PRESIDENT EXPRESSES SINCERE FRIENDSHIP FOR MEXICAN PEOPLE

Never Received a Group of Men Who Were More Welcome Than Visitors at Capitol Last Friday—Tells Editors Present War Is for Idealistic Objects.

Havana, June 11.---(By The Associated Press.)---President Wilson in his address to the Mexican newspaper editors in Washington last Friday expressed sincere friendship for Mexico. His address, which is printed in the morning newspapers here today, follows in part:

"I have never received a group of men who were more welcome than you because it has been one of my distresses during my presidency that the Mexican people did not more thoroughly understand the attitude of the United States toward Mexico. I think I can assure you * * * * * that that attitude is one of sincere friendship.

"The policy of my administration toward Mexico was in every point based on the principle that the internal settlement of the affairs of Mexico was none of our business; that we had no right to interfere with or dictate to Mexico in any particular with regard to her own affairs. When we sent troops into Mexico our sincere desire was nothing else than to assist you to get rid of a man who was making the settlement of your affairs for the time being impossible. We had no desire to use our troops for any other purpose and I was in hope that by assisting in that way and thereupon immediately withdrawing I might give substantial truth of assurance that I had given your government through President Carranza.

"At the present time it distresses me to learn that certain influences, which I assume to be German in their origin, are trying to make a wrong impression throughout Mexico as to the purpose of the United States, but to give an absolutely untrue account of things that happened. * * * *

"We are the champions of those nations which have not had the military standing which would enable them to compete with the strongest nations in the world, and I look forward with pride to the time which I hope will come when we can give substantial evidence not only that we do not want anything out of this war, but that we would not accept anything out of it; that it is absolutely a case of disinterested action. And if you will watch the attitude of our people you will see that nothing stirs them so deeply as the assurances that this war so far as we are concerned is for idealistic objects.

"Some time ago I proposed a sort of pan-American agreement. I had perceived that one of the difficulties of our past relationships with Latin American was this. The famous Monroe doctrine was adopted without your consent and without the consent of any of the Central American or South American states. We said, 'We are going to be your big brother whether you want us to be or not.'

"We did not ask whether it was agreeable to you that we should be your big brother. We said we are going to be. Now that is all very well as far as protecting you from aggression from the other side of the water was concerned, but there was nothing in it that protected you from aggression from us and I have repeatedly seen an uneasy feeling on the part of your representatives of the states of Central and South America that our self appointed protection might be for our own benefit and our own interests and not for the interests of our neighbors. So I have said:

"Let us have common guarantee that all of us will sign a declaration of political independence and territorial integrity. Let us agree that if any of us, the United States included, violates the political independence or territorial integrity of any of the others, all the others will jump on her.' x x x x

"Now that is the kind of agreement that will have to be the foundation of the future life of the nations of the world, gentlemen. The whole family of nations will have to guarantee to each nation that no nation shall violate its political independence or its territorial integrity That is the basis—the only conceivable basis—for the future peace of the world, and I must admit that I was anxious to have the states of the two continents of America show the way to the rest of the world as to how to make a basis for peace.

"Peace can only come by trust. If you can once get a situation of trust, then you have got a situation of permanent peace. Therefore, every one of us owes it as a patriotic duty to his own country to plant the seeds of trust and of confidence instead of the seeds of suspicion and a variety of interest."

INDUSTRIES PREFERRED BY THE FUEL ADMINISTRATION IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF COAL AND COKE

The United States Fuel Administration will be governed in the distribution of coal and coke by a slightly amended list of priorities recently arranged by the War Industries Board. The board has listed certain industries for preference, whose operation is of exceptional importance, measured by the extent of their direct or indirect contribution either toward winning the war or toward promoting the national welfare. Not only will the industries coming under the new classification be given preferential treatment by the Fuel Administration, but also in transportation by the railroads.

The following is the list of preferred industries:

Aircraft—Plants engaged exclusively in manufacturing aircraft or supplies and equipment therefor.

Ammunition—Plants engaged in the manufacture of ammunition for the United States Government and the allies.

Army and Navy cantonments and camps.

Arms (small)—Plants engaged in manufacturing small arms for the United States government and the allies.

