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GALES WITH RAIN

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MIGHTY NAVAL BATTLE MAY OCCUR IN SHORT TIME; FRENCH TROOPS DEAL THE GERMANS HEAVY BLOW; GERMAN ARMY NEARING THE GATES OF COMPIEGNE

ENTIRE GERMAN FLEET IS LIKELY TO GIVE BATTLE IN SHORT TIME

Official Dispatch From Switzerland To Washington States That German Naval Power Planning To Support Land Offensive By a Battle With British and American Grand Fleets.

The Report Confirms Statement Recently Made By United States Admiral Albert Gleaves—Allied Fleet Ready and Confident.

Washington, June 11.—Further evidence that Germany, in its efforts to end the war this summer, is planning to support its land offensive by sending its high sea forces against the combined British and American grand fleet, is given in an official despatch today from Switzerland.

"A telegram of an official nature," says the despatch, "is being broadcast in Germany, which says that the German admiralty is considering a big naval offensive. Orders are supposed to have been given to keep the whole fleet in readiness and a certain number of naval officers of high rank have been recalled from Switzerland and other neutral countries where they have been spending their leaves.

The Kieler Zeitung speaks of extraordinary activity in the ports and the Hamburger Post publishes an interview with Von Tirpitz, who was asked if Germany was in a position to measure herself with the British fleet. The admiral naturally replied in the affirmative, saying that after their land forces have pushed the French and English back on the other sides of Paris it will be the turn of the Kaiser's boats to drive the British off the high seas.

is Possibility.

Both in Washington and in the Allied capitals, a German sea offensive on a grand scale long has been regarded as a possibility and the appearance of the Teutonic fleet in the North Sea at any time would be not unexpected. Rear Admiral Gleaves said in a public address not long ago that word had come to the British fleet that the Germans at last were ready for the supreme test. If the battle does come, American naval forces will play their part. American dreadnaughts under Rear Ad-

miral Hush Rodman, joined the British fleet some time ago and Admiral Gleaves in his recent address said that when Admiral Beatty, commanding the British grand forces, heard that the Germans were coming, he assigned the American ships a prominent place in the line. American naval officers are no less anxious for a finish fight with the enemy than are the British. In all Allied quarters there is supreme confidence of the outcome. Once the two fleets come together, officials are certain that the Germans will be decisively defeated.

FRENCH STRIKE A HEAVY BLOW

On Front of About Seven and Half Miles Between Rubecourt and St. Maur They Recapture Belleloy, Genlis Wood and Heights Between Courcelle and Mortemer — Americans Brilliantly Capture Belleau Wood.

Paris, June 11.—The French have struck the Germans a hard blow along a front of about seven and a half miles between Rubecourt and St. Maur, recapturing Belleloy, Genlis Wood and the heights between Courcelles and Mortemer.

The official announcement by the war office tonight says the Germans suffered heavy losses and left more than a thousand prisoners and some guns in the hands of the French.

Several violent enemy attacks on Chevain Court were repulsed, but the Germans gained a footing in Macheumont and Bethancourt, which places are being bitterly disputed.

Text of Statement.

The text of the official statement follows:

"The battle continued today from Montdidier to the Oise.

"On the left our troops supported by tanks, counter-attacked this afternoon along a front of twelve kilometers, between Rubecourt and St. Maur, and despite desperate resistance on the part of the enemy, reached the southern approaches of Lo-

Pretey, captured the heights between Courcelles and Mortemer and carried our lines more than two kilometers to the east of Mery.

"We have also retaken Belleloy and Genlis Wood and reached the southern outskirts of St. Maur.

Heavy Hun Losses.

"The enemy, who suffered heavy losses, left more than a thousand prisoners and several guns in our hands.

"In the centre, the Germans, who had succeeded in pushing forward to the south of Lese Form and Anethuill, were driven back beyond these two points by our troops acting with concert with the adjoining units.

"On the right the enemy increased his pressure, seeking to gain the Matz Valley. Several violent attacks launched against Chevain Court were repulsed.

"The enemy succeeded in gaining a foothold in Macheumont and Bethancourt which were bitterly disputed.

"South of the Ourcq River the Am-

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ENEMY ADVANCES DOWN VALLEY OF THE MATZ RIVER

Greater Part of Lassigny Heights Fall Into Hands of the Germans.

MUCH DEPENDS ON
ENEMY'S LOSSES

His Object Is To Establish
Straight Line From Ourcq
To Montdidier.

(By Hilarie Belloc)

Special Cable to N. Y. Tribune and St. John Standard.

London, June 11.—News that the enemy has advanced down the Matz valley to a point two kilometers south of Rebasons which was the point marked for the limit of his advance at nightfall yesterday means he has turned past the wooded Lassigny hills which formed the principal natural obstacles holding him in his advance to the Oise. His object is quite clearly to establish a straight line from Montdidier to Ourcq so as to compel the French to withdraw south of the big forests of Villers-Cotterets which cannot be forced by a direct attack.

