

PARIS IN DANGER

ARMY OF GERMANY REACHES THE VALLEY OF THE MARNE AND IS MENACING PARIS

Teutonic Flood Continues To Sweep Towards the Capital of France—General Foch Making Desperate Attempt To Keep It From Overflowing Its Banks While His Reserve Armies Are Racing Forward To Form Solid Wall and Save Paris From Being Engulfed—Germans Forty-Five Miles From Metropolis.

As Allied Armies Move Along Roads To Battlefield They Meet Thousands of Women and Children Who Are Fleeing Towards Paris Before the German Advance Which Engulfed Their Homes in Towns and Villages—Superiority of Enemy's Lines of Communication—His Push Has Apparently Lost Little of Its Momentum.

Special Cable to New York Tribune and St. John Standard. (By Arthur S. Draper). London, May 31—The German flood continues to sweep towards Paris. General Foch is making a desperate attempt to keep it from overflowing its banks while his reserve armies are racing forward to form a solid wall and save Paris from being engulfed. The Germans are only forty-five miles from Paris in a straight line and they have over-run a wide stretch of country stretching as far south as the north bank of the Marne.

No French woman stays in captured territory in the fourth year of the war as they did in 1914 when the war was young and events that later transpired were incomprehensible. Nothing then was known of atrocities, forced labor, food rations or any of the invaders' forms of cruelty.

The superiority of the enemy's lines of communication never has been more strikingly shown than during the last forty-eight hours' of fighting during which time he has been able to exploit his successes. The German push apparently has lost little of its original momentum.

Frankness increases with adversity and today some French writers are admitting that the Germans have numerical superiority. They also admit that because of the element of surprise attending the enemy's efforts the numerical superiority brought him even greater returns.

400,000 Germans. It must be remembered that there is no railway system equal to the task of transporting a score of divisions 100 miles in twenty-four hours. The generals have moved those great forces by foot as Napoleon did. The loss of Soissons—and even Rheims—mean little in comparison to this battle. They are of less tactical value than Amiens or even Dunkirk.

Ludendorff has won no straight success. The simple fact that he omitted the use of the word "America," referring to his contingent's attack shows what is in his mind. America is his nemesis and he is trying to escape by a quick victory. Estimates as to the number of divisions employed by Ludendorff vary between thirty and forty but it is difficult to figure accurately under the present conditions. It is probable, however, that nearly 400,000 Germans are fighting on this front.

Allied Lines Firm. Enemy tactics are designed to yield the greatest possible returns with the smallest possible losses. To this end frontal attacks are being avoided wherever possible. Although these tactics keep down the German losses they allow the Franco-British forces to preserve their alignment. To date there is no report of a breach in the Allied lines although last night's battle raged with the same fury that marked the opening stages Monday.

The Franco-British in the neighborhood of Rheims are holding the territory with remarkable stubbornness. Ludendorff has widened the point of the wedge he drove between Rheims and Soissons until now it looks more like the rim of a saucer.

Ludendorff's Hosts. Ludendorff's hosts, like a swarm of locusts, have swept down upon France once and fresh only a week ago. How-

ever, before this battle ends another great stretch of poor France will be swept clean. In another week the countryside will lose the brightness and beauty of springtime and will become yellow and naked as in late autumn. All during the night German aviators flew over the towns and hamlets that dot the highroads and railways, dropping bombs. Civilians behind the lines suffer with the soldiers and have grown to know the horrors and bitterness of war.

The people of France, still strengthened and of great courage, have a faith in their soldiers that is sublime. They have been told to wait for Foch's reserve, to bear a little longer and then all will be well.

Heroism of Women. The heroism of the defenders of Soissons and Rheims was no greater than the courage and faith of those thousands of French women and children who are moving southward day and night. That side of the war has received little attention these anxious days when the fate of an individual counts for nothing and when future civilization is the supreme crisis.

The strength of the Allies' wings has brought much encouragement and it is reasonable to expect that General Foch's reserves will make a real stand on the Marne, but Germany won't be beaten this week or next by big words, atrocity stories or false optimism.

