WEATHER FORECAST.
Cloudy to-day; to-morrow cloudy and warmer; moderate southeast winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 58; lowest, 50.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 273. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1918.—Copyright, 1918, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DRIVE ON THE AISNE APPEARS TO BE CHECKED; FOCH'S RESERVES NOW JOIN IN THE BATTLE; "FIGHTING TOWARD MARNE," SAYS GERMANY

GERMAN VICE PLOT AIMED AT ASQUITHS

Captain Bares Threats Based on Work of Teuton Agents.

WITNESSES SAW VOLUME

Publisher Defending Libel Suit Tells of Political Pressure.

LONDON, May 30.—Noel Pemberton-Billing, member of Parliament for East Hertfordshire and publisher of the newspaper *Vigilante*, opening his defence in his trial in the Bow street police court to-day on the charge of libelling Maude Allan, dancer, and J. T. Grein, manager of the Independent Theatre, called Mrs. Villiers Stewart to prove the existence of a book which Pemberton-Billing alleged had been prepared by German secret agents, containing the names of 47,000 British persons said to be addicted to vice and held in bondage to Germany through fear of exposure.

Mrs. Stewart, under examination by Mr. Pemberton-Billing, said the book which she had seen but which was not produced, contained the names of ex-Premier Asquith and Mrs. Asquith, Viscount Haldane, former Secretary of War, and Justice Darling, who is trying the case against the member of Parliament.

Names in Vice Book.

Another witness, Capt. Harold Spencer, said the book was shown him by Prince William of Wied in Albania. He said he did not remember seeing Mr. Asquith's name in it, but he asserted that the names of Mrs. Asquith and Viscount Haldane were there.

Capt. Spencer and Mrs. Stewart both said they had been threatened, the former after he had communicated the fact to the authorities, and Mr. Pemberton-Billing asked the Judge for protection for himself and his witnesses. The Judge referred him to the Chief Commissioner of Police.

Capt. Spencer, before giving the names of Mrs. Asquith and Viscount Haldane, said he would only give the names of those who had been approached and had succumbed to German temptation. He had placed the information before the Foreign Office, the War Office and the Admiralty.

"There was great political pressure brought to bear," said the witness, "and I was told that if it were published it would undermine the whole fabric of the Government. I then took it to the political machine."

Capt. Spencer declared that pressure had been brought to bear to suppress the matter in September last, when "a political crisis was on and they were trying to bring Asquith back to power."

"Cult" Back of Deal.

Mr. Pemberton-Billing explained that his object in calling evidence as to the existence of the book of names was to prove the existence of the "cult" referred to in the alleged libel and its political significance.

Continuing his testimony, Capt. Spencer, who was a member of the international gendarmerie in Albania before the war and aide de camp to Prince William of Wied and is now a member of the royal air forces, said he wrote the article which contained the alleged libel and which was based on a letter from Marie Corelli, the novelist. Last September he had heard of a camarilla in financial circles, whose object was to get Asquith back in power and make a German peace. As a precaution he informed American naval headquarters so that the plot might be frustrated.

"Admiral Mayo and his secretary came to me and got the whole statement," he said.

Asked whether he knew of operations of the camarilla between England and Germany the witness replied: "They have had messages sent between England and Germany with this intelligence."

One of the principal messengers, he learned from persons who had reported to the Intelligence Department, was a well known English society woman, Mrs. George Keppel. He had seen Mrs. Keppel come back from Holland.

VICE AS FOE'S ALLY.

Actress's Suit Reveals Base Methods of Germans.

The charge against Noel Pemberton-Billing, member of Parliament, of libelling Maude Allan, an American dancer, and J. T. Grein, manager of the Independent Theatre, which is now being tried in the Bow Street police court, arose out of the publication in Mr. Pemberton-Billing's paper, *Vigilante*, of an attack on Miss Allan such as it was unworthy of any man to make upon a woman, according to the prosecution.

