

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and warmer to-day and to-mor-
row; moderate northwest to west winds
Highest temperature yesterday, 69; lowest, 56.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 287.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1918.—Copyright, 1918, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

FRENCH DRIVE ENEMY BACK IN CENTRE AND ON LEFT FLANK; ALSO HOLL FIRMLY AGAINST NEW ATTACK SOUTH OF AISNE; AMERICAN TROOPS SHATTER GREAT ONSETS; KEEP ALL GAINS

PERSHING WILL GET ENTIRE U. S. STEEL OUTPUT

Huge Munitions Orders Will Withdraw Metal From Other Uses.
ALLIES TO RECEIVE PART Demand for 2,000,000 Tons of Projectiles Presages Even Greater Needs.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Huge orders for munitions and steel supplies which have come unexpectedly from Gen. Pershing in the last few days created the prospect to-day that the entire iron and steel output for the rest of the war would be used for direct military and naval purposes.

Statements current here to-day were that Gen. Pershing has asked for 2,000,000 tons of projectiles and shells in excess of estimates that were made earlier in the year and also for 1,200,000 tons of railroad rails and other steel products. Compliance with this request, it was said, would result in the withdrawal of steel from every other use in this country and concentrate it on vital needs for winning the war.

It was understood that under the pooling plan discussed at the War Council yesterday some of the supplies represented by Gen. Pershing's new orders will go to the British and French armies. The needs of the French have been suddenly augmented by reason of the fact that certain industries as well as iron and coal mines fell into the hands of the Germans in the recent drive.

Great Numbers of Shells Used.
More than 100,000 shells and projectiles weighing about 2,000 tons have been used by each side since the beginning of the German drive on March 21, it was stated here.

The new request from Gen. Pershing was for two-thirds of that volume of munitions. Senior officials of the War Department as well as the War Industries Board assured that the maximum of Gen. Pershing's needs in this line was to be found in the latest requests that have come from him. In fact they were regarded as forerunners of other orders of possibly greater proportions.

Greatly enlarged capacities of munition plants and mills both in the United States and Canada are in progress under the programme of the War Industries Board and negotiations which have been conducted with representatives of the Canadian Government.

Demand Exceeds Supply.
A communication which had previously been placed before the conference by Judge Parker was made public by him and followed:

Germany Soon to Include American Atlantic Coast in the Blockaded Zone

LONDON, June 13.—The German Admiralty intends to declare the eastern coast of the United States from Mexico to Canadian waters a danger zone and will warn neutral shipping, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam, quoting reports received from Berlin.

An example of the routine work carried out by the British Admiralty during the three and a half years of war is shown in the fact that, despite Germany's submarines, 17,000,000 passengers have been conducted in military transports backward and forward to the various theatres of war.

The number of animals conveyed exceeds 2,000,000. The number of vehicles carried was more than 400,000, and the quantity of stores transported was in excess of 37,000,000 tons. In addition considerable assistance in transport has been given by British ships to other allied Powers.

The British Admiralty has carried almost a million tons of stores for the Italian Government, and also about three and a half million tons of coal for Italy in requisitioned steamers.

FORD WILL RUN FOR THE SENATE

He Announces That He Will Accept the Democratic Nomination.

AT WILSON'S REQUEST "Am Ready to Do Everything I Possibly Can to Assist President."

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Henry Ford, nominally a Republican, but a staunch admirer and friend of President Wilson, will accept the Democratic nomination for the United States Senate in Michigan if it is tendered to him. Mr. Ford was at the Capitol to-day and was escorted about the building by Senator William Alden Smith, whose term as Senator from Michigan will expire next March. Later Mr. Ford issued this statement:

At the urgent request of the President of the United States I have decided to accept the nomination for Senator from Michigan if tendered to me. There are no special political 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.

Republicans have insisted the Democrats hope through forcing Mr. Ford on the Republican organization in Michigan to place a reliable Administration addressee in the Senate even though he runs nominally as a Republican.

FORD IS INDORSED.
Democratic Conference Invites Other Republicans to Withdraw.

DETROIT, June 13.—Henry Ford, a Republican, was endorsed for the nomination for United States Senator by the Democratic caucus in Michigan 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 for the office.

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 united support of President Wilson and his prosecution of the war. The endorsement 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 candidacies for the Republican nomination. The primaries will be held in August.