Chemicals—Plants engaged exclusively in manufacturing chemicals.

Coke plants.

Cotton mills.

Domestic consumers.

Electrical equipment—Plants manufacturing same.

Electrodes—Plants producing electrodes.

Explosives—Plants manufacturing explosives.

Farm implements—Manufacturers exclusively of agricultural implements and farm operating equipment.

Feed—Plants producing feed.

Ferro-alloys—Plants producing the same.

Fertilizers—Manufacturers of fertilizers.

Fire brick---Plants producing exclusively.

Food—Plants manufacturing, milling, preparing, refining, preserving, and wholesaling food for human consumption.

Food containers—Manufacturers of tin and glass containers and manufacturers exclusively of other food containers.

Gas—Gas producing plants.

Guns (large)—Plants manufacturing them.

Hemp, ute, and cotton bags—Plants manufacturing exclusively hemp, ute and cotton bags.

Insecticides — Manufacturers exclusively of insecticides and fungicides.

Iron and steel—Blast furnaces and foundries.

Laundries.

Machine tools—Plants manufacturing machine tools.

Mines.

Mine—Plants engaged exclusively in manufacturing mining tools and equipment.

Newspapers and periodicals—Plants printing and publishing exclusively newspapers and periodicals.

Oil—Refineries of both mineral and vegetable oils.

Oil production—Plants manufacturing exclusively oil well equipment.

Public institutions and buildings.

Public utilities.

Railways.

Railways—Plants manufacturing locomotives, freight cars and rails, and other plants engaged exclusively in the manufacture of railway supplies.

Refrigeration — Refrigeration for food and exclusive ice-producing plants.

Seeds—Producers or wholesalers of seeds (except flower seeds).

Ships (bunker coal)—Not including pleasure craft.

Ships—Plants engaged exclusively in building ships (not including pleasure craft) or in manufacturing exclusively supplies and equipment therefor.

Soap---Manufacturers of soap.

Steel—Steel plants and rolling mills.

Tanners—Tanning plants, save for patent leather.

Tanning extracts—Plants manufacturing tanning extracts.

Tin plate---Manufacturers of tin plate.

Twine (binder) and rope — Plants producing exclusively binder twine and rope.

Wire rope and rope wire—Manufacturers of same.

Woolen mills.

Automobile plants are not in the list.

Manufacturers whose product is furnished to the Government, on either direct or indirect contracts not covered by above list, should make application to Priorities Board of the War Industries Board, Washington, D. C., for special dispensation.

DEATH PENALTY FOR WOMAN SPY GIVEN BY COURT

Paris, May 31—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Brief announcement has just been made that a Paris court martial has condemned to death as a spy Madame M——, 37 years old. Her son, Noel, 16 years old, who was accused of being her accomplice, was ordered to be sent to a penitentiary colony until he comes of age. The court believed he was too young to be held responsible for his acts.

As the case was not heard in public, only a few details have become known, such as that Madame M——'s husband was killed at the front in March, 1916, and that the widow soon stared a life that earned her, in the circles that she frequented, the name of "the merry widow." She soon ran through the money she inherited and, to obtain more, communicated with a Greek living in Spain, an agent of the spy bureau established in Barcelona by the Germans.

When mother and son were arrested the boy was just about to engage in the aviation service in order to obtain information to be supplied to Germany.

Theodore P. Shonts was taken to the Post Graduate Hospital, New York, suffering from nervous trouble, said to be the result of overwork.

Sheriff Knott seized $10,418,700 securities of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad in New York banks to satisfy a judgment of $35,968,403 held by the Equitable Trust Co.

PRESIDENT WILSON KILLS OPEN TREATY DISCUSSION

Sends Letter to Sen. Hitchcock Explaining Position on "Open Diplomacy."

AMENDMENT VOTED DOWN IN SENATE

President Says He Meant Publication of Treaties After Their Ratification.

Washington, June 12—President Wilson's disapproval today killed a proposal in the senate for open discussion of treaties. Senators voted down, 50 to 23, an amendment by Senator Borah embodying the proposal, which had been offered as an amendment to the resolution of Senator Underwood of Alabama for curtailing senate debate during the war.