The meaning of the passage complained of was that there was some connection between nameless vice and the performances at the Independent Theatre. This was made clearer by a cryptic reference suggesting that if Scotland Yard were to seize a list of the members subscribing to the Independent Theatre there was "no doubt they would

Continued on Third Page.

KAISER'S AUSTRIAN TREATY PROVIDES FOR FUTURE WARS

Text of Document Reveals That Dual Monarchy Is Made Completely Subject to Prussian Will—Armies to Be Uniform.

LONDON, May 30.—What purports to be the text of the treaty between Austria-Hungary and Germany and which was forced upon Emperor Karl during his recent conference with the Kaiser at the German main headquarters is published in the *Deutsche Volkszeitung* as follows:

(1) His High Majesty the German Kaiser and King of Prussia, on the one hand, and his High Apostolic Majesty the Kaiser of Austria and King of Hungary on the other, form a close military alliance for twenty-five years, during which both parties to the alliance pledge themselves to employ the entire strength of their peoples for military purposes. The allied nations of Germany and Austria-Hungary shall devote all their care to have their armies enter into an eventual future conflict fully prepared and at a maximum of their strength. Only thus the future war shall be of brief duration; for, had the armies of both allies been in this condition in 1914 this war would have been ended long ago.

(2) All male inhabitants capable of bearing arms shall receive proper and thorough military instruction. Special formations, moreover, shall be provided for all auxiliary service in connection with the production of arms and ammunition.

(3) Regulations for organization, instruction and employment of the allied troops shall be drawn up according to one common principle, the initiative of which shall be left principally to Germany. The formation of the troops of the various States of Germany and Austria-Hungary shall constitute one sole army without being considered strangers to each other.

(4) Armament shall be on a uniform basis to the extent that formations of one country may draw their supplies from the nearest depot in the other country wherever stationed, without having to depend, as in the past, on supplies from some distant home base.

(5) The allied troops shall be brought into contact with each other for the purpose of educating them to mutual esteem, love and appreciation. This principle shall guide the training of future officers, and an exchange of officers shall be organized between the German and Austro-Hungarian armies, so that Austro-Hungarian officers may, as occasion requires, command German troops and vice versa.

(6)) All preparations for future wars shall be made in common understanding between the General Staffs. This will require, naturally, a close collaboration between the General Staffs and Government Ministers. All preparatory economic measures connected with the eventual war shall be taken beforehand in time of peace, and the necessary departments be created.

(7) Railway lines and construction shall be directed and undertaken by both allies in common accord and on a unified plan.

The Milan correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that Austrian and German public opinion is informed of the details of the treaty, and adds:

"Germany has succeeded in completely incorporating the Austro-Hungarian army with her own and preparing herself for future wars. As the clauses of the new treaty become gradually known it is no wonder discontent and dread of the future become general in Austria. All the Socialist papers raise a warning cry, asking whether the world has not had sufficient experience of the Moloch of war and why Austria should be dragged into a perpetual alliance for a perpetual cycle of wars simply to please German war madness."

M'ADOO WARNS OF STRIKE PERIL

Kaiser Would Get U. S. if People Followed Walkout Plan, He Says.

REBUKES RAILROAD MEN

Alexandria's Shopmen's Act Over Small Wage Raise Called Unpatriotic.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—In a message to all of the railroad shop men of the country to-night Director-General of Railroads McAdoo condemns the Alexandria, Va., men who, as a protest against the small raises given them, have walked out.

Mr. McAdoo said the Government could not be coerced, and he called attention to the appointment by him of a labor board of three labor and three railroad men to adjust all inequalities in the wage raise as an organization to see that all of them got even handed justice.

He continued: "The American people have just been called upon to pay largely increased freight and passenger rates for the purpose of paying in part the increased wages amounting to more than $300,000,000 awarded to railroad employees.

"Suppose they should strike against the Government because they do not think they are fairly treated in being forced to pay these increases for the benefit of railroad labor, what would happen to our country?

"Suppose the railroad officers should strike because they disliked the orders of the Government and should refuse to obey them, what would happen to them?