206 MEN MAKE MILLION A YEAR

Number Receiving Great Income Triples From 1914 to 1916.

Twice as Many Persons Take In \$5,000 to \$10,000 as Do \$4,000 to \$5,000.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—An analysis of the income tax returns of last year made public by the Treasury Department to-night contains some interesting figures covering distribution of incomes in this country. These incomes were derived in 1916 before the new revenue law was framed. They reveal, among other things, that in that year more than twice as many persons enjoyed incomes from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year as there were those having incomes from \$4,000 to \$5,000. Also that there were 206 persons with incomes over \$1,000,000 and 376 with incomes between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000.

The following table shows how wealth was distributed and how it increased in three years.

Income class	1914	1915	1916
\$1,000 to \$1,999	1,514	1,935	1,946
\$2,000 to \$2,999	3,121	4,846	5,812
\$3,000 to \$3,999	4,682	6,769	7,727
\$4,000 to \$4,999	6,243	9,103	10,223
\$5,000 to \$5,999	7,804	11,342	12,518
\$6,000 to \$6,999	9,365	13,581	14,832
\$7,000 to \$7,999	10,926	15,820	17,146
\$8,000 to \$8,999	12,487	18,059	19,460
\$9,000 to \$9,999	14,048	20,298	21,774
\$10,000 to \$19,999	15,609	22,537	24,088
\$20,000 to \$29,999	17,170	24,776	26,402
\$30,000 to \$39,999	18,731	27,015	28,716
\$40,000 to \$49,999	20,292	29,254	31,030
\$50,000 to \$99,999	21,853	31,493	33,344
\$100,000 to \$249,999	23,414	33,732	35,658
\$250,000 to \$499,999	24,975	35,971	37,972
\$500,000 to \$999,999	26,536	38,210	40,286
\$1,000,000 and over	28,097	40,449	42,600
Separate returns filed by women	1,189	1,788	2,387
Total	202,512	282,622	317,426

Another interesting analysis of the returns by occupations shows that bankers and brokers as a class had proportionally the highest number having incomes of \$2,000 or more, 20.77 per cent being obliged to make returns.

U-BOATS ATTACKED 70 TIMES WEEKLY

Geddes Says Destruction Outruns Builders.

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

"The allied navies continue to sink more German submarines than the enemy can build. It is certainly a fact that 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 destroyed only on those we are sure of having been wrecked or captured by the crew, but most of the other submarines hit are in urgent need of repairs, and it is evident that the results of many of our attacks are unknown.

"If you have moles in your garden you may put down a thousand traps without catching any of them, and it is the same with submarines."

FOCH STRATEGY CALLED GENIUS OF PATIENCE

Allied General Shows Leader Is Forced to Hold Nerve Centres.

ARMIES MUST BE LINKED Freedom of Movement for Reserves Restricted Till Americans Are in Force.

LONDON, June 13.—A remarkable tribute to Gen. Foch's strategy, which he describes as a genius of patience, was expressed by an officer of the allied army who is now in London, but whose name cannot be revealed. This officer insisted that while, generally speaking, attack is the best form of defence, whether the margin of numerical superiority is on his side or not, it is essential that a general so placed should be operating on an interior line so that what his forces lack in weight they would make up in mobility.

"This state of mobility postulates not only the physical ability to shift armies and their reserves quickly but the moral freedom to yield ground as it were at will," he said. "It is obvious that this moral freedom to manoeuvre is more or less restricted in the case of a belligerent waging war on his own territory.

"In the comparatively restricted areas in France and Italy we cannot, short of the most absolute direct necessity, evacuate our political and industrial centres in the densely populated and flourishing northern provinces which lie within or almost immediately behind the present war zones.

Vital Links in Chain.
"As a matter of fact our alliances have increased the strategic value of certain nerve-centres such as Paris and Amiens. Neither of these would be vital to the French army, where it is fighting single handed, but Amiens is vital to a liaison of the French army with the British. Paris from a naval standpoint is equally so vital.

"As a result of these considerations we would be obliged to maintain very large holding forces on the whole front, from the Channel to the Oise, and then to the Marne, because of the enemy's treble threat. This means a considerable reduction of the free balance of reserves at Gen. Foch's disposal, an early initiative of his own, unless our Generalissimo should elect to launch his counter offensive in the very sectors where the Germans are now attacking.

