

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair;
Fresh northwest winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 79; lowest, 65.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

AMERICANS AND FRENCH CONTINUE TO DRIVE ENEMY BACK; U-BOAT SINKS NORWEGIAN SHIP, SEVENTEENTH RAID VICTIM; NINE INDICTED HERE IN SUNN FEIN BOMB AND TREASON PLOT

O'LEARY FLED FEARING NOOSE FOR TREASON

Grand Jury Traces Irish
Leader's Activities to
German Agents.
BOMB PLOTS CHARGED

J. T. Ryan, Buffalo Attorney,
Included With Alleged
German Spies.

Jeremiah A. O'Leary fled from justice in fear of the hangman's noose. He was indicted yesterday, charged with conspiring to commit espionage and conspiracy to commit treason. The penalty upon conviction is death. For an American who harbors him the penalty is \$1,000 fine or imprisonment for six months or both.

The Federal Grand Jury which has been investigating German and Sinn Fein plots ever since Charles De Woody of the New York Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice struck a trail in April that led him men straight to the most dangerous of all German agents in this spy-infested country, handed up indictments yesterday against nine defendants in the Sinn Fein plot.

Hand in the Federal district court. The persons named in the indictments were: Jeremiah A. O'Leary, 37, lawyer, Sinn Fein leader and anti-British firebrand. Born in this country of parents born here. His father is Daniel O'Leary, former State Senator. He has a wife and four children, with a home in Junet Terrace, Washington Heights. He is a fugitive from justice.

Two Named as Spies.
Baroness Marie de Kretschman, alias Marie de Victoria, alleged agent of the German Government in the person of Baroness de Kretschman and lieutenant commander in the German navy; alleged spy and paymaster of spies, employer of bomb plotters and director of secret methods of communication with Germany.

John T. Ryan, 45, a lawyer of Buffalo, N. Y., associate of O'Leary and a Sinn Fein leader. Distinguished looking professional man. He is a fugitive from justice.

Willard J. Robinson, 30, stenographer, chauffeur and mechanic. Associate of O'Leary and supposed driver of the German automobile. He is a fugitive from justice.

Albert Paul Fricke, naturalized citizen of the United States. Former manager of Richter & Co. of Broad street, a German concern now in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian. He is accused of being the paymaster of the combination of German spies and Sinn Feiners.

Two Indicted Men Dead.
Emil Kipper, naturalized American of advanced years. Lived in Riverside Drive. Accused generally throughout the indictment.

Two of the defendants named in the indictment are dead. They were Hugo Schweizer, chemist, who tried to cripple American munition-making by forming the carbolic acid output and who died December 22, 1917, and Rudolph Binder, a partner in A. Behrens & Co. of 95 Broad street, exporters, who died in 1917.

Two indictments were filed against each defendant. One charged conspiracy to commit espionage, the other conspiracy to commit treason. The espionage charge is based on the act passed June 16, 1917, and provides death or five years imprisonment as the penalty. The treason charge is based on a provision of the criminal code and involves a penalty of two years imprisonment and \$10,000 fine. The espionage act is a wartime law, framed to enable the Government to deal quickly with spies.

History of the Intrigue.
A summary of events in chronological order will aid to an understanding of a plot the extent of which is suggested by the revelations of intrigue and crime that Government officials have permitted to become public. The summary follows:

December, 1916: Lieutenant-Commander Wessels at Karl Rodiger, with passport of Switzerland, arrives in United States.
January, 1917: Baroness von Kretschman, posing as a citizen of Chile through a marriage entered into in Hamburg before she left, arrives in United States and takes a suite at Waldorf-Astoria.
April 6, 1917: The United States enters the war.
April 12: Jeremiah O'Leary meets Baroness von Kretschman at Hotel Nassau.
May 15: O'Leary takes Robinson to meet the Baroness.
July and August issues of Bull, O'Leary's magazine, are filled with attacks on the Government which lead to the indictment of O'Leary on a charge of inciting rebellion.
July 20: O'Leary and Ryan take the

200 Soissons Churches Wrecked and Pillaged

PARIS, June 7.—The Bishop of Soissons, who is now in Paris, described to-day the havoc wrought in the diocese of Soissons during the recent offensive of the Germans. He said 100 churches had been razed by the Germans and that at least 100 others had been pillaged and partly demolished. The famous cathedral in Soissons suffered severely.

