 500 yards southeast of Bussières, notwithstanding sharp resistance. This regiment alone took more than 100 prisoners.

With the American Forces on the Marne, Thursday, June 7.—(By the Associated Press)—The second attack made today by American marines on German positions northwest of Chateau Thierry early gave promise of being as successful as this morning's assault. The marines reached all their objectives set for the first hour within that time limit and pushed beyond them. The early reports indicated the Germans on the run for the time being and surrendering right and left to the Americans.

One of the toughest of all the objectives, Belleau wood, some four miles from Chateau Thierry, was swept by the marines without serious trouble.

There seemed reason to expect German counter attacks in strength before long. The roads behind the German lines are filled with troops, arms and wagons, but the American artillery turned on them and created havoc.

The marines in their forward sweep took strong ground on either side of Belleau wood and cleared out the ravine south of Torcy, which linked up the line with hill 142, which was taken this morning. This gave them a strong and dominating position for a continuation of their attack. Their total advance was about two miles on a three mile front. The total number of prisoners taken was not known this evening, but additional captives were brought in after the morning attack, which netted about 100 prisoners.

A notable development was the low morale of the prisoners, all of whom are Prussians. They expressed themselves as tired of the war and glad to get out of the fighting. This was despite the fact, they say, that they are furnished with food although the Saxons, the Wuertemberg troops and others may go without it.

It must not be imagined, 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 10 men. He tackled them single-handed 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

AMERICANS SHOW BRAVERY ACTS IN THIERRY SECTOR

Our Boys, Many of Them Wounded, Refuse to Leave Fight on That Account.

KANSAS CITY MAN ESCAPES FROM HUN

Former New York Newsie Captures German in a Shell Hole After Fight.

With the American Army in Picardy, Thursday, June 6.—(By the Associated Press)—There were many instances of individual bravery and heroism in the successful attack of the American marines in the Chateau Thierry sector today. Many of the Americans who were wounded refused to leave the fight on that account.

Sergt. J. L. Dulworth of Kansas City was captured by the Germans on Monday night while dazed from a blow on the head from a rifle butt. A German was dragging him away when he regained consciousness. The sergeant hit the German on the jaw and escaped.

"I was not going to be the first American captured on this sector," Sergt. Dulworth said. "The Dutchman looked more scared than I, so I biffed him. Now I got to get back and get me a Dutchman to make up for the lump on my head."

The sergeant took part in the fighting today. Private Charles Gineberg, a former New York newsboy but now of Washington, D. C., captured a German in a shell hole. Gineberg searched the German for hidden weapons and when he came upon two weapons and the prisoner's two photographs the German wanted to fight.

The prisoner was allowed to keep the photographs. An American corporal found himself behind the German lines two days ago. By keeping himself hidden and crawling a foot at a time he reached the American during the height of today's battle and in time to take part in the victory.

calling "Kamerad." That settled the German. The sergeant shot him, as did four others who also had surrendered but refused to put up their hands.

The marines advancing in the Belleau wood region went forward in four waves, in open formation. The men in the first wave were for the most part armed with rifles and bombs, while the rear waves were equipped with automatic rifles, while with them came squads of machine gunners luging their collapsible guns. They crossed the open space as they rolled up the slope, bent over by snipers. The trenches the marines passed over were clearly visible from below, but they hardly deserved the name, for they were simply lines of little holes, each big enough to hold a man, while barbed wire was tacked to the trees of Belleau wood, but the marines pushed through it.

Out in the open field artillery officers with glasses were directing the supporting fire, while in the roof of a nearby farm house a signal man wigwagged with his red and white flag. On all sides the guns were flashing, some of them stationed right out in the field, while others were hidden in the woods. Looking down into the valley, only a few wisps of smoke over the village of Torcy also became brownish and flames appeared in that town.

The artillery fire that preceded the attack lasted an hour and was of especial intensity for five minutes preceding the time when the marines went over the top. French and American batteries both took part in the firing, putting down a rolling barrage and then shifting to the roads behind the German lines.

It appears that the marines in going in, planned an attack that the German 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 take place either today or tomorrow. These men had relieved the Prussian Guard division which was severely chewed up in the fighting of the last day or two. They, in turn, had 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 on the Germans in their attack this morning, while all the early reports indicated that the afternoon attack had been more costly to the enemy.

This later attack was undertaken largely because of the splendid show-up of the marines made in the morning, coupled with the discovery that the morale of the Germans in the opposite position was low, which made the going easier for the fiery soldiers of the marine corps. The advance was carried out by the same men who attacked in the morning and who had had no rest. They asked nothing, however, but plenty of ammunition and hardly ate the food that was brought up to them, so absorbed were they in the task of chasing the Hun as far as possible.