"In that case the Allies would have to overcome the enemy in an area where his lines are held with the maximum density of troops and where his fortified barriers are so numerous, elaborate, and an area, moreover, furthest from the German frontier and the sea.

"While Gen. Ludendorff gladly would impose such a course upon our Generalissimo if he could, Gen. Foch must spare no effort to disappoint his ally's opponent. But the alternative to an allied counter thrust at the German centre is to surround the enemy in an area where his lines are held with the maximum density of troops and where his fortified barriers are so numerous, elaborate, and an area, moreover, furthest from the German frontier and the sea.

Reliance on America.
"The superiority of the American armies eventually will restore us, but hardly for some time to come, which no doubt explains why Gen. Foch's genius is particularly manifest and his expression in unreluctant patience.

"From the foregoing survey of the strategic position it will be grasped that the numerical disparity between the opposing Generals' reserves or manoeuvre masses necessarily does not bear any exact correspondence to the numerical disparity between the aggregate forces. I do not believe that the latter disparity is at all substantial.

"It may have been so two months ago, before the intervention of the American troops en masse, but since we Allies perform are operating on exterior lines with inferior lateral communications and fighting on our own territory, of which every inch is becoming more and more precious as we fall back toward our national nerve centres, we are compelled to immobilize for holding purposes a far heavier percentage of our armies than the enemy, and this strain on our strategic reserves is consequently great.

Request for War Victims.
Frank H. Buhl Leaves \$2,000,000 to Aid Sufferers in France.

SHARON, Pa., June 13.—The will of Frank H. Buhl, millionaire steel manufacturer, who died here last Friday, was probated to-day. Among the bequests are \$2,000,000 to assist war sufferers in northern France and Belgium, \$100,000 to assist the sick and those injured in Sharon by accident, and \$1,000,000 to his widow.

Warning! The Sun Tobacco Fund has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

BELLEAU WOOD ENTIRELY OURS; ENEMY BALKED

Drives of Germans Northwest of Chateau Thierry Break Down.

PRISONERS ARE TAKEN Pershing Reports 'Foe' Is Beaten Back With Very Severe Losses.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—American troops, including presumably the marines, have driven the Germans from their last remaining positions in Belleau Wood, have taken additional prisoners and guns and have held all their gains despite tremendous attacks launched thereafter by the enemy on the newly won American positions. This was the substance of Gen. Pershing's battle report to-night.

These attacks evidently were among the heaviest yet launched against American troops and, indicating the importance attached by the Germans to the positions the Americans had won from them, were preceded by terrific bombardment.

Pershing's Report.
Gen. Pershing's communique follows: Section A. Yesterday afternoon our troops northwest of Chateau Thierry captured the last of the German positions in the Belleau Wood, taking 1,000 prisoners and trench mortars in addition to those taken 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-Woehresches. 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.

Onslaught Expected.
That the Germans would make desperate efforts to drive the Americans from Belleau Wood has been anticipated by military men here. The wood is extremely important, and the Germans after capturing this ground early in their last drive sought to make it impregnable.

Hidden machine gun nests were established in great number and the Germans sought to exploit the strategic advantage which possession of the wood gave them when the Americans first began their attacks.

The work of Gen. Pershing's men in driving the Germans from their positions, the capture of machine guns and the form of warfare followed in the fighting are being followed with the keenest interest by the British. They are regarded as the strongest fortress in the world and is one of the central debarkation points for German reserves for the front.

Exploit of Aviators.
The bombing of Dommary Barcourt is the first reported instance of American aviators invading Germany. Dommary Barcourt is about thirty-five miles directly north of Toul. Metz is regarded as the strongest fortress in the world and is one of the central debarkation points for German reserves for the front.

Paris, June 13.—The Germans last night made a violent attack on the American sector between Woehresches 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.

WOMEN OF AUSTRIA WORK AT FRONT

30,000 Forced by Hunger to Join Labor Battalions.

LONDON, June 13.—Thirty thousand Austrian women and girls of all ages have been forced by hunger to join the Austrian labor battalions which are working near the Austrian battle front, according to a statement printed by a newspaper published in the Austrian Tyrol.

