

BOCHE FLIERS PICK HOSPITALS TO RAID

Bombs Rain Down on Ancient Building Plastered All Over With Red Cross.

WOMEN SLAIN OUTRIGHT

No Excuse Is Seen for Attacks on Wounded Men, Their Doctors and Nurses.

By PERRY ROBINSON.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times.

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WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, May 31 (delayed).—While the strategic struggle goes on further south the British front remains quiet, seemingly almost drowsy under the hot sun. We can only wonder what is going on there behind the veil and await tidings. However terrible the story may be, the British Army has full confidence in the French and Gen. Foch.

On this front we hear only of small raids, the constant, sullen pounding of the guns, the ceaseless droning of airplanes. The nights are even noisier than the days. Again the boches are making the hospitals their targets in their bombing raids. There was a particularly serious case two days ago.

Two years ago an ancient hospital was set up in an ancient building with no large objects of military importance in the immediate vicinity. The Germans ought to know it well, as the hospital there is abundantly marked with the Red Cross. For some time past the Germans have been shelling the neighborhood, which is quite legitimate according to the rules of war. But the enemy has forced upon this war, but they have not shelled the hospital.

On Wednesday night, however, an airplane came over and dropped five bombs in the vicinity of the hospital. Four fell near and did no damage. The fifth hit one wing of the building, fairly reducing it to powder. Besides some of the wounded, a considerable number of persons, including medical officers, nurses and orderlies, were killed or are missing. In addition to a large number wounded.

The upper floors were occupied by the orderlies' quarters; these came the wards and on the ground floor was the operating theatre, where an operation was in progress at the moment. The attack was made between 12:30 and 1 A. M., when the moon was up; the night was clear.

By the work of another German airman several members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps lost their lives. They were living in huts outside the town, which is often bombed, and shelters had been provided in which they took refuge when the warning was given, but a bomb fell on the huts, killing several women outright and wounding others.

AMERICAN TROOPS MAY DECIDE BATTLE

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the fact that they are working with a good railway system on interior lines; (2) that there are woods around each in close proximity to their first objectives, where large numbers of troops could be brought up by night and concealed, and (3) that this front has long been organized for attack.

An Unexpected Success.

"As the Germans commenced the attack with only sixteen divisions it would appear that it has been more successful than they anticipated. It is probable that it was at first intended either in the nature of a secondary operation in order to draw allied reserves from the well protected Amiens salient or to strike a heavy blow for the Marne—in order to cut the main communications between Paris and Chateau-Thierry and widen the too narrow Amiens salient by a fresh operation.

"The German higher command probably considered in this case that the presence of large forces in front of such vital points as Ypres and Amiens had pinned the bulk of the allied reserves to these positions. While they are at present in a narrow and dangerous salient the Germans, should they be successful in pushing out the west leg of it and joining it up to the Amiens salient, which appears to be their intention, will be in a favorable position for an advance on Paris. The allied command, however, has not been idle and so far the flank of the Chateau-Thierry have held well and reserves are joining up. As far as penetration goes the Germans may be expected to call a halt at the Marne.

"We must now be prepared either to see the offensive resumed in the north at no distant date or else to see German divisions from the north sent down to exploit the new success. Until the movements of reserves have been established it is idle to forecast. The battle is likely to continue for weeks and will become a long drawn out struggle of man power. The Allies' first duty will be to economize their reserves and husband their resources, to give ground for men where possible, for the final decision will go with the last reserves.

"It is doubtful if more than half of the eighty divisions which we estimate the enemy had in general reserve have yet been absorbed in the present battle. This means that half the effort is spent. It is to be hoped that divisions engaged have been duly punished, as they certainly have been around Rheims and Soissons.

Glutted Stand of British.

"We hear from London that the three British divisions, the Eighth, Fifteenth and Fifteenth, which held the line northwest of Rheims, put up a magnificent fight and even counter attacked against vastly superior forces, maintaining all their positions until the first day until darkness fell, when they were obliged to throw back their left to conform with the withdrawal of the centre. These divisions had been sent to this part of the line for a rest, and it is understood that they are now being replaced by fresh troops.