President Wilson gave an interpretation today of his statement to Congress last January in favor of "open diplomacy." To quiet the Senate controversy over the proposal of Senator Borah of Idaho for public consideration of treaties, the President made it known that his advocacy of open diplomacy was not in reference to the Senate executive discussion of treaties, in which he recommends no change, but meant the publication of treaties after their ratification.

The President's views were given in a letter to Secretary Lansing, a copy of which was sent to Chairman Hitchcock, of the foreign relation committee.

The letter said: "I wish you would be kind enough to formulate a careful and conclusive memorandum for the use of the committee of the Senate with regard to the enclosed resolution. I take it for granted that you feel as I do, that this is no time to act as the resolution proscribes and certainly when I pronounced for open diplomacy I meant not that there should be no private discussion of delicate matters, but that no secret agreements would be entered into and that all international relations, when fixed, should be open, above board and explicit."

The memorandum requested from Secretary Lansing was not submitted to Senator Hitchcock and was said not to have yet been completed.

REPORT NAMES OF TWENTY-SIX DEAD IN ACTION

Casualty List Issued Today Has 130 Names—Only One From Connecticut

Only one Connecticut name, that of Bennie Zovowynski of Middletown, severely wounded, appears among the 130 included in the casualty list issued today in Washington. The list is divided as follows:

Killed in action, 26; died of wounds, 3; died of accident and other causes, 3; died of disease, 7; wounded severely, 48; wounded, degree undetermined, 43.

Killed in action—Corps. Elmer B. Dommel, 424 Hillside avenue, Lancaster, Pa.; Talmage W. Gerrald, Galivants Ferry, S. C.; Mechanics Cecil C. Abels, Ravenwood, W. Va.; William A. Purcell, Philadelphia; Privates James A. Burns, Wausau, Wis.; Leon Compbell, Athens, Pa.; Frank Caralunas, Tamaqua, Pa.; Cecil Craig, Phillips, Okla.; Paul F. Cross, Shelbyville, Ind.; Joe F. Frentzel, Canton, O.; Charles B. Hackney, Knoxville, Tenn.; Paul L. Hargreaves, Jamaica, N. Y.; Zed S. Honoker, War, W. Va.; Forest G. Johns, Ticonio, Iowa; Archie Lackshire, Sawyer, Wis.; William C. Lindsey, Ottumwa, Iowa; Cirenus E. McCary, Chief, Mich.; William P. McGrath, Cleveland; Charles Maggione, Syracuse, N. Y.; Edward C. Pitt, Rocky Mount, N. C.; Marion D. Thompson, Levering, Mich.; Noel Troncy, San Francisco; Victor Tuttle, Newport, Me.; Henry Urbanowski, Detroit; Edward F. Weil, Cleves, O.; Paoset Zaico, Grodno, Russia.

Died of wounds — Sergt. Fred S. Murphy, Framingham, Mass.; Privates Dewey G. Burr, Bristolville, O.; Bernard Hurst, Oldenburg, Ind.

Died of disease — Lieut. Edward Hines, Jr., Chicago; Corp. Arthur H. Kuoni, Sauk City, Wis.; Privates Louis Bass, Horatio, Ark.; Louis Erwin, Bethel, Tenn.; Alfred J. Gratton, Bennington, Vt.; Henry Howard, Franklinville, N. Y.; Alexander Miller, Roymond, Miss.

Died of accident and other causes---Privates William Glynn, Huntington, N. Y.; Miqhael Keating, Brooklyn; Edwin V. Ruoff, Brooklyn.