The fact that the enemy debouched yesterday from the woods of Thiescourt means his advance along the Matz and consequent turning of Lassigny hills put the great part of these heights in his hand. The whole situation depends, however, upon his comparative losses of which, as yet there is no reliable information.

100,000 Men.

What we do know is that the enemy is attacking along a continuous front with from 10 to 13 divisions, which is so far as infantry alone is concerned, about 100,000 men. He is replacing his divisions at the rate of five or six a day. Therefore by Monday night he had engaged more than twenty divisions at least. He could not possibly have lost half of that strength. A third would be a very high estimate and a fourth a more reasonable one. Therefore though we know that the rate of his losses is exceedingly high we must remember that he has been working with a smaller number of his total army than on previous occasions. He has ample material for many more days of similar sacrifices.

AMHERST MAN RUNS
DOWN MONCTON BOY

Moncton, June 11.—Ed. Gaudet of Amherst was arrested here this evening as the result of running down a boy on a bicycle by his auto. Gaudet was passing through the Main street subway on the wrong side of the street when the collision occurred. The boy had a narrow escape from being killed. The bicycle was smashed to pieces and the lad was cut about the head, but his injuries are not believed to be serious.

After his arrest Gaudet utters a deposit for his appearance tomorrow in court.

Hon. Dr. Reid, minister of railways, accompanied by general manager Hayes and other C. G. R. officials left today for points east on an inspection trip.

IRISH RECRUITING

London, June 11.—The Dublin correspondent of the Daily Express proposes to be able to give the details of a plan for conducting a voluntary recruiting campaign in Ireland, which he understands has as one of its great features the bringing of American troops to Ireland to march through the towns and villages. These troops, he adds, will bring their priests with them.

THE GERMANS STILL PAYING HEAVY PRICE

They Continue To Make Progress Eastward of the Oise River.

WILL FACE HEAVIER
FIRE IN LOWLANDS

Another Peace Offering By Austria and Germany in the Air.

The third day of the German offensive on the front between Montdidier and Noyon, saw the Germans still making progress from the centre of the line eastward of the Oise river, but being held back in their attempts to bring their position to the southeast of Montdidier in alignment. Everywhere they were continuing to pay an exorbitant price for the gains they made without their progress being slow in the region of the Oise, the enemy, if he purposes to try to fight his way along the west bank of the stream, soon must emerge upon the low lands bordering on the waterway where the troops of General Foch are said to be in strong array—both in man and gun—waiting to dispute the road to Paris.

300,000 Germans.

Although nearly 300,000 men are being employed by the Germans in their efforts to open way to the French capital, the progress is slow when compared to the progress on other days. Numerous divisions of the attacking troops have been cut to pieces west of Noyon, according to the French. The Germans are still in the process of withdrawing from the battle in order to fill the gaps with fresh men. Not an inch of ground has been given up without the exacting by the French of a terrible toll in men killed and wounded. Nowhere has the defending line been pierced. The apex of the salient by the Germans is still in the centre south of the village of Marquolles. To the west of this point the Germans at one time almost reached the Aronde River, but were driven back for some distance by the French in heavy counter-attacks. The French are counter-attacking south-west of Noyon, according to the German official communication, which were repulsed with heavy losses.

10,000 Prisoners.

The German war office claims the capture of 10,000 additional prisoners which with the number of captives reported Monday would bring the total to 18,000 in the present fighting. Since the offensive began along the Solsons-Rheims sector, May 27th, it is asserted by the German official communication that the army group of the German Crown Prince has taken about 75,000 allied troops captive. Comparative quiet still prevails on the front between Solsons and Rheims, although the Germans announce that northwest of Chateau Thierry, where the American marines, fighting (Continued on page 2)

GOOD WILL COME OUT OF THE WAR

Charlottesville, Va., June 11.—Speaking here today at commencement exercises of the University of Virginia, Secretary of the Navy Daniels declared that good will come out of the world war in that it would teach the lesson that "the rule of force must be resisted; and it will be resisted successfully at every cost and at the supreme cost."

"We shall pay heavy toll before victory comes," he said, "but all is not staked on a single battle. The Prussian power may bend us here or break us there, but they fight against the ideals of freedom and justice. These enforced by the willingness to sacrifice by twenty-one nations, are stronger than all the batteries of Krupp, all the aircraft of Hindenburg and more invincible than all the undersea assassins of Von Tirpitz."

ENTENTE LEADERS CONFIDENT OF CHECKING HUN HORDES

FODDER FOR FRENCH GUNS IS PLENTIFUL

Sanguinary Battle Between Montdidier and Noyon Continues.

GERMANS CHARGE IN
FACE OF ARTILLERY

Enemy Dead Piled Thickly
and Charging Soldiers Rush
Over It.

Special cable to New York Tribune and St. John Standard.

By Wilbur Forrest

With the French armies, June 11—A battle wherein men fight like rabid animals, continues with unrelenting tenacity between Montdidier and Noyon. The enemy redoubled its terrific pressure, mainly in the center of the battle front, in many places literally charging over a thick carpet of his own dead. Battalion after battalion, regiment after regiment, threw their bodies against showers of high explosives and of bullets in a fanatical effort to break through the French line toward what the German army commanders believe will be victory. The death struggle at Verdun is bloody history, and so will this struggle be when the sober after war records tell the story.