"Suppose that railroad employees should strike against the decisions of their Government and hamper the operation of the railroads at a time when transportation is essential to protect the hundreds of thousands of American boys now fighting on the battlefields of Europe to save the lives and property and liberty of railroad employees serving here at home, what would happen to our country?

"The Kaiser would probably get it. We cannot all get exactly what we want in this world, nor can we win this war unless each and every citizen is willing to submit to the laws of the land and to the decisions of those in authority.

"I earnestly hope that from one end of this great land to the other it may never be said again that any railroad man, officer or employee, was so unpatriotic as to strike against his own Government when it is in the midst of the most perilous war of all history. It is the highest duty of patriotic men to remain at their posts with the railway where they are so urgently needed for the safety of the country, and to rely upon the board of railroad wages and working conditions and the Director-General for the just direction of their claims. I am sure that I can count upon you to immediately urge upon your men by wire the wisdom and patriotism of the course I have suggested."

U. S. AVIATOR IS CAPTURED

Covered by German Rifles When Machine Falls Into No Man's Land.

WALKS INTO TRENCHES

Machine Crippled in Fight in Which Three Enemy Planes Are Downed.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 30.—An American aviator was captured by the Germans to-day after his machine had fallen into No Man's Land.

The fight in which the American's machine was damaged took place when five American pursuit machines engaged with a German aerial squadron while protecting a party of British bombers who were returning from a raid early this morning.

Two of the enemy machines were shot down and another was forced to land out of control.

The American's airplane came down between the lines. He was immediately covered by German riflemen and ordered to walk into the enemy trenches, which he did with his hands above his head.

The sun had hardly reached the horizon on this cloudless, windless day when large numbers of enemy planes made their appearance. The American aviators took the air one after another as the Germans came into sight.

Within fifteen minutes four battles were fought over No Man's Land.

The American heavy artillery to-day obtained direct hits on a big ammunition dump of the enemy east of St. Mihiel, which blew up with a terrific explosion, the burst of flame and pillar of white smoke shooting many hundreds of yards in the air.

AMERICAN AVIATOR SAVES A BRITISHER

Drives Off Two Germans Attacking Wounded Bomber.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 29 (delayed).—Lieut. Douglas Campbell of California rescued a crippled British bombing machine from two German airplanes which attacked it near the Toul sector to-day. Two patrols of American pursuit airplanes had gone out to protect a large squadron of British bombing machines returning from a raid into Germany.

Just before they all crossed behind the American line one of the British machines became separated from the party and was attacked by two German Albatross machines. The Britisher had been wounded by the machine gun fire of the Germans, who were about to finish him when Lieut. Campbell dashed in.

He emptied his machine gun at the German machines and the enemy replied, but Campbell's fire became so hot for the Germans that they withdrew. Lieut. Campbell then escorted the Brit-

Continued on Second Page.

ALLIES QUICKLY OFFSET BIGGER FORCES OF FOE

British and French Steadily Overcoming Numerical Superiority at Aisne.

FIGHTING IS TERRIFIC

Defenders Outmatched in Machine Guns, Infantry, Tanks and Artillery.

By GERALD CAMPBELL.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*

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WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN THE FIELD, May 30. — The Germans have made another big advance, but for the moment the movement appears to be checked. On our right, northwest of Rheims, the British and French troops are making a determined stand, so far holding their positions, and on the left flank the French have held the enemy back successfully from further progress in the direction of Compeigne.

But between these two points the enemy has pushed to the southward steadily, in some places advancing some miles toward the Marne. There is perhaps a good omen in the reappearance of this name on the map of the field of battle. We retreated once before to the Marne and then drove the enemy back. What we have done once we can do again. Elsewhere we shall stop them; that is the confidence that remains unshaken.

Both French and British officers who have been in the Aisne fight declare that the enemy's success is due entirely to his great numerical superiority in machine guns and tanks as well as in infantry and artillery. The equilibrium will not be restored until the necessary reenforcements, which are coming steadily day by day in ever increasing force, are on the spot.