These women have protested bitterly against the long hours they are compelled to labor, the insufficient food and the meagre wages, but they are compelled to continue at work as their necessities when they entered the battalions induced them to sign contracts binding them to remain at work for the duration of the war.

Army Death Rate Decreases.
WASHINGTON, June 13.—General health conditions in army camps continue satisfactory, the Surgeon-General's report issued to-day said. A slight increase in pneumonia and meningitis is noted, with a decrease in measles, scarlet fever and dysentery. Deaths for the week numbered ninety-four, against 113 the week before.

GERMANY FINALLY TOLD OF AMERICANS' COMING

Press Permitted to Announce 500,000 Are at Front—Berlin 'Journal' Says War Has Entered Final and Greatest Stage.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved.
LONDON, June 13.—Germany's new "news" is the way Gen. von Liebert treats the United States in an article in the *Taegliche Rundschau* of Berlin. Gen. von Liebert expresses surprise that nothing has been heard of the sinking of American transports by German submarines. He hopes that Germany's latest undersea cruisers are after these ships loaded with men, and continues: "America hitherto only has threatened us by means of military statistics, but now she appears herself on the field of battle. She has come out of the stage of preparation for war and has entered the stage of actual fighting in an article in the *Taegliche Rundschau* editorially informs its readers that the war has entered the American stage, the last and greatest of all. That the German authorities know full well that this final part of the war is not far off is shown in a despatch from Amsterdam, which says that the German press officially has been informed to prepare the German people for the news of the active participation of strong American forces on the western front.

Numerous correspondents have been permitted to report there are 500,000 Americans on this side of the water. Having said so, they proceed to calm the fatherland's nerves with the assurance that half of the number are employed on lines of communication, while the other half are worth nothing.

So far official and semi-official statements in Germany have reported nothing but defeats for the Americans, but the fact that the American force are making themselves felt is one that no longer can be hidden from the German people. Quotations from the newspapers show that the authorities think it well that the German official report last night admitted that it is slowing up by asserting the repulse of French assaults and counter attacks, but mentioning no ground gained by their own attacks. The German's one gain was made possible by the French withdrawal, unmoistened, from the apex of the salient just south of Noyon to the new line from the left bank of the Oise below Ribecourt to south of Nempel and thence to Fontenoy on the Aisne.

Information comes from Germany to the effect that the attitude of the people toward the offensive has become one of stubborn and unreluctant waiting. The question which is being frequently asked is, "Where are the Austrians?" Indeed it cannot be hidden from the people that Austria has not lived and is unable to live up to the promises made by her statesmen on the eve of the offensive.

NO EXTENSION IN DRAFT AGE

Present Provision Satisfies Military Requirements, Baker Says.

MILLION NEW MEN A YEAR Conscription Treaty Between U. S. and Britain Affects British Subjects Here.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—In view of many reports that the War Department was to ask modification of the draft law and extend the present age limit Secretary of War Baker today authorized the statement that no such plan was under consideration.

The present provision for drafting men between the ages of 21 and 31 satisfies military requirements and there is no need whatever, it is explained, to look beyond these age limits now or in the near future. Mr. Baker would be opposed to any proposition to extend the age limit at present for the reason that he regards this as entirely unnecessary.

It became known to-day that the treaty negotiated between the United States, Great Britain and Canada regarding conscription and enlistment provided for the drafting of British subjects in the United States between the ages of 21 and 40.

This treaty, which must now be ratified by the Senate, was slightly modified to make draft laws more or less uniform in all the countries involved, and this led to reports that the United States Government contemplated raising the age limit to 50 in order to conform to the British man power law, which conscripts between the ages of 18 and 50.

It is explained at the War Department that if raising the draft age at this time would hasten the winning of the war or serve a useful military purpose there would be no hesitancy recommending it.

The available man power between the ages of 21 and 31 has not been exhausted nor has the call to the colors of men will in these age limits reached a point where it appears necessary to look beyond. Each year brings upward of 1,000,000 new men to availability for service by the fact that approximately this number becomes of age annually.

IRISH CLUB RAIDED

Forty Arrested on Charge of Drilling.

DUBLIN, June 13.—The police raided a workmen's club in York street to-night and arrested forty of the hundred persons assembled. A large and threatening crowd in the street during the raid was dispersed by the police, who used their clubs.

