

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Thunder showers and cooler to-day;  
to-morrow fair; moderate west winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 74; lowest, 66.  
Detailed weather reports on last page.

# The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 280.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1918.—Copyright, 1918, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## AMERICAN MARINES DRIVE ENEMY BACK NEARLY A MILE; GERMANS RAIN HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE ON FRENCH LINES; BRITISH STEAMSHIP TORPEDOED OFF CHESAPEAKE BAY

### HARPATHIAN IS SENT DOWN BY SUBMARINE

Crew Landed at Old Point Comfort—One Member Is Injured.

### U-BOATS' TOLL 16 SHIPS

Destroyer Which Fought Raider Holds Back Report of Battle.

Torpedoed and apparently without warning, the British steamship Harpathian was the sixteenth victim of the German U-boats operating in American waters. She was blown up at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning off the Virginia Capes, showing that the raiders still are lurking in the important lane of ocean travel which leads from Chesapeake Bay. Capt. Owen and his crew, one of them injured by the explosion, were landed last night at Old Point Comfort by the steamer Palmer, which rescued them after they had spent twenty-six hours in open boats. Capt. Owen said his vessel sank in seven or eight minutes and they hardly had time to get the lifeboats clear. Further discussion was cut short by the Government officials, who took charge of the captain and crew.

### Was Sunk Without Warning.

It is recalled that the skipper of one of the U-boats told American seamen whom he had taken captive that he would show every courtesy to American masters and crews, but that he would sink the British ship without warning. It is not certain whether the Harpathian was armed. It is supposed she was. She was a vessel of 4,533 tons. Members of the crew of the Harpathian said after they had taken to their boats and their ship had gone down the U-boats were in the surface in their midst and gave them water and American tobacco.

Two of the members of the Harpathian's crew were injured, one severely and the other slightly. Others are suffering from exposure. All of the other victims of the undersea terrors have been given ample warning and time to launch boats, except the tanker H. L. Pratt, which struck a mine. The Harpathian, too, is the first vessel on which the submarines have expended a torpedo.

The Elvidale was sunk off the Virginia Capes at 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Nothing had been heard from the U-boats from that time until the sinking of the Harpathian. The U-boats, however, were further out when the Harpathian was sunk than when they got the Elvidale.

According to the captain of a British steamship an Atlantic port yesterday, he exchanged shots with a submarine on June 4, about forty miles off the Delaware capes.

The Navy Department was still without word yesterday from the destroyer which attacked the U-boat which was shelling the French steamship Radioline at long range. The destroyer is still at sea.

### Hope Given Up for 26.

Little doubt remains that all of the twenty-six persons who were listed as unaccounted for when the Carolina's lists were checked up on Wednesday were drowned when two of the vessel's boats capsized in a thunderstorm last Sunday night. Sixteen were reported to have been drowned when the other survivors reached land. Since United States destroyers have been over every foot of that part of the ocean where the Carolina was destroyed without finding any trace of another of her boats it is considered practically certain that all of the twenty-six lost their lives at the same time.

There are still missing also the crew of the schooner land mine submarine Hathaway. The Dessaus was found floating off the Delaware capes on Wednesday with a hole in her bow, but the Hathaway's owners maintain that she was too far away from where the submarine operated to have come to any harm from them and must still be on her course. She was bound for Brazil. According to specialists the mine is somewhere off the northern coast of South America. She was reported by the navy as destroyed on Monday and the officers of one of the submarines boasted to seamen who have since come ashore that their vessel had met and sunk her.

The officers and crew of the schooner  
Continued on Fourth Page.

### Gets Vision of Mother With 'Sun' Fund Smoke

"WITH us sometimes a smoke is not a smoke, but a vision of home, mother and the girl." Sometimes it's excellent camouflage, for we hide behind our smokes a lot of disagreeable feelings.  
So writes W. E. Bufkin, a soldier Over There, to one of THE SUN Tobacco Fund contributors. Extracts from other cards of appreciation will be found on page 7.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

### BAKER ASKS \$28,000,000 FOR COAST AERO STATIONS

Plans Thirteen to Guard Atlantic From U-Boats, Three in Panama and Three in Hawaii—Twenty Balloon Stations Also.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.  
WASHINGTON, June 6.—Emergency estimates reaching approximately \$28,000,000 to establish permanent airplane and balloon stations on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, in Hawaii and on the Panama Canal Zone were sent to the House Appropriations Committee today by Secretary Baker.