Refugees Drag Along Roads.

On the roads which serve the front perfect order prevails; there is little congestion and no confusion, although many homeless fugitives from the invaded districts are dragging their tired bodies along these roads. The spirit of these long suffering victims of the war and of German ambitions is wonderful. They took it all quietly, and are resigned and calm despite the misfortunes that have come upon them through no fault of their own.

Their confidence even in this critical hour in the ultimate triumph of France and her allies is a fine thing to see; so is the friendly sympathy with which they and the walking cases of wounded are treated by the soldiers, especially by the drivers of empty ammunition lorries. French and English, coming back from the front. When the drivers overtake walkers they always offer them, with their pathetic bundles of household goods, a welcome and cheering lift, and hour by hour in these last two days a closer and kindlier spirit of fellowship and understanding has been built up between soldiers and civilians, French and British, in the dust and turmoil of the crowded roads.

Brotherhood in Common Peril.

As to the relations of the British and French soldiers, I doubt if at any time the feeling of brotherhood and honest admiration ever flourished so strongly as in these anxious days of common peril, common heroism and endurance. When the attack began there were four British divisions, the Eighth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth and the Fiftieth Territorial, holding thirteen miles of the front on the French right, from Craonne to Bermericourt. They had on their right a French colonial division and next to the Fiftieth, who were to the left of Craonne, was another French division holding the eastern end of the valley of the Aliette.

Through all the fighting of Monday and Tuesday the British in the centre and the French on their right and left stood together, shoulder to shoulder, facing the enemy and the common boast of them all, or rather their common tribute to each other, is that never once—except for one short interval on the left because there were too few men to cover that length of front—did they lose touch.

The British on the right and the Colonials next to them were attacked together by four German divisions (about 50,000 men). These particular British regiments apparently had had no experience with the French Colonials.

"I have never seen flier fighters," said one of our officers. "If twice as many Germans had attacked them they would not have got through. In fact, I wish twice as many had attacked them, for they would have got something for their pains."

Fiftieth Bears the Brunt.

Our men were just plain, ordinary Englishmen. All four divisions, according to the French, and they ought to be pretty good judges, fought like heroes. When the battle began the Germans made their most violent thrust and threw their greatest weight of numbers against the Fiftieth at Craonne.

The others had hard fighting, but the

Continued on Third Page.

GERMANS ADMIT AMERICANS BEAT SUPERIOR FORCE

Capture of Cantigny Grows in Importance With Detailed Account.

FOUGHT HAND TO HAND

Our Troops Routed Enemy From Cellars With Grenades—All Gains Held.

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 30.—From the prisoners taken in the American capture of Cantigny on Tuesday it has been established that our advance was opposed by two German regiments, which puts the superiority in numbers on the side of the troops under cover. The enemy was amazed at the sight of tanks operating in conjunction with the American troops.

The capture of the town and more than 200 German prisoners was about as dashing and complete a coup de main as the war has seen. It was an all American affair too, but under the watchful eye of the French high command. Cantigny lies upon the lower slope of the plateau northwest of Montdidier. It all began at 4:45 o'clock Tuesday morning, with a terrific neutralization fire along the American front upon the hostile artillery. The roar of our cannon was heard for miles behind the lines and lasted one hour.

The first phase of the attack ended after one additional hour of artillery preparation, diversion and destructive fire had knocked the German positions into a shambles. The artillery fire passed into a rolling barrage. Then came the second phase. Promptly at 6:45 o'clock the American infantry went to it. Its advance was preceded by twelve tanks acting as pacemakers. The ground was very level, with a slope eastward. A thrilling spectacle was the advancing American forces on a width of two and one-half kilometers and over a green plateau wet with dew.

Fought With Grenades.

On the extreme right a unit of infantry attacked simultaneously from Bois Cantigny, popping suddenly out of the woods and advancing to the north. Summed up, it took exactly forty minutes for our troops to reach their objective, the distance covered being about one and one-half kilometers. Within the town of Cantigny occurred fierce grenade fights and many acts of valor.