The charge against those arrested is understood to be that of drilling. Those in the club who were not arrested denied there was any drilling, declaring that dancing chiefly supported the club.

Alderman Kelly, the Sinn Fein representative at the anti-conscription conference, and other Sinn Feiners are members of the club.

Premier Reported Out.
LONDON, June 13.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam reports that Dr. von Seydler, the Austrian Premier, tendered his resignation to Emperor Charles on Wednesday. The despatch adds that the Emperor has not yet accepted it.

German Attempt to Reach Compiegne From North Apparently Defeated.

HURLED ACROSS MATZ Heroic Stand of French on Mery Plateau Stops All Efforts There.

ENVELOPING MOVE TRIED Enemy Uses Five Divisions on Four Mile Front North of Villers Cotterets.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved.
LONDON, June 13.—The momentum of Gen. von Hutler's advance, which received its first serious check on Tuesday when the French made a brilliant counter attack between Couelles and Mery, a little southeast of Montdidier, following it up yesterday with further successes in the same region, has practically ceased, according to despatches received from the front to-day.

The German official report last night admitted that it is slowing up by asserting the repulse of French assaults and counter attacks, but mentioning no ground gained by their own attacks. The German's one gain was made possible by the French withdrawal, unmoistened, from the apex of the salient just south of Noyon to the new line from the left bank of the Oise below Ribecourt to south of Nempel and thence to Fontenoy on the Aisne.

Admits Loss of Guns.
The German report to-day asserts that the number of pieces taken since the drive began on Sunday has risen to 15,000 and the number of guns to 150. It is noteworthy that for the first time in a long period the German statement admits the loss of some guns. In fact, ten were captured in the fighting of June 11, of which four were of large calibre.

In the centre, where the Germans had reached the River Matz between Melroq and Croix Bleard, and had crossed it, attaining a point only five miles from Compiegne, the French drove them back to the northern bank and held them there. Compiegne is in no immediate danger.

In a drive which began yesterday south of the Aisne, the Germans were able to advance after an entire day of desperate fighting, but little more than a mile, reaching the main road between Couelles and Langport at the northeast corner of the forest of Villers Cotterets. Here they have taken three small villages on this road, but French troops are strongly holding the high ground to the west, at the foot of which the road from the forest to the Aisne runs.

Enemy Losses Excessive.
In every respect today's news is the most encouraging since the offensive began on Sunday. The limited success of von Hutler's thrust, the disorganization of his forces, the repulse of the attacking divisions and the success of the French counter attacks in recovering important areas of ground temporarily lost are the most encouraging features of the present situation.

These sharply distinguished the present battle front, which began on March 21 and also to which extent the other German offensives undertaken this year. Von Hutler, in spite of his tremendous losses, has not reached Compiegne nor has he established the German line along the last twenty miles of the Aisne to which extent the other German offensives undertaken this year. Von Hutler, in spite of his tremendous losses, has not reached Compiegne nor has he established the German line along the last twenty miles of the Aisne to which extent the other German offensives undertaken this year.

Object of Present Thrust.
It was in the hope of flanking this position that the thrust now held up on the Fontenoy-Langport road was launched. It also was intended to enable the German forces which have been fighting since June 2 to force a way through Villers Cotterets forest to that position from the north. Up to the present time the Germans have been no more successful than they were to the southward, or still further to the south, between Chateau Thierry and Chexy, where the American troops again smashed a heavy attack directed against their lines between Woehresches and Belleau Wood.

The military expert of the *Evening Standard* says: "Since the new offensive began on June 9 the Germans have used no less than twenty divisions, between 200,000 and 250,000 men. Identified among these are men from Prince Rupprecht's army. It must not be assumed, however, that any large part of Rupprecht's divisions have been drawn upon. There is every reason to believe that the main reserves under his command are still intact.

Six Miles in Five Days.
The enemy's progress after five days of heavy fighting has been a matter of only six miles, while the cost to him has been terrific. His losses have been far heavier during the last few days than in any previous engagements on the Aisne.

It is considerable doubt exists regarding the real objective of the enemy. There are two alternatives which are worthy of consideration. He may continue his attacks in the direction of Paris or he may attack with the hope of dividing the Allies. It is considered quite possible that either of the efforts which he

Continued on Second Page.