The destructive excursion of German submarines to the Atlantic seaboard is mainly responsible for the estimate. It is understood that sites have been selected for thirteen stations on the Atlantic, three on the Pacific, three in Panama and three in Hawaii.

### 20 Balloons Stations Also.

In addition twenty balloon coast stations are planned by the War Department at the several coastal points suitable for observation. The names of the sites selected were withheld because purchases have not been completed. Estimates submitted are in detail as follows:

Construction of sixteen permanent coastal stations, \$18,000,000.  
Construction of twenty permanent balloon coast stations, \$2,500,000.  
Construction of four permanent stations in Panama, \$5,400,000.  
Construction of three permanent stations in Hawaii, \$1,420,000.  
The desired amounts will be included in the fortifications bill soon to be reported by the House committee.  
Representative Borland, chairman of the subcommittee on fortifications, said he understood the submarine situa-

tion brought on the supplemental estimate.  
"The presence of German submarines off the Atlantic coast is doubtless responsible for the submission of these additional estimates," said Mr. Borland. "These stations may be quickly built. I believe it takes about six weeks to construct them."

### Likely to Get Full Amount.

"In the original estimates for the army the provision was made for several airplane stations to be provided out of a lump sum appropriation, but the estimates submitted to-day are specifically for that purpose, and the Appropriations Committee has jurisdiction to include the amount in the fortifications bill. The larger amount asked becomes necessary because of the aid airplanes and balloons may render in hunting down the U-boats wherever they may make their appearance."

With thirteen airplane stations on the Atlantic coast and numerous balloon observation stations this country will have within reach for observation and bombing at almost any point airplanes, hydroplanes and balloons. These aerial submarine chasers will patrol the seas and make doubly hazardous the work of the U-boats.

There is little doubt the full amount asked by Secretary Baker will be allowed by Congress.  
The Secretary wrote to Mr. Borland stating the importance of making immediately available funds for a large number of permanent bases for aerial observers. This letter was not made public.

### BRIDGES DARK ON THIRD NIGHT

Even the Moon Joins Movement to Make Big City Gloomier Than Ever.

### WATCH FOR CRIMINALS

Lightless Order Spurs Police to Extra Efforts to Keep Robbers in Check.

Downtown New York last night resembled nothing so much as a theatre stage where something happened to the descending curtain just after the electrician had received the high sign to turn off the lights.

On the third of the consecutive lightless nights New York was expected to be since Mr. Edison of New Jersey discovered the possibilities of the incandescent lamp. At the same time the old town demonstrated—as far as anything could be demonstrated in the gloom—an ability to comply with an order and also to become accustomed to a new and novel state of affairs.

To a pessimist on the hurricane deck of a Fifth avenue coach it appeared, or rather felt—appearances were not being registered with any degree of clearness—that everybody and his brother were trying with either an order or a sign to get the most gloom out of life. For once in its history the west side of Riverside Drive resembled the east side of Broadway in the forties.

### Single Lights at Corner.

One might have thought that Uncle Sam was exercising jurisdiction over the stars because there were far fewer in evidence than are usually allowed New Yorkers on a rainless night. The moon was taboo altogether.

Along Fifth avenue, where one can usually see one's way in a straight direction north or south, only a solitary light at the principal corners served as a guide instead of the four that used to direct chauffeurs chauffeur their plutocrat masters to points on the east side of Central Park. One or two tried to operate roof gardens had either arranged shades on their lights so that nothing might be seen from above or had discontinued their roof service until further notice. In the cases of the Waldorf, Ritz, Astor, McAlpin, Plaza, Claridge and Majestic the border lights on the roofs were dark.

Only one last night seen in Manhattan streets now lights were occasional flashes from policemen's pocket lamps. In the neighborhood of the Grand Central Terminal, upper Broadway and other sections the police had been warned to be particularly vigilant.

### Police Exercise Vigilance.

On the East Side the merchants who depend on the business of the evening, and who were perhaps most affected by the lightless order, either closed shop early or had provided themselves with curtains that shaded the street.  
All the big Manhattan hotels that operate roof gardens had either arranged shades on their lights so that nothing might be seen from above or had discontinued their roof service until further notice. In the cases of the Waldorf, Ritz, Astor, McAlpin, Plaza, Claridge and Majestic the border lights on the roofs were dark.  
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### NEW YORK RAID HELD FEASIBLE

British Experts Think Enemy Has Submarine-Borne Flying Craft.

