



# French Shatter Blow at Flank; Drive Germans Across Matz; Foe Wins Mile on Aisne Front

**East Coast of U. S. a Danger Zone, Berlin Tells Neutrals**

Submarine 'Blockade' Planned From Mexico to Canada, Says Amsterdam Dispatch

May Be Hint of Ruthless Warfare

Washington Believes 'Warning' Is Designed to Quiet German Fear of America

**Liner Sights U-Boat 300 Miles Off Coast**

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 13.—Passengers of the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam said to-day that they had sighted an eastbound U-boat running awash about 300 miles off Sandy Hook at 8:30 a. m. on Tuesday. The submarine was about 1,000 yards off the steamship's port bow and was proceeding at a slow, steady gait. It made no signals, flew no flag and made no effort to submerge or change its course.

**Wilson Favors State Law for Work Slackers**

Urges Nation-Wide Action Based on Maryland Statute

WASHINGTON, June 13.—President Wilson has approved a nation-wide compulsory work movement to supplement Provost Marshal General Crow-

**Wilson Urges Senate to Give Women Vote**

Declares War Service Entitles Them to Full Suffrage Immediately

Pledges Mrs. Catt His Full Support

High Time Right Was Granted, His Reply to Memorial

WASHINGTON, June 13.—President Wilson again has thrown the weight of his influence into the balance for the Federal woman suffrage amendment. He expressed to-day the hope that the Senate would act favorably at this session on the resolution for submission of the amendment to the states, passed

**Ford to Run For Senate at Wilson's Plea**

Michigan Republican Agrees to Accept Nomination by Democrats

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Henry Ford to-night decided to accept the Democratic nomination for Senator from Michigan, after being urged to do so by President Wilson.

Mr. Ford issued this statement: "At President Wilson's request, I have decided to accept the nomination for Senator from Michigan if tendered to me. Realizing that there are exceptional opportunities for service to our people during the present and coming readjustment, I am ready and willing to do everything I possibly can to assist our President in this great work. Every man must expect to make great future sacrifices and be prepared to serve wherever the greatest need exists."

On being questioned about an in-

**Americans Smash Heavy Night Attack**

Germans Make Violent Effort Between Bouresches and Belleau Wood

Repulsed With Great Losses

U. S. Troops Hold All Gains Made on the Marne Front

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Complete repulse of heavy enemy attacks northwest of Château Thierry, with heavy losses for the Germans, was reported to-night in General Pershing's communiqué. The American lines advanced yesterday by taking the last of the German positions in Belleau Wood, remained intact.

Successful bombing of the railroad station of Dommary Barcourt by American aviators, all of whom returned, also was reported. The communiqué follows:

Yesterday afternoon our troops northwest of Chateau Thierry captured the last of the German position in the Belleau Wood, taking fifty prisoners and a number of machine guns and trench mortars, in addition to those on the preceding day.

Early this morning the enemy launched heavy attacks on a front of more than one and one-half miles on the line Belleau-Bouresches. The attacks, which were preceded by intense artillery preparation and accompanied by a heavy barrage, broke down completely, leaving our positions intact. The losses of the enemy were very severe.

Last night our aviators bombed with good effect the station of Dommary Barcourt, northwest of Metz. All our machines have returned.

**Faith in Foch Unshaken, Says Baker**

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Secretary Baker's reply to-day to the statement of General von Stein, the Prussian War Minister, that the Allied armies are beaten were:

"That is the opinion of General von Stein. The opinion of General Foch, which is very much more important, has not been heard. The confidence of the American people in General Foch remains unshaken."

PARIS, June 13.—On the anniversary of the arrival in France of the first American troops President Poincaré has telegraphed to President Wilson as follows:

"The Allies, owing to the Russian capitulation, are living through the most difficult hours of the war, but the rapid formation of new American units and the uninterrupted increase in overseas transportation are leading us with certainty toward the day when the equilibrium is restored."

President Poincaré also sent a message to General Pershing, heartily praising "the gallant troops of your command, who behaved so magnificently in the recent battles."

General Pershing replied as follows:

"Permit me to thank you, Mr. President, for your kind message on the occasion of this anniversary. The enthusiastic reception which Paris gave us then has since been extended by all your people to the American army."

"To-day our armies are united in affection and resolution, with full confidence in the final success which will crown the long struggle for liberty and civilization."

**Foch's Guns Throw Back Enemy With Heavy Loss**

Allies Hold Gains, Recapture Melicoque and River Heights, Take 1,400 Prisoners

Teuton Attack Is Slowing Down

French Seize Positions Dominating Routes Feeding German Centre

The French yesterday held their deep gain in the German right flank in Picardy in the face of a powerful thrust to retrieve the foe's losses here Wednesday. The enemy suffered heavy losses without being able to reach the Allied lines west of the Oise.