Wonnded severely---Lieuts. Edmund Corby, New York; James J. Lawrence, Atlanta; Corps. Donald E. Carey, Greenfield, Mass.; Harry Carter, St. Clair, Mich.; Wilbur M. Claggett, Sullivan, Ind.; Noah A. Echard, Kreaman, W. Va.; Corps. Theodore Pantchuk, Chicago; Edward Sheehan, Westfield, Mass.; Gilbert Ward, McDavid, Fla.; Robert Whittaker, 1012 West Market street, Scranton, Pa.; Bugler Harry H. Givens, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Privates Fred R. Abney, Kennett, Mo.; G. Atanasoff, Jackson, Mich.; Henry O. Beavers, Johnson City, Ill.; Hendry Boroski, Buffalo; Clark E. Bunting, Pleasant street, Montpelier, O.; John W. Erwin, Cleveland, Miss.; John J. Goss, Milwaukee, William Patrick Griffin, Brooklyn; Van Buren Hair, Biease, N. C.; Charlie G. Hardee, Loris, S. C.; James Hartney, Minneapolis; Wiely J. Heft, Huntsville, Tex.; Herbert Hinkle, Lily, Ky.; Henry L. Link, Menomonie, Wis.; Harry McCann, Edgarton, Wis.; Elmer W. McFee, Philadelphia; James McIntosh, Covington, Ky.; John Malenchak, New oYrk; Henry W. Morrow, Albemarle, N. C.; William H. Myers, Shirleysburg, Pa.; Edward A. Nosbaim, Chicago; Patrick O'Leary, Butte, Mont.; Phillips Peterson, Hammond, Ind.; George Purcell, Duncott, Pa.; Arthur Randall, Mio, Mich.; Charley L. Skinner, Charlotte, Mich.; Emry C. Smith, Denton, Tex.; Lee E. Smith, Pineville, La.; Henry Snell, Birmingham, Ala.; Edward Snyder, Cincinnati; Charles Stahl, New York; Ayler R. Stone, Chestnut Level, Va.; Henry E. Thomas, Marceline, Mo.; John H. Tritt, Gastonia, N. C.; Robert Wilson, Mondovi, Wis.; Henry C. Wintermute, Belvidere, N. J.; Bennie Zovowynski, Middletown, Conn.

Wounded, degree undetermined — Sergts. Norman A. Allen, Omaha, Neb.; Harry M. Greene, Avoca, Iowa; Charles McCoy, Hamburg, Iowa; Herbert W. Pace, Corning, Iowa; Corps. Eli Gascoigne, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Otto A. Keck, Creston, Iowa; Jesse Rhoades, Delta, Iowa; Mechanic Gordon A. Moore, Knoxville, Iowa; Privates Den C. Parker, Keokuk, Iowa; Jack H. Bevans, Decorah, Iowa; Cecil Boden, Boland, S. D.; Frank Bruno, Wyola, Mont.; Lorenzo L. Burgess, Palo, Iowa; Clarence Culver, Creston, Iowa; Lenard L. Davis, Thayer, Iowa; Ernest Dayton, McCoole, Md.; Dewey D. Dunkerson, Fontenalle, Iowa; Louis K. Ewing, Keokuk, Iowa; William M. Frederickson, Creston, Iowa; Lawrence Gilbert, Council Bluffs, Iowa; John E. Grey, Casper, Wyo.; Albert Hobart, Centerville, Iowa; Frank Husnik, Milwaukee; Charles H. Klohs, LeMara, Iowa; Alonzo Larson, Creston, Iowa; William Mayberry, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Jarvis W. Moore, Macon, Ga.; Herman Nelson, Council Bluffs; Omaer Omunson, Jewell, Iowa; Russell S. Osborne, Battle Creek, Iowa; Clarence M. Parcel, Centerville, Iowa; Frost P. Patterson, Fontonelle, Iowa; William C. Pope, Tocca, Ga.; Richard Pratt, Mount Savage, Md.; John W. Price, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Mack Reed, Kellogg, Iowa; Robert F. Sandeman, Creston, Iowa; Milbourne J. Smith, Macon, Ga.; Rex L. Snyder, Creston, Iowa; Glenwood H. Spain, Sioux City, Iowa; Thomas B. Stack, Keokuk, Iowa; Silas N. Teig, Radcliffe, Iowa.

Previously reported severely wounded, now reported slightly wounded—Capt. John T. Costello, Binghamton, N. Y.

ANNOUNCE DEATH OF LIEUT. HOOPS

Washington, June 12—The death of Lieut. Lyman B. Hoops, U. S. N., of 99 High street, Middletown, Conn., was announced today by the navy department. Lieut. Hoops died of pneumonia at the navy hospital, London, June 8.