No one who saw the marines in action today did not thoroughly agree with the exclamation of their commander, himself an army man, when he said: "I just wish I had an army corps of 'em here."

Gallant Work of American "Soldier of the Sea" Recognized in Capture of Torcy—Disputing Now With Germans For Possession of Two Other Villages—French Make Local Successes at Points Further South.

Striking the Germans northwest of Chateau Thierry along the line where the enemy legions were launching their heaviest blows only a few days ago, American marines, fighting with French troops on either side, have pushed back the tip of the salient driven by the Germans in their rush to the Marne. They have recaptured the village of Torcy and at last accounts were disputing with the Germans the possession of the towns of Bussières and Boursches.

The gallant work of the American "soldiers of the sea" in this advance of more than two miles along a front of almost three miles stands out as a heroic chapter in the story of American participation in the struggle in France. Narratives of the battle, which began yesterday afternoon, tell of the irresistible dash of the marines and the deadly accuracy of the fire they poured into the German forces opposed to them.

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

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

Just to the south the Americans launched their blow at the Germans and have taken extensive ground. Reports from the scene say that virtually all their objectives were gained, which would appear to indicate that the attack was not a local one, but a part of a well defined plan directed by the Allied command.

Belleau wood, east of Torcy, was first reported cleared of Germans by the American marines, but later advices made it appear probable that the enemy was still holding out in a portion of this wooded area.

Allied troops not only are holding the Germans in check on both sides of the Champagne salient, but American marines and French troops have thrown back the enemy to a depth of more than one mile on the sector northwest of Chateau Thierry. Dominating positions were captured by the Franco-American forces and these enabled them to continue the advance last evening, when they reached the outskirts of the towns of Bussières and Torcy.

On Thursday morning the Allied troops, Americans on the left and French on the right, had advanced to within 500 yards of Bussières. Attacking again at 5 o'clock Thursday evening, the Americans and French up to 10:30 p. m. had widened the advance to about six miles between Gandelu, on the west and Belleau wood on the east. At that hour the Americans were at Grange farm, south of Gandelu, while the French had driven the Germans from Belleau wood and were advancing on the village of Belleau.

Since the marines entered the line northwest of Chateau Thierry they have participated in bitter fighting. Having withstood successfully strong German efforts to outflank the Retz forest, they have now aided their French comrades in improving considerably the Allied positions between Veully and Torcy.

In the impetuous attack, which was completed victoriously in four hours, the Americans and French captured more than 270 prisoners including 10 officers. This was on a front of about 2 1/2 miles. The French also advanced their lines somewhat near Longpont, east of the Retz forest.

Berlin in its latest statement mentions local engagements northwest of Chateau Thierry, but still refuses to disclose the fact that American troops are now on this front. German prisoners declare they were told that the new troops were British.

On the eastern wing of the salient the Germans delivered strong local attacks, evidently for the purpose of outflanking Rheims on the south. At Champat at St. Euphrasie the French checked the enemy completely, while at Bigny, British troops threw the Germans from a height that they had gained.

Except on the northern side of the Flanders salient, where the Germans have made a slight gain against the French around Loere, there has been little activity elsewhere on the western front. British and French bombing and fighting machines have been very active behind the German lines, the British penetrating to Coblenz, in Germany. During May the British destroyed or damaged 818 enemy machines, 400 of which were destroyed in aerial combats.

The army of the German crown prince since May 27, Berlin announces has captured 55,000 prisoners. The booty taken includes 656 guns and more than 2,000 machine guns. The military correspondent of the "Pan German" newspaper says the Allied defense is now too strong for further German advances.

Paris, June 7.—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 Noyan and north of Montdidier, on the Picardy area, 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 Fontenoy.

On the Marne front, northwest of Chateau Thierry, French troops captured the village of Vinly.

The French also recaptured hill 204, between the Marne and Rheims. British troops regained a footing in the village of Bigny, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER GIVEN AMERICANS

RAILROAD ENGINEERS WIN ORDER FOR GALLANT PART THEY TOOK IN BATTLE OF CAMBRAI MARCH 30 LAST.

Washington, June 7.—A continuation of Gen. Pershings communique of yesterday, made public today, reads: "Section B—In Picardy during the night of June 2 a hostile patrol of one officer and about 30 men attempted to raid one of our listening posts. The men in our post opened fire, killed the German officer and retired to our lines without suffering any casualties."