### WERE REPORTED IN 1916

Possible Attack Would Be Largely for Psychological Reasons.

LONDON, June 6.—The announcement that the Police Commissioner of New York had issued instructions to citizens as to their conduct in case hostile air raids are made over the city has aroused much interest here. Naval men declare that German air raids on New York are not wildly improbable.

Two years ago it was reported that Germany was constructing submarine seaplane carriers, and it was suggested that one of the airplane raids on the British east coast was carried out with the aid of such craft.  
Naval men consider it likely that the Germans obtained their inspiration for such craft from the cooperation between British submarines and airplanes in a raid on Cuxhaven about Christmas, 1914.

With the coming of the submarine cruiser it is considered to be no difficult matter to transport a seaplane for carrying out raids, not on a formidable scale, but on a scale picturesque enough to have distinct psychological value from the point of view of the German Admiralty.

### BRITISH FOOD SUPPLY SAFE.

### U-Boats Cannot Menace Civilians.

### Commons Is Told.

LONDON, June 6.—John R. Clynes, parliamentary secretary of the Ministry of Food, told the House of Commons today that no efforts of the German submarines, however severe, could menace the civilian population of Great Britain. He said that 457,000 tons of bacon and ham recently had been imported from America.  
Mr. Clynes said 100,000 additional acres of potatoes had been planted in Great Britain, while 120,000 acres had been planted in Ireland.

### To the Citizens of New York City: A Brief Talk by Mr. Munsey Concerning the Police Force.

I am certain you are not aware of the fact that you have your splendid police force on a starvation wage. They cannot live, and are not living, on their salaries, and they are not allowed to earn any money in any way outside their salaries. The situation is serious, alike for the police force and for you, the citizens of this great city.  
You expect and demand an able bodied, clear headed, honest, efficient, well groomed and well dressed body of police, and you are right in the demand. But be assured you can't get and hold such a force and keep it free from evil temptations and the gnawing curse of debts unless you pay it a living wage—pay it enough to insure honesty and enough to induce strong, sound men, sound in body and sound in mind, to come into the service.  
The present wage of the patrolman isn't enough to do

### MUCH LARGER INCOME TAXES NOW PROPOSED

Equitable Rate on Earned as Well as Unearned Revenue Urged.

### WILL HIT EVERY CLASS

Luxuries to Bear Important Part of Staggering War Burden.

### Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—A normal income tax of 12 per cent, falling upon everybody earning more than \$6,000 a year, and a higher rate than that on all unearned incomes, is one of the outstanding features of suggestions for the new revenue bill made to Representative Kitchin, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, today by Secretary McAdoo. Mr. McAdoo would wipe out the present inequity in taxes in the cases of the person who works for a living and the person whose income is derived from investments. He would make the 8 per cent, tax now levied on salaries over \$6,000 an income tax rather than a so-called excess profits tax, and would make the future rate 12 per cent, which is the sum of the present normal rate of 4 per cent, and the 8 per cent, excess profits tax.  
An increase on the normal income tax on those earning from \$1,000 to \$6,000 a year is recommended, but no rate is suggested.  
Doubling of all taxes to raise \$20,000,000 a year in cash from the people is recommended by the Secretary. He would levy a "real war profits tax," superimposed upon excess profits taxes, and place a heavy tax upon luxuries.  
Would Enforce Saving.  
The Secretary suggests that less opposition will be met on the normal tax as it applies to everybody who holds the view that such a tax falling on all the people would enforce the saving that is necessary to prevent inflation during the war. His taxing programme is not only aimed to raise twice as much as is coming in from taxes, but to stabilize Liberty bonds and make them an attractive investment with a return equivalent to that of the best paying corporation or municipal issues.  
Expenditures during the fiscal year starting July 1, the Secretary says, will aggregate \$24,000,000,000. This estimate, he points out, is based on the expenditure rate and not on appropriations and the department estimates that may not be met. To meet this expenditure he proposes that \$3,000,000,000 be raised in taxes and the balance, \$18,000,000,000, through the sale of bonds.  
The Secretary pays particular attention to war profits and to unearned income. He makes it plain that in his judgment both are escaping too lightly under the existing tax laws. The selfish people, he says, who are reaping large profits are investing them in corporate issues and other ventures and are not supporting the Government in bond buying. The patriotic carry their burdens. The Secretary would put a tax upon their unearned incomes, the incomes they receive from investments, that would offset this form of profiteering and make the selling of bonds easier.  
Will Hit Average Citizens.  
Notwithstanding this, if the Secretary's suggestions are met, the tax burden will fall most heavily upon the average citizen and the average citizen of America will pay by far the larger share of the tax bill. The man earning from \$1,000 to \$5,000 a year will pay 12 per cent, the married man getting a \$1,000 exemption.  
Summarized Secretary McAdoo's recommendations are:  
First, that one third of the cash expenditures to be made during the year (\$8,000,000,000) be provided by taxation.  
Second, that a real war profits tax at a high rate be levied upon all war