The Bishop added that the Germans knew neither faith nor law, they knew nothing but war and pillage. The Germans, he said, were stripping and carrying away everything methodically.

The Bishop also asserted that women, children and old men had been brutally murdered by German aviators, who flew over and fired with their machine guns upon long lines of refugees on country roads.

PLOT IN AERO PLANT IS SEEN

Senators Said to Have Found
Evidence at Huge Curtiss
Factory.
MANY TEUTONS WORKING

Precious Spruce Used for Bombs—Alterations in Plans
Delay Production.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The subcommittee of the Senate Military Committee now visiting aircraft plants has discovered conditions of a disturbing character at one leading aircraft plant, that of the Curtiss Manufacturing Company, Buffalo.

So grave were the disclosures considered that a meeting was immediately held in Buffalo. A minority of the committee at that time urged immediate publication of the disclosures, but more conservative counsel prevailed, and the ultimate course of the committee is yet to be determined, the subcommittee desiring to lay bare the disclosures to the full committee and to Special Investigator Hughes.

What the Committee Found.
Some of the things the committee is understood to have found at the Curtiss plant are:

1. That following the placing of large orders alterations were ordered in such rapid succession as completely to demoralize industrial conditions at the plant.

2. That when these alterations were made the material used under previous plans was scrapped, without the slightest regard even for its value as fuel, and that upon some of these orders the spruce for which the whole country has been required went to make night bombers.

3. That on the roster of this plant the prevalence of German names, including some of the most trusted exponents of the industry, was such as to justify the committee in the belief that the margin of safety had been passed.

4. That subsequent to a visit made to Washington by one of the highest officials of the corporation who alleged that he came to Washington for instructions, the instructions to make changes not only in the fundamentals of design, but in the smallest details, increased rather than diminished, regarding more than ever the effort to turn out aeroplanes.

While this was going on at the Curtiss plant to great an extent as to arouse comment and suspicion even of laborers in the plant, matters were running smoothly in the plant of the Curtiss Company's only rival, the Wright-Dayton Company at Dayton, Ohio, and quantity production was being reached even in combat planes of which the Curtiss company has yet to produce a single one, although it has built a considerable number of hydroplanes.

Committeemen Are Roused.
This, in the minds of the subcommittee, suggested that there might exist a reason other than one of mechanics or engineering for the demoralization of the Curtiss plant.

U. S. REFUSES TO FREE RINTELEN; SPURNS THREAT

Kaiser's Suggestion of Reprisal
Evokes Sharp Reply From America.
WHIP HAND HELD HERE

Germany Warned of Retaliation
on Subjects in This
Country.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Threats of the German Government to resort to reprisals and the refusal of the United States Government to be influenced by these threats are set forth in an exchange of notes between the two Governments to-day. Hans Suiter, the Swiss Minister, acted as intermediary.

Germany threatens to take action against American citizens under German control unless the United States releases Capt.-Lieut. Franz Rintel, master plotter and spy, from his prison sentence which he is serving at Atlanta.

The German Government suggests that Rintel be exchanged for Siegfried Paul London, an alleged American citizen arrested in Warsaw on espionage charges and sentenced to ten years penal servitude in Germany.

A statement issued by the War Department to-night shows that there are 133 American soldiers in German prison camps and 218 American civilians, including merchant sailors, interned in Germany. The statement also shows that there are more than 5,000 Germans interned in the United States, of whom approximately 1,810 are prisoners of war.