INTERNATIONAL EGG CONTEST

First honors in the thirty-first week of the laying contest were won by a Connecticut pen of Leghorns entered by George Phillips of Seymour. The week's yield for this pen of ten birds was 61 eggs. Oak Hill Estate's pen of the same breed from Uniontown, Pa., were a close second with a yield of 60 eggs. The Agricultural College pen of "Oregons" from Corvallis, Ore., were in third position with 58 eggs to their credit. A pen of Buff Wyandottes entered by H. P. Cloyes, East Hartford, Conn., and Tom Baron's White Leghorns from Catforth, England tied for fourth place with 57 eggs each. The total production for all pens was 4,292, or a yield of a little over 51 per cent. This is nearly 100 eggs less than for the previous week and nearly 200 eggs under the yield for the corresponding week last year.

From time to time there have been made in these columns various suggestions which are almost sure to make for better egg production. A partial enumeration of those factors that can be almost entirely controlled by the poultryman would include segregation of the males after the hatching season, providing an abundance of green food in summer as well as winter, a close inspection of the poultry houses to guard against red mites, making sure that the birds have a bountiful supply of clean, fresh water; all of which are an aid in getting the maximum number of eggs from any given flock of hens. A recent survey of the situation as conditions actually exist on a number of farms in Connecticut proves almost conclusively that the successful poultryman must get more than the average number of eggs. A great many hens are laying not more than eight dozen eggs a year and this is not enough. One ought to get at least two or three more eggs a month, which would metn ten to eleven dozen eggs a year, or else seriously consider the advisability of either relinquishing the poultry game or else procuring better stock.

The three best pens in each of the principal varieties are as follows:

Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Jules F. Francais, West Hampton Beach, L. I. 1221
Tom J. Adamson, Laurel P. O. Quebec, Canada.. 1168
Richard Allen, Pittsfield, Mass..1131

White Wyandottes.

Obed G. Knight, Bridgeton, R. I. 1397
F. W. Harris' Melrose, N. Y.....1109
Brayman Farm, Westville, N. H. 1092

Rhode Island Reds.

Richard Allen, Pittsfield, Mass.. 1223
Pinecrest Orchards, Groton, Mass 1084
Chas. H. Lane, Southboro, Mass. 1057

White Leghorns

A. P. Robinson, Calverton, N. Y. 1163
J. O. LeFevre, New altz, N. Y...1159
Braeside Poultry Farm, Stoudsburg, Pa. 1147

Miscellaneous.

Ore Agricultural College (Oregons), Corvallis, Ore. 1254
H. P. Cloyes, (Buff Wyandottes) East Hartford, Conn. 1095
Cook & Porter, Buff Wyandottes Easthampton, Mass. 1090

Senator Chamberlain introduced a bill for government ownership of aircraft plants.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN KILLED BY FREIGHT TRAIN

Engineer Applies Brakes But Too Late to Prevent Hitting Man.

An unidentified man of about 60 years of age was struck and instantly killed by Freight Train W. H. No. 1, west bound, when it was passing through Bridgeport station shortly before 1 o'clock this afternoon.

How the man came to be standing between the tracks when the train rushed through thhe station is a mystery to railroad officials and police.

The engineer saw the man too late to stop the heavy freight train, but he jammed on emergency brakes with such force as to almost come to an abrupt stop and narrowly missed injuring some of the crew who were flung from their seats in the caboose.

When the body was removed from beneath the wheels of the engine the clothing was searched for any papers or other articles that would help to identify him, but all that the police were able to find was a trolley pass entitling the holder to transportation betweeen Far River and Derby and bearing the signature of John Berg. There was no address or any other letters that would give any clue as to where the dead man lived.

Beside the trolley pass he had $6 in bills in one of his pockets. In appearance he was medium build and wore side whiskers and moustache. His clothing was of dark serge and he looked as though he was a working man.

WILL EXPAND INDUSTRIES TO RELIEVE ROADS

To Transfer New Orders and Plants to the Inland Districts.

WILL DO AWAY WITH CONGESTION

New Plan Will Stop Blocking of Railroad Lines in New England.