Gold coin amounting to \$192,500 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury for shipment to Mexico.

The Sunday school parade in Brooklyn had 100,000 children marchers.

GEN. MICHIE IS REPORTED DEAD ON WEST FRONT

Names of Two Connecticut Men on Casualty List Issued in Washington

Only two Connecticut names appear in the casualty list issued today in Washington, both reported as prisoners, having been previously reported as missing. They are Sergeant Joseph P. Nolan of Hartford, and Private Edward Paternarde of West Haven.

Included in the list of those who died of disease is the name of Brig. Gen. Robert E. L. Michie, of Staunton, Pa. The list is divided, as follows:

Killed in action, 17; died of wounds, 12; died of accident, 5; died of disease, 7; wounded severely, 6.

Killed in action—Lieuts. Robert B. Anderson, Wilson, N. C.; Grosvener P. Cather, Bladen, Neb.; Henry W. Clarke, Boston; Corps. Joseph Deaklin, Lodi, Cal.; Herman L. Evans, Lebanon Junction, Ky.; Silas Triplett, Hunting Creek, N. C.; Privates Joe W. Bourne, Cheyenne, N. D.; Clarence Henry Caw, St. Joseph, Mo.; Raymond E. Cutherson, Nebo, N. C.; Charles Dow, Alger, Wash.; Walter W. Hawk, Cincinnati; George Glen, Brockton, Mass.; Nuss B. Shaheen, Moorhead, Minn.; Guy W. Showers, 433 South Thirteenth street, Harrisburg, Pa.; Mike Slivovich, 634 Ferry street, Easton, Pa.; Harle C. Smith, 345 North street, Middletown, N. Y.; Lewis T. Strickland, Cerro Gordo, N. C.

Died of wounds—Lieuts. Lynn H. Harriman, Concord, N. H.; Welborn S. Priddy, Concord; Robert Finnegan, Pittsburg; Mechanic Herman Hansen, Edmore, Mich.; Privates William L. Baxter, St. Paul, Ind.; Mike Christianson, San Pedro, Cal.; William W. Gonnell, Greenville, Tenn.; Cabe Keen, Pinola, Miss.; Leon R. Mathews, Springfield, Mass.; Louis C. Sayre, Vergas, Minn.; Arville Scroggins, Visalia, Ky.

Died of disease—Brig. Gen. Robert E. L. Michie, Staunton, Va.; Seret Edward Reamer Agnew, Carrick, Pa.; Band Leader Hiram I. Cole, Ingleside, Cal.; Privates Chester Brisby, Jacksonville, Fla.; William H. Harris, Marietta, Ill.; George E. McKenna, Far Hills, N. J.; Benjamin C. Will, Lynn, Mass.

Wounded—Lieuts. Livingston L. Baker, aeroplane accident, San Francisco; Duncan R. Grant, aeroplane accident, New York; Earl H. Neville, aeroplane accident, Winona, Minn.; Privates George E. Finckle, Huron, S. D.; George Jacob Frymire, Monmouth, Ill.; Emanuel G. Williams, Morristown, N. J.

Severely wounded—Corps. Vester A. Benson, Craton, Iowa; Ira M. Curtis, Virginia, Minn.; Privates Bernhard Eoffelsohn, Harrington, Neb.; Walter J. Nugent, Worcester, Mass.; Oscar Olson, Wildwood, N. J.; Robert O. Ruode, 159 Oak street, Meriden.

Prisoners, previously reported missing—Sergeants Joseph P. Nolan, Hartford, Conn.; Frank L. Smith, Revere, Mass.; Corp. Henry E. Woods, Brooklyn; Privates George Korman, Newark, N. J.; Edward Paternarde, West Haven, Conn.

Fifth avenue and Broadway lights are to be dimmed.

- Lieuts. George S. Redwood, Christian E. Holmes, Sergt. James A. Murphy, Corps. Ernest Burch and Henry J. Montague; Privates Edward Armstrong, Bernard S. Rolt and Carson L. Shuman, Capt. C. Raymond Hulbert, Lieut. Paul McLeod and Second Lieut. Donald Moosac.
- The last three are railroad engineers and won their crosses for their behavior in the fight on March 30, southwest of Cambrai, when the American engineers assisted the British in withstanding a German attack.
- Marcel de Monseol, Major in the French Army, son of Mme. Alexandre Ribot, and stepson of former Premier Ribot, was killed in action.
- Gen. R. E. L. Michie of the American forces, died in France of natural causes.