"The allied staffs have recognized for a long time now that it is now obvious to all that the American troops have become a vital factor in this battle, and may hold the balance between defeat and victory, and thus it is only by brigading them for training with the French and British that they will be ready in time to take their part in any numbers this year. The cry is and will be for men, for more men, and for bayonets and yet more bayonets.

"We are told that the morale of the people both in Paris and in London is unshaken by this somewhat spectacular thrust of the Germans and is possibly far reaching consequences. It is at such times that the spirit of the people is most keenly aroused and that they are most ready to stand by their leaders.

DODGE WORD "AMERICAN."

Boches Refuse to Give Credit for Victory Won at Cantigny.

PARIS, June 1.—The avoidance by the Germans of the use of the word "Americans" in the official announcement of the loss of Cantigny is widely commented upon in the French press. The *Journal*, for instance, after noting that the communiqué mentioned merely "the enemy" as having occupied Cantigny, remarks that "American" is a word the Germans dislike to pronounce. "America," comments the newspaper, "is the great menace they are seeking to avoid. We, seeing the effect of the word on the Germans, rally closer around the device, 'Count on America.'"

ENEMY CLASH WITH U. S. ARMY EXPECTED

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drive except by separate rushes of the stronger positions could not be accomplished at all.

In this fact lay the principal disappointment as admitted by the General Staff officers. But Senators were told that it was also becoming evident that the Germans have perfected new uses for attacks by poisonous gas. The latest development in this direction seems to be the use of gas shells of far larger calibre, and these are fired from guns of far greater range than those employed previously.

It is now seemingly the German method to create a gas burdened area in the rear of the attacking force through the use of 9 inch gas bearing projectiles so that when the allied troops attempt retirement slightly in the face of the impact of the German shock troops they fall back into the gassed areas, with the result that many are slain by the fumes, while the retirement is disordered by the effect of the gas on the retreating men.

German Press Views.

Newspaper expressions in Germany in the last ten days indicate that the population does not believe that the present drive will win any results of material value. While some ground may be gained there seems to be little confidence that vital objective points like Paris or the Channel ports will be reached. Many of the newspapers are imploring the German people not to lose confidence.

Austria, according to reports here, is "peace mad" and there is no indication that the sentiment of the country can be amalgamated for continuing the war even under the stress of a great offensive by the Italians.

The Dutch newspaper *Tyd* in a recent issue asserts that a reaction against the war party is growing in Germany and that the recent cry of "territory and indemnity" which was heard at the outset of the Picardy and Flanders offensive is dying out.

Men here who were in Germany before the United States entered the war look for another peace resolution in the Reichstag within the next few days. This resolution, it is believed, will contain a note of peace at any price. It is hardly believed that it will get enough votes to pass. The sentiment of Germany is unanimously against giving up Alsace and Lorraine.

ALLIES HOLD FOE TO NARROW ATTACK

Germans Fail to Widen Base of Triangle, but Spread Out on Sides.

NO LOSS OF CONFIDENCE

Three French Battalions Cut Off, but Send Fighting Messages by Pigeons.

By GERALD CAMPBELL.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times.

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FRENCH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, May 30 (delayed).—To-day the main characteristics of the battle continued to work themselves out on the same lines, the lines forming the sides of a triangle.

The base of this triangle was represented when the attack began by the valley of the Allies and was moved forward yesterday to the railway from Soissons to Rheims. Its vortex, which was near Fere en Tardenois, has now been advanced almost to the Paris road. With successive stages its movement southward on both sides of the triangle has been pushed outwards in a southwesterly and a southeasterly direction, with a corresponding increase in the area of the triangle. The important feature is that the two extremities of the base apparently have not changed their positions.

In the west, although the Germans have taken Soissons, they have not gone beyond the town itself, and in the same way for the moment they are held up in the other extremity—Rheims. The centre of the German shock troops they fall back into the gassed areas, with the result that many are slain by the fumes, while the retirement is disordered by the effect of the gas on the retreating men.

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on, stubbornly holding the ground against the ring the enemy was closing against them. When the last message was sent by carrier pigeon at 2 o'clock in the afternoon they said that they would go on fighting to the end.