Wednesday, June 12

Washington, June 12—Steady industrial expansion in the middle West and South through the placing of war orders with plants in those sections for the purpose of relieving Eastern railroad congestion and labor shortage was seen today in the announcement of a new policy of contract allocation by the War Industry Board and the fuel and railroad administrations. In the transfer of new orders and plants to the inland districts, it was pointed out, no hardship will be worked on the Eastern section.

The district in which it is designed to prevent further expansion was outlined as follows:

The New England states, eastern and southern New York, Pennsylvania and far West as Williamsport and Altoona, New Jersey, Delaware and eastern Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore.

The aim of the War Industry Board, which passes on the larger portion of the contracts of the war and navy departments and shipping board, according to the new policy, will be to assign contracts to sections where transportation will not overtax the railroads, denude other essential industries of labor, and where new and less congested routes to south Atlantic and Gulf ports will be easily available. With a constant supply of coal as the basis for the rapid completion of all war work, it is expected that a largep ortion of the new orders will go to the districts not far distant from the coal supply. Thus in the opinion of officials the new policy will mean an expansion of war work plants in western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, West irginia and other sections of the Missisippi valley and the South. None of the districts, however, it was emphasized, will be so flooded with government orders as to cause unnatural industrial booms.

PRISONERS WORKING NOW

Ayer, Mass., June 12—Under the eyes of armed infantrymen 100 German sailors from the liner Kronprinz Wilhelm are cultivating potatoes to be used as food for the soldiers of the National Army at Camp Devens. The Germans, who were brought here from Fort McPherson, Ga., finished their first week's work yesterday.

The government leased five farms near the cantonment, and the land is to be cultivated for the benefit of American troops by subjects of Germany. The prisoners sleep within a double wire stockade, which at night is brightly illuminated.

UPTON PLEA FOR LOW FARES

Camp Upton, N. Y., June 12—Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, cantonment commander, announced yesterday that he was making a special effort to induce a renewal of the reduced railroad rate to New York for the officers and men of this camp. Yesterday the round trip fare was jumped from $1.30 to $4.21. This cantonment is the only that ever had reduced railroad fares.

Also while we can't get farm hands enough to harvest the crops, many other strapping young men are dishing out ice cream sodas to the summer girls.

EFFORT OF GERMANS TO BATTER DOWN THE FRENCH LINE FAILS

Advance Between Montdidier and the Oise Checked on Third Day of Fight—Counter Attacks on Western End of Line Result in Important Allied Gains—New Battle between the Aisne and the Marne Now Raging—May Be Serious Threat to Security of Allies North of the Oise—Success of Counter Attacks Has Forced Germans Into Pocket.

German efforts to batter down the French defenses between Montdidier and the Oise, begun on Sunday, seem to have been checked on the third day of the struggle.

On the western end of the battle line the French have counter attacked and have regained important ground, while on the center and right repeated efforts by the enemy to exploit his earlier successes have been met with stern resistance from the French, who claim that the Germans are held.

At the moment, when the plunge of the foe west of the Oise seems to have met with a reverse, the front to the southeast, between the Aisne and the Marne, has again flamed up. Striking the Allied line to the southwest of Soissons, in the neighborhood of Dommiers, Cutry and south of Ambleny, the Germans have begun what may be a very serious threat to the security of the Allies north to the Oise,

The new attack would seem, for the moment, to be almost equal in importance to that east of Montdidier. It appears to be an effort on the part of the enemy to cut in south of Compiegne forest, outflanking the French to the north and compelling their retirement and a re-location of the whole Allied line from Montdidier to Chateau Thierry.

Except for the fact that heavy fighting is in progress, nothing is known of events on this new battle area, but the struggle there will be watched with some concern until the magnitude of the German trust there is developed.

The French still hold the left bank of the Oise, although they may have readjusted their lines in the northern section of the Ourscamp and Carlepont forests. Their positions there, however, will become very awkward should the Germans drive west of Soissons and make considerable ground.

The success of French counter attacks along the western wing of the battle line has forced the Germans into a sort of pocket bounded on the east by the Oise river and on the west by the high ground lying to the west of the Matz. Squarely in front of this wedge the French appear to be holding the foe, for the present at least.