The Germans had honeycombed the village with tunnels and into these retreats and also into old wine cellars rushed our men. Here took place the third phase of the fight and the capture of a majority of the prisoners. The infantry on the left had been detailed to "mop up the town." It went through on the run, driving the Germans out of their holes and from behind buildings and charred tree trunks.

Protected From Flank Attacks.

The Americans went beyond the former German first lines to a depth of one kilometer and immediately dug in, being protected by their splendid artillery barrage. The ravines upon the right and left of the troops making the charge have prevented flank attacks so far. No German reaction yet has developed. Our new lines now are well beyond Cantigny, running through Bois Framicourt, from which woods extend for some distance beyond, there being no other village ahead of our present lines for seven kilometers.

The whole operation was conducted from a headquarters located in a second cellar, itself directly under the fire of German artillery. Here our Generals of artillery and infantry staff officers and French liaison officers rubbed elbows with telephone operators. In the intelli-

Continued on Second Page.

More Volunteers for Sophie Tucker's Show

THE latest entertainers to volunteer for Sophie Tucker's SUN Tobacco Fund party at the Claridge to-morrow night are Eddie Cantor and Vivienne Segal. Besides these the list now includes Fannie Brice, Grace Field, Frank J. Westphal, Armand Kalisz, Marion Sunshine, Joseph Lertora, Texas Guinan, Gertrude Bianco, Johnny Dooley and Yvette Rugel, Gordon and William Dooley, Gus Edwards, Hazel and Alice Furness, Jimmy Hussey, Corporal R. Derby Holmes, Sergeant Arthur Guy Empey and Miss Tucker and her Five Kings of Syncopation! See page 5.

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

Americans Awaiting Orders to Take Part in Great Battle

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 30.—The American soldiers are considering the part they may probably play in the battle that is raging to the northwest of their positions. There is no doubt that every available man in France will be thrown into the combat wherever the French high command deems necessary.

Whatever is to be done will not be known, however, until the Americans are actually engaged, for it would be inadvisable to discuss troop movements of any character.

The battle between Soissons and Rheims has drained all activity from the zone in which the main body of the American Expeditionary Forces hold positions. Except for aerial fighting, quiet is reported from all the fronts.

KAISER ON FOOT AT AISNE FRONT

From a Height He Views Capture of Chemin des Dames.

FOLLOWS THE ADVANCE

Remains With Generals at Field Headquarters Till Late in the Night.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*

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AMSTERDAM, May 30.—Karl Rosner of the Berlin *Lokalanzeiger*, telegraphing on Monday, describes the arrival of the Kaiser on the Aisne battlefield. He says:

"The Kaiser, who has been present in the midst of his troops in the introductory battles of the struggle in the west, on the Somme and in Flanders, again to-day, when new battles are proceeding, appeared among the troops contending for victory and peace.

"In the forenoon, when the struggle for the Chemin des Dames was still in full progress, a motor car carrying the Kaiser's fluttering standard suddenly emerged between the advancing columns of masses of troops and the backward flowing lines of prisoners and transports. It made a way for itself to near the issuing positions from which only a few hours before our storm had descended.

"The Kaiser ascended on foot a height a few hundred meters north of Winterberg which affords a view of the greater part of the country over which fighting was in progress, in order to observe the advance in the victorious struggle. The tremendous panorama of the Aisne battlefield lay in the clear atmosphere spread out with admirable distinctness before this point of observation, which enabled him to watch the incessant forward pressure of our attacking troops.

"On this height the Kaiser was everywhere joyfully greeted with 'There's the Kaiser! It's started again now!' He spoke repeatedly to the soldiers and told them the first news of our great success. He called to individual men and gave them a share of his knowledge of the tremendous tide of our victory.