Lower down, a few miles south of Soissons, French divisions counter attacked brilliantly and crossed the railroad to Noyant, from which they were driven back later, but only by greatly superior numbers. On the opposite side of the triangle, northwest of the Rheims hills, a similar successful counter attack also was followed by an enforced retirement by troops fighting in liaison with the British. At several other points along the side of the triangle French and British troops delivered other counter attacks while retreating. These attacks inflicted severe losses upon the enemy.

This afternoon, standing on the heights south of the bank of the Marne, I saw a number of German shells falling on the heights on the opposite bank of the valley. The Germans at that time were five miles distant. Probably the imminence of their arrival also was shown by their observations balloons hanging in the sky line above the hills crowning the horizon on the other side of the river. The artillerymen with whom I spoke said that they were not in the least disturbed by the present prospect. They and the army, so far as I can see, have complete confidence in Gen. Foch and are equally ready to advance or retreat, whichever is judged the more useful in undoing the enemy's plans.

ITALY SEES VICTORY WITH AMERICA'S AID

Nation Is Confident on Eve of Big War Offensive.

By the Associated Press.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, May 31 (delayed).—It is considered a question of only a short time when the Austrian offensive, long heralded by the meeting of the German and Austrian Emperors, will break violently. This is further indicated by local actions at both extremities of this front. However, a high Italian official in a statement to the Associated Press correspondents declared: "Italy's armies are thoroughly prepared, perhaps better than ever before, so far as concerns our date war material. Also the spirit of the troops is excellent."

\$4,000 FOR WHITE HOUSE WOOL

Giorgetti, Reputed to Be Richest Porto Rican, Buys Portion.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, June 1.—Eduardo Giorgetti, reputed to be the richest Porto Rican, paid \$4,000 for a portion of the wool from the White House sheep at an auction held in the Municipal Theatre last night.

ultimately they believe will turn the tide of victory to the Allies. "Our hopes are pinned to the Star Spangled Banner," exclaimed a stalwart Alpinist as he stuck in his cap tiny flag, of which thousands are being distributed.

GERMANS SET TRAPS IN NO MAN'S LAND

Trophy Is Brought Back by Scouting Party.

Paris, June 1.—The latest German barbity consists of a man trap similar to a bear trap, discovered in No Man's Land by Corporal Leonardo Manser and Sergt. Victor L. Vaupel, United States Engineers.

Corporal Manser, after bringing in the trophy to the trenches, told how he came to discover it. He said: "We were in the trenches on the night of May 24 when Sergeant Vaupel and myself decided to go on a scouting party. We crept carefully over the barbed wire entanglements and into one shell hole after another, keeping out

of sight of the Germans, as they were sending up star shells to light No Man's Land.

"It was as light as day in the glare of the star shells. A German got away across N Man's Land my cane was jerked from my hand. Advancing a few steps, I stumbled on the trap which had been released by the pressure of the cane. On examination I found the trap set to catch scouts. In attempting to carry it off I discovered that it was chained to stakes in the ground. I loosened the chain and brought the trap to our trenches. The contrivance is three feet long and has jaws eighteen inches wide with teeth two inches long. It is designed to give the victim great pain and make him call for help. This attracts his comrades, who become targets for a German machine gun fusillade which results in the annihilation of the entire party."

Transcaucasia Recognized.

AMSTERDAM, June 1.—Dr. Richard von Kullmann, the German Foreign Minister, has received a deputation from the new Transcaucasian Republic, according to the *Vossische Zeitung* of Berlin. The deputation included the German professor Eriol Bernheim.

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The advantages of this new line of Period Vocalions will be apparent at once. Here is a phonograph pronounced by all hearers to be of unsurpassed musical quality, with all its beauty and resonance of tone retained, in charming cabinets conforming with the work of the great cabinet makers upon whose designs the best of modern furniture is based.

Each model carries all the famous Vocalion features, including the *Graduola* expression control with which you may, if you choose, exercise your own musical taste in playing the records, and a Universal Tone Arm which plays all standard makes of records.

Another feature of these Period Vocalions is a unique and most convenient record filing arrangement, based on the card catalogue system and requiring no general index.

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