### Heavy Fire by Artillery.

There was very heavy artillery fire last night and to-day around Veully-la-Potterie, west of Chateau Thierry, the Germans deluging the entire region with shells. The Germans last night succeeded in crossing the River Oise in the vicinity of Semigny, near Noyon, but were driven back by the French. In this region north of the Aisne the French improved their positions in the neighborhood of Marbray.

The British sector has been comparatively quiet, but is beginning to show a little more activity. The Germans made a raid last night in the Morlan-court region, east of Amiens, but were repulsed.

The Associated Press correspondent with the French army in France says that the Germans in trying to extend their lines on the Oise met with disastrous failure. They tried to get around Pont l'Evêque by crossing the Oise in the neighborhood of the northernmost point of the department, where the small hill Montalagache stands out like a bastion, but the French drove them back immediately they left the protection of their lines.

The sector between the Oise and the Aisne also found the Allies very active. They are determined to hold this and are displaying the greatest energy in improving their positions, at the same time capturing small batches of prisoners, most of whom show signs of terrible fatigue and privation.

### Cannot Bury Their Dead.

A French prisoner, who made his escape from the German lines, asserted that hundreds of bodies of Germans were lying around everywhere. According to his story, the Germans guarding himself and others had not received rations since May 27 and were compelled to live upon what they found. The same conditions, he added, prevailed throughout the German armies in the front lines.

An unmailed letter found on a German officer in another part of the line tells a similar tale of the shortage of food.  
The recent attempt of the Germans to cross the Marne River at Jaulgonne (which American troops helped to repulse) was more serious than appeared from first reports.  
The enemy, it is learned, threw twenty-two ladder foot bridges across the river. Four were destroyed by gunfire. Prussian battalions crossed on the remainder, two men abreast, and advanced immediately on the railway, installing a

### Continued on Sixth Page.

### ENEMY BEATEN OFF IN EFFORT TO CROSS OISE

Checked on the Marne, Germans Make New Attack Southeast of Noyon.

### ALLIES STAND LIKE ROCK

Crown Prince Asserts That Total Captives Made in Drive Exceed 55,000.

LONDON, June 6.—Although Berlin, following its usual formula when things are not going well on the battle front in France, reports to-night that "the situation is unchanged," it changed to-day materially and not to the Germans' advantage. At what may be regarded as the point of the German salient, immediately west of Chateau Thierry, the point where they approached nearest to Paris, an attack by French and American troops threw back the invaders nearly a mile over a front of about two miles, incidentally taking 270 German prisoners.

The German official report tells only of small gains of a minor character near Pontoise, which is north of the Aisne, and in the St. Pierre River area southwest of Soissons. It asserts also that since May 27, when the drive began, the Germans have taken 55,000 prisoners, of whom more than 1,500 were officers, 656 guns and more than 2,000 machine guns. These figures are said to be estimates.

### Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—"We accept the challenge. A full war prohibition amendment will be offered in the Senate and accepted in the House."

This was the reply made to-day by Representative Randall (Cal.), prohibitionist, to the letter which Federal Senator Hoover sent yesterday to Senator Sheppard (Tex.) protesting against the Randall amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill which attempts to force the President and the Food Administration to make the country beerless by proclamation.

Mr. Randall said a member of the Senate Committee on Agriculture would offer a substitute for the Randall amendment a provision declaring that during the war no intoxicating liquors of any kind shall be manufactured, sold, exported or imported. It was intimated that Senator Sheppard, who is a supporter of the President and Mr. Hoover, disapproved the House action and will offer the substitute proposal.

Mr. Randall has pending a war time prohibition bill which has not been acted upon by the Senate. Non-action on this caused the offering of the Executive, who already had a cultural bill providing that until the President shall forbid the use of foodstuffs in the manufacture of beer and beverages none of the funds carried in the bill should become available.