Although there has been a belief that the Geerman drive east of Montdidier was planned at least in part for the purpose of drawing Allied reserves from the battle fields of Picardy and Flanders, nothing has yet occurred to indicate that the Germans contemplate an immediate attack at Amiens or toward the channel ports. Only raiding operations are reported by the British war office.

Smashing the German line on the left wing, the French have advanced a mile on a front of seven and one-half miles and threaten the German gains on the center and along the right bank of the Oise. At the apex of their advance the Germans are within seven miles of Compiegne on the northwest. On the French right center the Germans have gained four miles along the Oise to Bethancourt, but apparently have not budged the Allied lines on the left bank.

The furious fighting which has marked the present German attempt since its inception on Sunday continues unabated from south of Montdidier to the Oise. Regardless of heavy losses, the Germans are throwing in divisions of fresh troops.

In driving back the Germans on their left the French menace all the enemy gains in the center and right center of the battle line. If the French advance continues the enemy is in a fair way to be caught in a pocket in the hills between the Metz and the Oise.

Belloy, Genlis wood, to the south, and the heights between Courcelles and Mortemer were retaken by the French. The Germans battled stubbornly and suffered heavy losses. The French also took 1,000 prisoners and several guns. Heavy fighting is taking place around Chevrincourt and Antheuil. This is the center of the German advance and the French hold heights to the east, south and northwest.

Berlin in its statement of Tuesday night reported the repulse of French attacks southwest of Noyon and claimed no progress. The earlier German statement told of the capture of more than 10,000 prisoners, bringing the captures since Sunday to 18,000 and since May 27 to 75,000.

Paris remains confident in the outcome while military observers in London view the latest enemy attempt as a diversion preparatory to a greater blow farther north. The Germans, it is held there, have made all the gains between Montdidier and Noyon that they had hoped to make.

The Germans have not reacted against the British advance north of the Somme around Moriancourt. Three hundred prisoners, included among them five officers, were taken in the British advance there on Monday night.

In the center of the Macedonian front French troops have driven the Bulgarians from several villages and captured 140 prisoners and war material . Serbian troops repulsed an enemy attack near Dobropolje, while there has been violent artillery activity west of the Vardar river.

Paris, June 12—The battle continued during last night on the front between Montdidier and the river Oise, without great change in the situation, the war office announced today.

On the French left additional progress was made by French troops in the region east of Mery and Genlis wood.

Near the center, along the Aronde front, in the region of St. Maur, the Loge farm and Antheuil, the French repulsed violent attacks by the enemy.

Despite repeated efforts of the Germans on the French right they were not able to debouch on the southern bank of the Matz river.

The French are holding in that part of theb attle area south of hevrincourt and Maestr sur Matz.

South of the Aisne, on the front between Soissons and the Marne, the Germans attacked this morning. Fighting is going on between the river and the Villers Cotterets forest. Violent combats are fought on the front of Dommiers, Cutry and south of Ambleny.

ITALIAN TORPEDO BOATS DAMAGE AUSTRIAN SHIPS

Make Attack Upon Two Warships and 10 Destroyers Off Dalmation Coast—Both Battleships Torpedoed.

Rome, June 12—Two Italian torpedo boats attacked boldly two Austrian warships and 10 destroyers near the Dalmatian coast on Monday. Two torpedoes were sent into one battleship and one into the other and one of the destroyers which pursued the Italian warships after the encounter was damaged seriously.

The Italian vessels returned safely to their base.

An official statement issued by the Italian admiralty today follows:

"At dawn on Monday near the Dalmatian Islands two small Italian torpedo boats under command of Commander Rizzo Luigi DeMilazzo attacked an Austrian naval division consisting of two large battleships of the Viribus Unitis class, escorted by 10 destroyers. Our units, having boldly broken through the line of destroyers, hit the leading battleship with two torpedoes and the other with one and returned to their base unscathed. One of the destroyers which pursued them was damaged seriously.

Battleships of the Viribus Unitis type are four in number and are the largest in the Austrian navy. They displace 20,000 tons and carry 1,000 men each.