Further east a French counter attack forced the Germans back their flank south of Montdidier, across the Matz River and recaptured the dominating heights along the south bank.

Fourteen hundred more prisoners have been taken by the Allies west of the Oise.

On the Aisne front the Germans were confined to a gain of a mile west of Soissons.

On the whole, the fighting along the battlefield yesterday seems to have been less severe than on previous days. The fourth German offensive of the year appears to be about over.

The German armies have not yet recovered from the terrific blow on their flank south of Montdidier which gave the French guns on the heights before Ferry positions dominating the routes feeding the German centre in the thrust toward Compiègne.

The greatest change in the battle line reported yesterday was just south of the Aisne, where the Crown Prince, using five divisions, succeeded in penetrating Lavresse, Ceuvres and St. Pierre-Aigle, but further efforts broke down with heavy losses. The diversion, evidently designed to draw Foch's reserves southward, has seemingly only local significance, falling before the stubborn resistance of the French.

The Americans northwest of Chateau Thierry broke up a violent German attack on their new positions between Bouresches and Belleau Wood, and inflicted serious losses on the attacking forces. Everywhere Pershing's troops held their gains.

The Germans have captured more than 15,000 prisoners and 150 guns in their advance along the Oise, Berlin announced yesterday. The loss of some German guns during French counter attacks was admitted in the German official statement.

On the northern battlefield near Ypres, after comparative quiet for several weeks, the Allied armies pushed forward at two points, the French improving their positions east of Dickebusch Lake and the British advancing a short distance with small cost southwest of Merris. Prisoners were taken in both operations.

**German 'Warning' May Mean Raids Of Frightfulness**

WASHINGTON, June 13.—In view of what has been happening during the last few weeks, officials here to-night were inclined to regard as a bit of grim humor the report from Berlin via Holland that the German government is about to declare the Eastern American coast a danger zone and to warn neutral shipping of its purpose.

Raiding submarines already have issued warnings of the danger in more forceful terms than Berlin could formulate in a diplomatic communication. Several of the eighteen vessels sunk by the raiders were neutrals, carrying no war supplies. Neutral governments are not likely to have overlooked that fact, warning or no warning.

It is recognized, however, that the forthcoming "warning" may prove to be a formal announcement of a zone in American waters where ruthless sinking of all ships is to be the order of the day, forecasting a continuing menace of Atlantic ports through regular submarine patrols.

**Can Maintain Patrol**

Officials here have been fully awake to the fact that such patrols could be maintained if the German navy were thought the results obtainable justified diverting a large number of boats from operations of the French and British coasts. It has been figured out that by starting a new raider or flotilla of raiders every five days one link in the endless chain of U-boats always would be on duty in American waters.

Such operations would mean that for every boat actively engaged on this side there would be several on the way over and several more on the way back to Germany, none of which would have any substantial value while en route in either direction. On this account, many officials generally have discounted the patrol idea, believing that much better results, from the German viewpoint, would be obtainable by using the number of boats where they are now used, in the North Sea or adjacent waters.

**'Warning' Causes No Worry**

It is not regarded as impossible that either by using mother ships or through the establishment of a land base, no sign of which has yet been discovered, the Germans have hit upon a way of maintaining a U-boat flotilla for an indefinite time on this side. Since there is no evidence as yet of any extension of the zone of raiding operations, and since nothing has come to indicate an increased number of raiders at work these possibilities also are purely matters of speculation.

**Sinking of U-Boats Exceeds Building, Geddes Declares**

LONDON, June 13.—In an interview with the London correspondent of the "Petit Parisien," Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, had the following to say with regard to submarines:

"The new German submarines that are being built are certainly a fact, but since January we have sunk more submarines than they have built. We attack their submarines seventy times a week on the average."

"We base our returns of submarines

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## MAKING US A NEW JIG-SAW PUZZLE



der's "work or fight" regulations. In a letter to Governor Harrington of Maryland, made public to-night, the President indorsed application by other states of the Maryland compulsory work law under which the "work or fight" principle is made applicable to all men between the ages of eighteen and fifty.

General Crowder also has approved the movement and believes that it not only will give greater effect to his new regulations but will further aid the country in its task of winning the war by reaching men below and above the draft ages. Without some such law as proposed, state or national, it was pointed out men of draft age who cannot pass the physical requirements for active or limited military service cannot be made to engage in necessary occupations.

The President's letter to Governor Harrington follows:

"Your letter of May 21 calls my attention to the appeal for a nationwide movement based on the principles embodied in the Maryland Compulsory Work law. I can say without hesitation that I am heartily in accord with any movement intended to bring every citizen to a full realization of his responsibilities as a participant in this war."