Text of German Note.
Following is the note of the German Government presented to the State Department by the Swiss Minister on April 20, 1918:

"On December 20, 1917, the merchant and interpreter Siegfried Paul London, a German citizen, was taken to a detention camp at Warsaw for treason as a spy. The Governor-General of Warsaw exercising judicial clemency, on January 9, 1918, commuted this sentence to ten years penal servitude. According to facts reported to me by the German Legation in London obtained citizenship in the year 1917. He is married to an American citizen, Mary Leonard.

"London was found guilty because for the period from the beginning of the war until about May, 1915, he served the enemy as a spy. He was arrested on this account in early August, 27, 1915. He succeeded, however, in escaping, but was recaptured on September 24, 1917. For this reason the chief proceedings against him took place only recently.

"Up to the present time the efforts of the German Government to effect an improvement in the situation of Capt.-Lieut. Rintel, who passed into the hands of the American authorities by reason of acts of the British Government contrary to international law, have been unsuccessful. The attempt to bring to a halt the criminal proceedings against him in America and to secure his release has likewise been without result.

Reprisal Contemplated.
"In order to lend greater emphasis to the protests which have been lodged with the American Government the German Government contemplates some appropriate measures of reprisal. It would, however, prefer to avoid the contingency that persons be taken and made to suffer because the Government of the United States was apparently not sufficiently cognizant of its international obligations towards a German subject.

"Before making a definite decision the German Government believes it should propose to the Government of the United States that Capt.-Lieut. Rintel be set at liberty by exchange for the American citizen Siegfried Paul London, who was commuted to ten years imprisonment and whose sentence was later commuted to ten years penal servitude, and that Capt.-Lieut. Rintel be permitted forthwith to return to Germany.

"Should the Government of the United States agree to this proposal the German Government would take steps that London would be released.

"Germania's Opinion.
The newspaper Germania, which admittedly voices the view of Chancellor von Hertling, agrees that Germany's terms should be stated, but only in full agreement with the Reichstag. As the Government would have to accept the terms dictated by the military party it is difficult to understand the declaration made by the Germania that 'our enemies know they will always find us full of good will and ready to offer any honorable peace.' Germania, however, considers the Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest peace treaties honorable.

LLOYD GEORGE PINS FAITH TO ARMY FROM AMERICA

Superb Valor and Trained Skill of U. S. Troops Most
Encouraging, Says Premier—Declares Fate of
World Hangs on Triumph of Cause.

LONDON, June 7.—Premier David Lloyd George, in replying to a toast to the success of the Entente allied armies at the dinner of the Printers' Society of London to-night, said that Britishers had made unsurpassed sacrifices for a great purpose and a high ideal.

One of the most encouraging things, the Premier continued, was the "superb valor and the trained skill with which the British have taken their part in the struggle and defeated the foe. It is a most encouraging thing because there has been a great flow of those troops and we were depending on them."

If for any cause the Allies fail to succeed it will be a sorry world to live in, Mr. Lloyd George said.

"It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the significance of the issues with which we are confronted to-day," he added. "The fate of the world, the destinies of men and the lives of generations would be fashioned by the failure or the triumph of our cause."

Passing Through Anxious Days.
"If the Prussians should succeed to-day they would fling back civilization into the dark dungeons of the past. We are paying a big price, a real price, for victory, but the sum total of human wretchedness which has been paid will not equal in value that which we are defending. We are passing through anxious days and the crisis is not yet past, but with stout hearts we shall win through and then we will have the interest of the human race, it must be stamped out. You cannot allow it to come again to darken the lives of millions and desolate millions of homes."

In his reference to the Americans the Premier said:

"I have just returned from France, where I met a French statesman who said:

"We have faced a great crisis. We have heard Ludendorff's threat of hammer blows. Hammer blows would crush poor metal, but they harden and consolidate good metal. There is good metal in British hearts and it has stood the test of centuries. It will stand this, so will that gallant people across the channel who are fighting for the honor of their native land."

"I never saw a sign of wavering in any French face. They are full of courage and determination, and it is a united France more than ever."

"Only and resolution are two qualities which we have sunk our political differences. We have bigger things to think about. These controversies will come again, but for the moment we have one purpose."