"Until a late hour in the afternoon the Emperor followed the ground won by our troops. As evening approached he met Gen. von Boehm, commander of the army fighting here, and entered Gen. Ludendorff's headquarters. The three men remained there until after 11 o'clock at night in earnest work over their maps. As they parted, thanks to the bold and rapid attainments of the day, confidence in the outcome of the forthcoming days could be seen in all their faces."

150,000 ILL IN MADRID.

Epidemic Like Grip Also Hits King and 600 Doctors.

MADRID, May 30.—The epidemic which is sweeping over Spain, a disease which somewhat resembles grip, is increasing in severity. There are more than 150,000 cases in Madrid. The mortality, however, continues to be low.

The King arose from a sick bed to-day, but is still unable to attend to matters of state. The fact that more than six hundred doctors are suffering from the effects of the disease hampers the fight.

DUTCH SHIP BARS AMERICANS.

Germany Puts Restrictions on Liner Nieuw Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, May 30.—The Holland-America Line steamship Nieuw Amsterdam has sailed for an American port without American passengers, as the German Government made the safety of the vessel dependent on this.

There is an American born citizen aboard the steamship, but he is a naturalized Hollander more than 70 years of age.

Italy to Send Air Commission.

ROME, May 30.—Giuseppe Bevione, member of the Chamber of Deputies, has been appointed Italian Commissioner for Aeronautics in America. Signor Bevione is editor of the Turin *Stampa*.

VISIT W. S. S. ART EXHIBIT.
It is inspiring to see this collection of American ideas for W. S. S. posters.
Public Library and
Waterman Pen Bldg., 159 B'way.—Adv.

GERMAN SHELLS DELUGE AMIENS

Intense Artillery Firing Is Continued Along Ypres Front.

AIRPLANES ALSO ACTIVE

Kaiser Attempts to Cover Up Failure by Referring to Attack as Raid.

By PERRY ROBINSON.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*

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BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, May 30.—Things remained quiet to-day on the main British front, although there was a good deal of shelling and immense aerial acitvity. The Germans continue their promiscuous long range shelling of all sorts of places far behind the fighting front, including points where they must know that hospitals are located.

In the course of the last twenty-four hours more than 200 shells were fired into Amiens. The enemy attempted two small operations in the Ypres sector near Voormezeele and St. Clytte. Both were failures.

We have evidence of the magnitude of the recent German losses from the fact that one division, the Seventeenth, had to have drafts of more than 4,500 men (about 33 per cent.) to make good its losses since the beginning of April. Of these drafts, two lots, aggregating 1,000 men, were said to be entirely of the 1919 class.

It is characteristic of the Germans that they reported officially the operation at Locre and Voormezeele as only a raid. Raids are not made in such strength as to employ eight divisions (more than 100,000 men) on a six mile front, nor do raiders, when they have succeeded in penetrating the enemy lines, hang on all day until they are driven back by rifle, bomb and bayonet, and even cling to positions (as some of the enemy still were clinging last night to the woods east of Dickebusch Lake) after the whole rest of the line has been beaten back. It was not a raid, but a serious attack, which French gallantry made a disastrous failure.

Since the failure of this attempt there has been no infantry operation on the British front, except minor raids. If the enemy contemplates a large attack north of the Oise it has not begun.

We captured an order on prisoners which, in addition to stating the German objectives, specifically commands that not an inch of the ground gained be given up

the Germans are using prisoners near the front line at at least three points in the Cambrai sector. Two of these camps are within ten miles of the battle line and the third is not more than twelve. Prisoners are employed on roads, railway work and similar jobs even nearer to the front than these camps.

FURNESS LINER SUNK; 25 OF CREW LOST

Sailors in Boat Run Down by U-Boat, Survivors Believe.

BOSTON, Mass., May 30.—News of the sinking of the Furness Line steamship Cheviot Range and the loss of twenty-five of her crew was received here to-day. The vessel was bound from a port in the Mediterranean to England when she was attacked by a submarine off Fastnet. She went down in a few minutes.

The entire crew took to the boats, but only ten men were saved. One of the boats disappeared suddenly and the survivors believe that she was deliberately run down by the submarine and all hands left to drown.