"Upon our entrance into the war I called upon our citizens to mobilize

by the House last January, after he had given his indorsement.

When a delegation, headed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president, called at the White House to-day, the President read to them a reply he asked Mrs. Catt to transmit to a memorial presented to him by the French Union for Women Suffrage. The French suffragists asked Mr. Wilson to proclaim the principle of woman suffrage one of the fundamental rights of the future.

Pays Tribute to Women

His reply follows:

I have read your message with the deepest interest, and I welcome the opportunity to say that I agree without reservation that the full and sincere democratic reconstruction of the world for which we are striving, and which we are determined to bring about at any cost, will not have been completely or adequately attained until women are admitted to the suffrage, and that only by that action can the nations of the world release for the benefit of future generations the full ideal force of opinion.

"The services of women during this supreme crisis of the world's

DETROIT, June 13.—Henry Ford, a Republican, was indorsed for the nomination for United States Senator by the Democrats of Michigan in conference at Lansing yesterday. Resolutions adopted by the conference invited the Republican State Central Committee to urge other candidates for the nomination to withdraw and unite with the Democrats in supporting Mr. Ford.

The action, unparalleled in Michigan politics, was taken, the resolutions said, in a patriotic effort to eliminate partisan politics during a crisis in the country's history and to insure the united support of President Wilson and his prosecution of the war. The indorsement was made despite the fact that Mr. Ford had given no indication that he would be a candidate of any party.

Two former Governors, Fred M. Warner and Chase S. Osborn, already have announced their candidacy for the Republican nomination, and Truman H. Newberry, who served in Roosevelt's Cabinet, also has been mentioned.

The nomination, to be made at the August primaries, is for a candidate to succeed Senator William Alden Smith, whose term expires next year.

**Americans Hold All Gains, Break Up Violent Attack**

PARIS, June 13.—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 all the gains which they had made. The statement follows:

The Germans made a violent attack on the front between Bouresches and Belleau Wood. American troops broke up the attack and inflicted serious losses upon the enemy, holding to all the gains which they had made.

BERLIN, June 13.—"Repeated enemy attacks northwest of Chateau Thierry broke down with heavy losses," said the official war statement given out here to-day.

**Americans on Three-Mile Front Repulse 2 Attacks; Take Prisoners and Guns**

(By United Press)

WITH THE AMERICANS ON THE MARNE, June 13 (4 p. m.)—The Americans holding the three-mile front between Bouresches and Torcy repulsed two German attacks in their twelfth day and night of fighting. They took fifty prisoners, including a captain, and captured a number of machine guns. The enemy suffered heavy casualties.

There were some American victims, chiefly from the heavy bombardment of Bouresches last night.

The haul in prisoners resulted from a company of Germans quietly filtering into a ravine to the left of Belleau Wood. The Americans cut them off, and after a brief fight the German captain surrendered.

The bombardment of Bouresches, in which some eight-inch shells were used, was believed to preface an attack in force, but the only fighting that followed was when a company of Germans appeared at the edge of the city early this morning, due to losing their way.

When discovered the Germans tried to attack. Their pugnacity lasted only a few minutes under the withering fire poured into them by the Americans. They fled, leaving the ground strewn with dead.

Four hundred mounted Germans were sighted south of Etrepilly (two miles northeast of Bouresches) yesterday evening. An American battery scattered them, with heavy losses.

There are numerous evidences of the arrival of a fresh German division op-

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**U. S. Officer Is Seized as Teuton Agent**

Prussian at Fort Slocum Former Aid of Propagandists

Oscar Titus, a Prussian, formerly a soldier of the Kaiser, an associate of Jeremiah A. O'Leary and an intimate of Bernstorff, Boy-Ed and the other high priests of German propaganda here, was found in the United States army yesterday by the Army Intelligence Bureau. Under the name of Ralph F. Chatillon he had risen to the rank of lieutenant since his enlistment, six months ago. Day before yesterday he was stationed at Fort Slocum. Yesterday he was in Raymond Street jail, charged with espionage.

Lieutenant Chatillon is only the most recent of Titus's aliases. During the fourteen years he has spent in this country he has travelled the devious paths he took to gain a livelihood as Raoul de Chatillon and Oscar de Chatillon, as well as under the names already mentioned.

The Prussian has changed his nationality, his calling, and even the color of his hair, almost as often as he has swapped names.

Has Had Many Occupations

He has been a grocer's boy, a reporter for German newspapers, a press agent for pro-German enterprises. He has also, the intelligence officers believe, held more obscure though profitable positions through his intimacy with Bernstorff, Boy-Ed, von Papen and Dr. Dernburg.