"Let us be one people, one in aim, one in courage and the resolve never to give in. Let Britain stand like a great breaker against this torrent and, God willing, we will break its force."

French Are Unwavering.
In conclusion Premier Lloyd George said:

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VINLAND GOES TO BOTTOM OFF VIRGINIA CAPES

Navy Warns of Continuing
Menace in U. S. Waters
Until War Ends.

FRENCH SHIP FIGHTS FOE
Submarine Commanders May
Be Seeking Information
to Take Home.

A seventeenth ship was added to the score of the undersea raiders yesterday when it was announced by the navy that the Vinland, a Norwegian cargo steamship, was sunk sixty-five miles off the Virginia Capes on Wednesday. She was a small vessel of only 1,148 tons gross register. She was unarmed. Her crew was landed at Cape May by a United States destroyer out on a trial trip. She was owned by Irgens & Co. of Bergen, Norway.

The scene of her destruction upped the theory, erected by some mariners on Wednesday when the U-boats first became active in the region of the Virginia Capes, that they were on their way to southern waters and probably shaping a course for a secret base at some point on the coast of Mexico.

A number of machine guns were added to the American booty. The German prisoners taken by the Americans, many of whom were mere boys, had only been in the line for two days. Some of them wore the white bands of the Prussian Guard.

"Each Man Get a German."
Private Carl B. Mills of Visalia, Cal., was in the first wave of Americans to advance in the Veuilly Wood to smoke out the Germans remaining there. He was the object of the curiosity of a crowd of the soldiers who had been fighting for a year and a half, for the most part in Russia. He carried a picture of his sweetheart on heavy cardboard, which he said had saved his life from an American bullet.

Thought Troops Were British.
The youth added that in Germany there was talk of millions of American soldiers, but that nobody believed it. He did not know that it was the Americans opposed to the Germans. He thought the troops were British as they were English style helmets. He added that the German soldiers no longer hoped to reach Paris. All of them were of the opinion that they would have to be made prisoners.

The importance of the operations of the Americans on the Marine sector may be realized when it is recalled that only the day before the Americans entered the line the Germans advanced about seven miles. The Americans are now holding the Paris road near Le Fiolet for a number of kilometers.

Graphic stories of last night's fighting were related by wounded Americans to-day. They said that at Point I the Germans crouched behind bunkers and opened fire when the Americans were within ten feet of them. One man who participated in an encounter of this kind said:

"Some of us had not slept for four nights, but we were not tired. We took a second lease of life and sprang at the Germans and smothered them. I never saw so many machine guns. Our men did not think of themselves. They only thought of getting Fritz."

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ENEMY LOSS ENORMOUS IN LAST WEEK OF DRIVE

PARIS, June 7.—The allied press has been almost silent concerning the German losses in the new battle of the Marne. The correspondent of THE SUN learns from the highest source that while the German losses were comparatively small at the beginning of the battle between Soissons and Rheims, the casualties inflicted upon the invaders last week were enormous.

It is not exaggerating to say that the Germans lost half as many men in the battle of the Marne as they lost in the equal period of fighting in the terrific battles in Picardy between March 21 and 29. With the participation of the Americans in the fighting of the last few days the German losses have undergone another increase.

On the other hand, the French, British and Americans for the second time have been able to report a series of actions in which the Allies had decidedly the advantage. Not only have the French and American thrown back attacks at a number of points along almost the whole front from Soissons to the Marne but they have advanced their lines, improved their positions and recaptured villages north of the Oise, on both sides of the Aisne and to the south and around Veuilly-la-Poterie, where the Germans were nearest to Paris. There they have been pushed back to the northwest of Chateau Thierry.

Strategical Points Retaken.
In a series of brilliant operations to-day French and American troops captured the villages of Veuilly-la-Poterie and Bouresches, ten and four miles respectively northwest of Chateau Thierry, both points of great strategical value which have been fought over most bitterly on several days. Last night the French captured the village of Le Port, west of Fontenoy and north of the Aisne, and also the village of Vinly, north of the Oignon River. They also regained Hill 204, a position of great importance. The Americans captured Torcy, on the eastern side of the railroad, the British again entered Bligny, nine miles below Rheims.