Non-action on this attempt to force the hand of the Executive, who already had stopped distillation and reduced the production and alcoholic content of beer, Mr. Hoover asked:  
"If the American people want prohibition it should prohibit by legislation to that end and not force the Food Administration to take responsibility of an orgy of drunkenness. It is mighty difficult to get drunk on 2% per cent beer; it will be easy enough if we force a substitution of distilled drinks for it."

It is this challenge which Representative Randall said the prohibitionists in Congress would accept. He apparently was undisturbed by the virtual rebuke which both the President and Mr. Hoover administered to him and the House in their letters to Senator Sheppard.  
Mr. Hoover called attention to the fact that the large quantities of unconsumed whiskey and gin in this country would be stored in the hands of the Government on a basis if the drinks of low alcoholic content, such as beer, were barred by Presidential order.

"Why are not distilled spirits commandeered for munitions purposes and the country prevented from getting drunk?" was the question fired back at Mr. Hoover to-day in the belligerent statement of Representative Randall.

### Continued on Third Page.

### Germans Admit Offensive Is Halted; Plan to Surprise Allies in New Drive

AMSTERDAM, June 6.—The Berlin "Vossische Zeitung" military correspondent in an article on the offensive on the western front says:

It should be emphasized repeatedly, in view of exaggerated hopes, that a decision can be procured only comparatively slowly. The foe is enabled to organize his resistance owing to his brilliantly constructed railway system, which has junctions and unloading stations at Compiègne and Villers-Cotterets.

The German Supreme Command cannot well proceed now against the newly consolidated French front, which is richly provided with reserves, and bear the great losses which experience shows are entailed by such operations.

When the French brought up big reserves the exploitation of the surprise movement was to a certain extent ended. Presumably a certain change will shortly occur in the entire system of battle operations. The battle can only proceed slowly, a decision cannot be procured in a few days. We should therefore arm ourselves anew with patience. The continuation of the big offensive will come at the right time and will again mean a surprise for our enemies.

### WILL FORCE DRY BILL ON SENATE

Representative Randall to Press Amendment for Full Prohibition.

### SAYS HOUSE WILL ACCEPT

Intimates That Proposal Will Be Offered Upper House by Mr. Sheppard.

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### AUSTRIANS PLAN STRIKE ON WAR

Vienna Socialist Congress Calls on Proletariat to Prepare for Action.

### WAIT OPPORTUNE TIME

Working Classes Not in Sympathy with Imperial Aims of Two Kaisers.

### Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—An address to the Austrian proletariat, adopted at the recent Vienna congress of the German Socialists of Austria, affirms that great unrest exists in the Austrian working classes and that a general strike against further continuation of the war is planned.

An official despatch to-day from Switzerland says the Government is warned by the Socialists of the consequences which will result from conviction by the proletariat that the Central Powers intend to continue hostilities for the warlike aims of the Imperial Governments. On the other hand, the address declares that after conscientious examination of the conditions in which the struggle may take place the congress is confirmed in its opinion that the present moment would not be favorable for a general strike. "The Congress," continues the despatch, "invites the Austrian working class to hold itself in readiness for the struggle at a favorable moment, which cannot fall to come."

Swiss observers see in the address and in comments on it by the Arbeiter Zeitung the underlying influence of the Government, which seeks to avoid at this critical time a general walkout, with attendant internal disorders.  
Besides the address, says the despatch, "the congress in resolve protested against the peace of Brest-Litovsk and of Bucharest, declared itself for peace without annexation or indemnities, both in regard to France, Italy, Russia, Serbia and Rumania, respectively. The congress also proposed to its members to stand in support of their affairs themselves and to announce itself in favor of the league of nations."

### HOSPITAL SHIP STRIKES MINE.

Carried British Delegates to Conference on War Prisoners.

THE HAGUE, June 6.—The hospital ship Konigin Regentes, having on board the British delegates to the Anglo-German war prisoners conference at The Hague, struck a mine off the English coast. Four firemen perished, but all other crew were saved by the hospital ship Sindoro.

The delegates aboard the ship were the Home Secretary, Sir George Cave; Baron Newton, under secretary of the Foreign Office, who attended the previous conference; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Herbert Balfour, director of prisoners of war since 1914; and Mrs. Alice Livingston, the wife of an English Colonel. Mrs. Livingston, who is an American, is secretary of the government Committee on Prisoners of War.