Titus was twenty-four when he came to the United States from Nordhausen, Prussia, after finishing his term in the German army. He was unable to speak English when he arrived and was employed by one Landreck, a German grocer, of Twenty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, as a delivery boy. It was while he was working at this humble calling that he appropriated the grandiose title of Oscar de Chatillon.

In 1905 Titus changed his name, nationality, hair and job. He became Raoul de Chatillon, of Wurtemberg, and after dyeing his red hair brown sought and obtained a place on the editorial staff of the "New Yorker Staatszeitung."

Only a few months thereafter he went over to the "German Herald" as one of the members of the numerous societies, and through his winning manner, combined with unlimited self-assurance, soon became a favorite among the members of the numerous societies.

By this time he had put behind him good and ill his grocery past, and posed as a student of medicine science—sometimes as a German chemist—who was studying in the United States.

It was through the connections established by his reportorial work that he met in this year and married a Bohemian girl. Three years later he left her. She sued him and he was ordered by the court to pay her alimony.

Was Brought Prosperity

The small wage that he was earning made this difficult, but he managed to scrape along until the outbreak of the war in Europe brought him prosperity.

Soon after the conflict began "Chatillon" spruced up in dress and began to take a lively part in the German social events in New York. He was vociferous in his loyalty to the Kaiser, and when Leo Erlar came from Germany to organize the Deutschwehr—an organization for the collection of jewelry and trinkets for the benefit of the Fatherland—"Chatillon" became his press agent, at \$5 a day.

At this time he could not have been earning more than \$45 a week, including his newspaper salary. Time and again it is said, he spent double that amount in one riotous night along Broadway. Perhaps it was for this

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**Junker Press Now Offering 'Modest' Peace**

Inspired Articles Demand Reduction of British Navy to Patrol

LONDON, June 13.—On the strength of their military situation in France, the German militarist journals apparently have been inspired to put forward new German peace terms of the most aggressive character. There is not much talk now of peace without indemnities and annexations. On the contrary, there is to be the severest punishment for all Germany's opponents, according to these newspapers.

The "Kreuz-Zeitung" says that as regards Great Britain victorious Germany will require the reduction of the British navy to a maritime police force, the cession to an international council of Gibraltar, Malta, Aden and Singapore, guarantees against economic measures against German trade and provision for the supply to Germany of raw material under most favored nation terms, and the restoration of all the conquered German colonies. In return for these concessions Germany would be prepared to retire from Belgium, taking the Congo State in her pocket.

The "Kreuz-Zeitung" says it thinks this is, on the whole, a modest programme.

**Lansing's Speech Compared to Stein's By "London Times"**

(By The Associated Press)

LONDON, June 13.—In an editorial to-day "The Times" alludes to the "deeply impressive" contrast between the recent speeches by Secretary of State Lansing and the deliverances of General von Stein, the Prussian War Minister; Herr von Payer, the German Vice-Chancellor, and Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister.

The utterances of the spokesmen for the Central Powers, "The Times" comments, give one vision of the world of the future, while the other "is a league of free peoples, based on those great, simple ideas of liberty, democracy and international law" which are "justly declared to be the foundation of England's moral greatness," and not of England's alone.

"They are shared to the full," continues the newspaper, "by that other nation of English speech for which President Wilson and Secretary Lansing speak. Mr. Lansing repeats with telling force the familiar reasons why a reconciliation between the fundamental doctrines of Prussianism and those of democracy is impossible. The militarist creed defies force and would rule mankind by force. 'World domination was and is the central theme of Prussianism.' That thought has been instilled into the Germans by their accredited instructors and pastors until it has filled them with insolent pride of blood and an all absorbing ambition to prove themselves supermen, chosen by Providence to dominate us."

"America has learned that the only way to exorcise from the German people the evil spirit which possesses them is to prove conclusively that they are physically unable to fasten their yoke upon the world. That proof can be given only by the decisive defeat of the Kaiser's armies. Secretary Lansing recognizes as clearly as we do that the war must continue until the arrogant and brutal Prussians are humbled."

"An unstable truce is not what the associated democracies are fighting for."

"They are lavishing their best blood and their accumulated wealth for a real peace founded upon justice—a

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**Ludendorff's Drive For Paris Shows No New Progress**

(Special Cable to The Tribune)

LONDON, June 13.—Ludendorff has gone no nearer to Paris during the last twenty-four hours, having abandoned temporarily at least his efforts to find a short route through Compiègne, which now is within range of his guns.

The only progress the Germans have made is in a westerly direction, their spearhead having penetrated a short distance to the southwest of Soissons so that the line