Fearful Slaughter

Slaughter, hordes of dead, shambles, are words that can be used, though weakly, to describe the German losses today. Troops that attack are always subject to the heaviest losses, and here the enemy advanced so slowly that the French artillery was able to withdraw leisurely, when necessary and replace batteries in positions and to prepare for the most accurate fire. Machine gunners were able to pick the most advantageous position for murderous execution of the advancing hordes. The line has bent and fluctuated as the struggle progressed. Hills and villages were taken and retaken time and again. French troops in the immediate reserve have executed brilliant counter-attacks with success in many places. Prisoners are coming in, although the fierceness of the fighting is such that the number of captured Germans is small. In many places the ground taken by the French was found strewn with double layers of German dead.

Repulsed 14 Attacks

The hill of Plamont, two kilometers southeast of Lassigny, proved a veritable slaughter house for the enemy. Dismounted French cavalry, fighting with a valor seldom seen, even in this the greatest of all wars, from the summit of this round hill, repulsed four counter-attacks before the hill was almost encircled, and the French were barely able to force their way through to their own lines. These heroes can testify that the northern slope of the hill completely changed in color. It is German gray green. All day long waves of gray green soldiers charged shoulder to shoulder up the slope, melting away before the machine guns and cannon fire.

In at least half of these attacks the German soldiers crunched human bodies underfoot, only to fall and make the pile higher. It was only lack of ammunition that caused the gallant cavalry men to give up the position.

DESERTER FOUND DEAD

Quebec, June 11.—John McCormick, supposedly a deserter from a corps of engineers here, died today in a cell at the central police station. In his pocket was found a half empty bottle of bay rum.

Ludendorff's Armies Drawing Nearer To Compiègne, Forty Miles From Paris, Withdrawal of Foch's Forces Forming Awkward Salient South of Noyon—Third Day of Battle Finds Situation Anxious One.

Von Hutier Paying Enormous Price in Blood For His Advances in What May Be Final and Decisive Battle of the War — French Fight With Great Stubbornness and Bravery.

Special Cable to New York Tribune and St. John Standard.

(By Arthur S. Draper)

London, June 11.—Ludendorff is drawing dangerously near to Compiègne, forty miles from Paris, while the withdrawal of Foch to the south of Ribecourt has formed an awkward salient south of Noyon. The third day of the battle for Compiègne finds fortune favoring the enemy and the situation is an extremely anxious one. Von Hutier is paying a big price, and the French defenders are fighting with great stubbornness and bravery, but the enemy is advancing steadily if not rapidly.

The German guns are only five miles north of Compiègne. At one time the enemy reached the Aronde river, nine miles south of the original battle line, but a gallant French reaction drove them back.

The seriousness of the latest news lies in the advance of the German left along the Oise river, which now forms a four-mile leg of an equilateral triangle with its apex south of Dotmod. The whole wooded area between the Oise and the Aisne has become a decidedly embarrassing salient and it is natural to anticipate a considerable French withdrawal unless a counter attack restores the original positions north of Ribecourt.

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Russian Appeal to U.S. To Send Armed Force

Constitutional Democrats Want Assistance To Repel the Teutonic Invaders — United States Not Inclined To Send Men Unless It Is General Russian Desire.

Washington, June 11.—An appeal to the United States and the Allies to send an expeditionary force to Russia to repel the German invaders forwarded by the central committee of the cadet party in Russia was transmitted to the state department today by the Russian embassy. It is asked that the expedition, if sent, be put under international control to guarantee the rights of Russia.

The cadet party, as it is popularly called, is composed of the constitutional democrats who were first in power after the overthrow of the Romanoff dynasty. It was removed from power by the Bolsheviks.

The attitude towards the Allied desire for joint action from the east, although it is understood by the government that it would be inopportune to attempt to check the Germans in Russia unless it is shown the Russian people wish it and that the move would not be misunderstood.

The message of the constitutional democrats declares the situation in which Russia has been placed by the terms of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, only can be ameliorated by the active aid of the Allies. The advance of the German armies, it is declared, otherwise cannot be halted.

FRENCH BLUE DEVILS
MAY BE SEEN HERE

Ottawa, June 11.—There is every likelihood that eastern Canadian cities at any rate, will have an opportunity to see the famous blue devils of France now in the United States. The men, about 150 in number, were sent over by the French government. Every man of them distinguished himself in fighting or represents a French unit which has made itself famous.

An invitation to visit Canada as guests of the military service branch of the department of justice has been ex-

THE IMPERIAL WAR
CABINET SESSION

London, June 11. (via Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—It is understood that at today's meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet Premier Lloyd George explained at great length the whole war situation.

The chief subject for tomorrow's meeting of the Imperial Conference will be the arrangement of the agenda.

tended to the men. It is hoped to have the men arrive about June 20.