### STETTINIUS GOING TO FRANCE.

Will Inspect Work of Supplying the American Army.  
Special Despatch to THE SUN.  
WASHINGTON, June 6.—Howard R. Stettinius, Assistant Secretary of War in charge of purchases and supplies, is about shortly to inspect the work of supplying the army in France. The work of establishing ordnance and other bases and of handling the supplies at the ports has become so vast that other department chiefs will from time to time make visits to France. Secretary Daniels is understood to be contemplating such a trip.

### NEW AIR RAID ON PARIS.

Material Damage Done and Several Casualties Result.  
PARIS, Friday, June 7.—German airplanes raided the Paris district last night through a heavy defensive barrage. Some bombs were dropped. One person is reported dead and several are wounded. Material damage was done. The "all clear" was sounded at 12:20 A. M. Friday.

### Yankee Valor Captures All Important Points Northwest of Thiery.

### BIG NIGHT BATTLE ON

Marines Fighting Like Tigers Rout Enemy and Take 100 Prisoners.

### TEN GUNS PART OF BOOTY

German Use Three New Divisions—Begin Massing Troops Near Toul.

### By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN Picardy, June 6.—American marines attacked the Germans at dawn this morning and gained three and a half kilometers (slightly more than two miles) over a front of four kilometers (approximately two and a half miles) and captured 100 prisoners in the Chateau Thierry sector. (Gen. Pershing reports the American gain at "about a mile." The French official report places the distance at one kilometer (two-thirds of a mile).)

The French attacking at the same time on the left took 160 prisoners. The Americans now hold all the important high ground northwest of Chateau Thierry.

The marines again attacked at 5 o'clock this afternoon and the battle is still raging.  
The fight started at 3:45 o'clock this morning, and the Americans had attained all their objectives by 7:45 o'clock. The Americans have been pressing the Germans so hard that the enemy has been forced to throw three new divisions of his best troops in the line during the last three days.

### Marines Take High Hill.

Soon after the attack this morning the Americans carried Hill 142 (about two-thirds of a mile south of Torcy), the highest point in the vicinity, and swept on and stopped at the foot in a wheatfield on the other side, from where they raked the Germans with machine guns. The entire enemy machine gun company was almost annihilated.

The Germans had done French uniforms and caps, and they were warned, poured volleys of fire into them. One German soldier had thirty-two wounds. Among those captured were two officers.  
The battlefield to-night presents a lurid picture, with great flashes like lightning racing across the sky. The heavy guns are roaring in the distance like thousands of drums being beaten. Simultaneously the sky is being lighted here and there with the burning shrapnel in the trail of enemy aircraft.

The Americans are exuberant. Behind the lines the American soldiers twitted the German prisoners as they marched back. The wounded Germans were hurried to hospitals and given quick treatment.

Some of the Germans said they had been told that the Americans were not trained, but that they had found the Americans could shoot.  
The Americans are veritable tigers. Their commanders have all they can do to hold the men back. Even the wounded are roaring in an eager to fight. They are proud of their deeds. A general who visited a field dressing station said he was moved by the sight.

The Americans sang and whistled "Yankee Doodle" and cheered as they went over the top. They made their way swiftly through the German dead that lay strewn in a mile and a half. In addition to prisoners, the Americans captured ten machine guns. German prisoners said they had not been fed for four days owing to the deadly fire from the French and American guns, which prevented the bringing up of supplies.

These Germans were without helmets. They were tired of war. They had been told that the British opposed them, as their commanders were afraid to let him know that it was the Americans.  
The Germans were cleared out of Veully wood also by the Americans, whose guns were thundering against the enemy this evening. The fiercest fighting was in progress at last reports near Torcy, which lies about two and a half miles east of Veully.

### French in Brilliant Charge.

The French attack this morning was to straighten out the American line, and it was a brilliant performance. In this they were assisted by the American forces. American infantry cleaned out one group of thirty-five Germans, who were mounted.  
"Don't let me escape," shouted a big American. All but one was killed; he was captured.  
The Americans advanced in a solid phalanx, their strong, determined faces and great physique an inspiration to their gallant French comrades, who now regard them with brotherly affection.

On Tuesday the Americans faced a season of rain on Wednesday a third division, to-day a crack Prussian division and also a battalion of famous Jaeger sharpshooters. The Americans caught one scouting party of eight sharpshooters and killed them all.  
Reports received here from Chateau Thierry are to the effect that the Americans in the fighting with the Germans killed a large number of the enemy and themselves suffered very light casualties.

Extraordinarily heavy railway train movements from the northeast to the