The German night official statement is now down to four words, "The situation is unchanged," which means that all the gains of the day were made by the Allies. The earlier Berlin statement reports only the capture of some minor trenches northeast of Sarcy, on the Ardre River, and 300 prisoners.

Local Fighting in Picardy.
In the north, on the British sector near the Kromme, French troops attacked the Germans near Loree and improved their line there last night, taking a few prisoners. Berlin reports this section as a German gain, with the capture of two officers and fifty men.

Statements in the German newspapers that the offensive is to be resumed very soon and reports from correspondents at the front that between the Aisne and the Marne the Germans are not digging themselves in on an extensive scale, according to their usual method in newly acquired territory, seem to suggest that the drive for Paris will be resumed soon.

The check to the capture of Paris has been definite and the immediate danger has been removed but there still remains cause for anxiety. Estimates of the strength of Gen. Ludendorff's force vary; some critics believe he has employed more than 20 divisions in the operation just ended and reports have been given that few of these reserves have been identified as belonging to groups in armies to the east of the Crown Prince's command.

Foeb Impresses the British.
The magnificent fighting of the French troops and the splendid generalship shown by the French high command inspire confidence that the offensive, when it is resumed, will be successfully met. British officers just back from France are tremendously impressed by the calmness and cheerfulness of Gen. Foeb, which act like a moral tonic to every one with whom he comes in contact. It is recognized by the British, French and Americans alike that the supreme commander of the Allies has qualities which appear at these times under circumstances seemingly rare at their worst.

One handicap imposed upon Gen. Foeb by the recent fighting is the increased length of front that the troops of the Allies must defend, while the decreased area for manoeuvres caused by the German advance leaves only comparatively small margin for recovery movements without involving the most important points in the defence of Paris, Amiens or the Channel ports.

Confidence in the ability of the Allies to hold the line where they are now standing is greatly increased not only by the numbers of Americans who are arriving on the front but also in the knowledge that they have recently given of their fighting worth.

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SOUTH OF THE OURCO
Americans and French Fight
Shoulder to Shoulder.

By the Associated Press.
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 7.—The sharpest fighting continues around the sector of Veuilly-la-Poterie, Bouresches and Bouresches, where the Americans and French have

Bouresches Captured by Marines and Poilus Regain Veuilly-la-Poterie.

BOTH STILL HARD AT IT
Many Strategical Points
Taken in Day of Desperate,
Close Fighting.

U. S. ON THE OFFENSIVE
Enemy Attacked as They Prepare
for Onslaught and Their
Formations Shattered.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
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LONDON, June 7.—For four days the Germans have been unable to claim any material fighting success or any substantial gain of ground between the Aisne and the Marne.

On the other hand, the French, British and Americans for the second time have been able to report a series of actions in which the Allies had decidedly the advantage. Not only have the French and American thrown back attacks at a number of points along almost the whole front from Soissons to the Marne but they have advanced their lines, improved their positions and recaptured villages north of the Oise, on both sides of the Aisne and to the south and around Veuilly-la-Poterie, where the Germans were nearest to Paris. There they have been pushed back to the northwest of Chateau Thierry.

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AMERICANS GAIN 21-2 MILES MORE

Forces Northwest of Chateau
Thierry Advance on Six
Mile Front.

GERMAN DEAD PILED HIGH
Enemy Amazed at Daring of
Marines and Many Are Glad
to Surrender.

By the Associated Press.
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 7.—As the result of the two attacks by the Americans against the enemy northwest of Chateau Thierry 300 prisoners were captured and the Americans captured a front of about six miles to a depth of nearly two and a half miles.

While the losses of the Americans necessarily have been heavy, owing to the nature of the fighting, the German dead is piled three deep in places.

A number of machine guns were added to the American booty. The German prisoners taken by the Americans, many of whom were mere boys, had only been in the line for two days. Some of them wore the white bands of the Prussian Guard.

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