Capt. J. W. Manning, commander of the freighter, was lost and most of the other officers were among the victims.

The Cheviot Range was formerly in trade between Fowey and Boston, and Capt. Manning was well known here.

Gen. De Vallieres Killed.

PARIS, May 30.—According to the Havas correspondent at the front the French General killed on Tuesday on the field of honor was Gen. Pierre de Vallieres.

He was struck by a shell fragment while leading his men. Gen. de Vallieres was 49 years old.

Crown Prince Gains Five Miles in Salient, but Is Held on Wings.

CAPTIVES REACH 35,000

Hospital Equipment, Railway Trains and Large Calibre Guns in Booty.

WORST BELIEVED OVER

Allies Confident That Force of Attack Has Been Spent and Line Is Still Firm.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

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LONDON, May 30.—On the fourth day of fighting on the Aisne front the German Crown Prince's army failed to gain any considerable ground. On both flanks of the forty mile fighting front the troops of the Allies refused to give up any further territory despite persistent enemy attacks, while in the centre, at Fere-en-Tardenois and Vezilly, about seven miles north of the Marne, the French reserves have about checked the German thrust in the direction of Chateau Thierry.

It would appear that the reserves of the Allies have come into action as planned and have made their power felt. Soissons is regarded as more vital to the Allies, because of its importance to the Montdidier-Amiens line, than the other end of the front. Here the French are holding the high ground on the fortified plateau of Belleu and Mentagne commanding the southern and southwestern exits from the city, whence main roads lead to Villers-Cotterets and Chateau Thierry.

Absolute command of Soissons by the Germans not only would hold a distinct threat to Paris but would enable the enemy to link up the battle fronts on the Aisne and the Somme, widening out his original salient so that for purposes of counter attack it would cease to be a salient at all.

Telegrams from Amsterdam indicate that the enemy is preparing the German public in advance for the slowing down which seems to have occurred to-day. Military writers generally supposed to be in direct touch with the German high command suggest that the counter measures which Gen. Foch will undertake in the next few days will slow down if they do not bring to a standstill the German advance. They suggest that a new offensive must be looked for on another part of the front.

It would appear that the enemy has two alternatives before him—he may elect to continue the thrust beyond Soissons and by striking at the Paris-Chalons Railroad threaten the capital, or he may take advantage of his widening salient and avail himself of his concentrations before Amiens to resume his offensive in an attempt to continue his drive toward Abbeville and the estuary of the Somme.

FOE SLOWED DOWN ON MOST OF FRONT

Additional German Advances Scored at Several Points.

LONDON, May 30.—There is a marked slowing down to the German drive against the French line on the Aisne front, so much so that over most of the front the advance may be said to have been checked, for the moment at least. Gen. Foch's reserves are rushing up to the scene in ever increasing numbers and there is every probability that they will be able to hold the Germans at any point that the Generalissimo may decide upon from now on.

In the meantime, however, the Germans by concentrating here and there on the line have been able to make additional gains, of which the most important was to extend their salient about five miles further to the south to Fere-en-Tardenois, which is directly on the road to Paris. Vezilly also was taken. North of the Aisne, beyond Soissons, the Germans captured several villages and pushed their front a little further due west. On the other end of the line, at Rheims, they also took some villages and several of the forts which protected the city on the northwestern side, but Rheims itself is still holding out and there is a chance now that it may continue to do so.

Captives Placed at 35,000.

Berlin reports the capture of an enormous amount of booty left behind by the Allies in their hasty retreat, including many big guns and huge quantities of medical stores. The number of prisoners taken is now placed at 35,000.

Paris reports to-night that the battle continued to-day with undiminished violence along the whole extent of the front and that the Germans are multiplying their efforts in the direction of Ville-en-Tardenois, which is to the east of Fere-en-Tardenois. Evidently the Germans are trying to widen their salient, but apparently they are a bit too late, for it is along these two shoulders of the wedge, on the southeast and southwest sides, that the Allies' re-