Furious Riots Break Out In Towns And Cities of Bohemia

Washington, May 31—Serious disturbances are reported in Austria, in official despatches today from Switzerland. Foreigners, it is declared, are not permitted to enter the country. The disorders are attributed, the despatch said, to Socialists and Jugo Slavs.

London, May 31—(British Admiralty, per Wireless Press)—Riots and internal disorders of all kinds are increasing in Bohemia. A Vienna newspaper says that what is happening today in Bohemia resembles the Lombardi and Venetian uprisings in 1840, except that today the empire is hampered by her engagements in a war from which she does not see a way to escape.

At Chozen, crowds, exasperated by police brutality, set fire to the barracks and to the city hall, where the mounted police were lodged. Eight of the officers were burned to death.

At Kolin the people pulled down the Austrian and raised the Bohemian flag. Public buildings have been burnt at Tabor and other towns in Bohemia and in Omutz, Moravia. At Prague the office of the German newspapers, the Zeitung and Neueste Nachrichten were sacked.

The Prague correspondent of the Stuttgart Neueste Nachrichten telegraphed to his paper that the events of last Sunday exceeded in gravity all the previous demonstrations.

The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna appeals to all conservative elements for the preservation of the Austrian state, asserting that "only the tenacity and union of those who desire the preservation of the state can make the monarchy survive this great crisis."

The Croatian press reports that martial law has been proclaimed in Bosnia, that rioting has occurred in various towns and that the Italo Slav entente is daily becoming stronger.

French Inflict Heavy Losses on the Enemy

Paris, May 31—German attacks on the French position on the right bank of the Ailette River have been repulsed. The Germans have reached the Marne, light detachments having penetrated as far as the river between Charleville and Jaulgonne. On the right flank of the battle area the situation is unchanged, which is also the condition west and north of Rheims, according to the official statement issued by the war office tonight.

The statement reads:—"On our left wing in the region of the lower Ailette the Germans have continued their pressure during the course of the day. Our troops have broken all enemy attacks in the region of Biercourt and west of this locality. The enemy who had succeeded in crossing the Oise east of Sempiery was repulsed on the right bank of the river. The principal effort has been in the sector of the Soissons and further to the south in the direction of Neuilly St. Front. To the west of Soissons our troops have delivered vigorous counter-attacks and have arrested all the enemy's efforts, inflicting very severe losses.

At The Marne. The enemy was unable to make any progress in this direction. On the other hand the enemy has been able to win some ground to the west of the road from Soissons to Chateau Thierry and in the direction of this town he has passed Oulchy-la-Ville and Oulchy-le-Chateau, and to a depth of 2 kilometers the infantry captured in the first rush the first position of the enemy, reaching all of their objectives and passing them at certain points. The enemy reacted strongly with violent artillery fire and attempted west of Sika Di Legen a counter-attack which failed completely. More than 1,500 prisoners, Bulgarians and Germans, including 33 officers have been counted up to the present. Important war materials have fallen into our hands. The Greek troops and the French soldiers which were co-operating with them have shown the finest spirit."

SEVERAL GERMAN U-BOATS SUNK

An Atlantic Port, May 31—A German submarine lying in wait for transports carrying American troops, was rammed and sunk by a large British transport of the Irish coast, during the second week in May, according to authoritative information brought here by a prominent American returning from an important mission to England. The ship, which sank the submarine, is one of the largest liners known to American and European travellers. In full view of the soldiers gathered on her deck, the big steamship rammed her way into the submarine and "cut her like a piece of cheese" the American said.

Two Big Ones Gone. An Atlantic Port, May 31—Two of Germany's newest submarines of the cruiser class were sunk May 17 and 18 near Gibraltar, according to passengers who arrived here today on an Italian steamship. The U-boats were sunk by Allied destroyers, and from one of them prisoners were taken the passengers asserted. The Italian liner was held at Gibraltar while the sea lane through which she sailed was cleared of the enemy.

Steamer Sunk. An Atlantic Port, May 31—The American steamer Amackassin, a vessel of 266 tons gross, was sunk by a German submarine in the early part of April, with a possible loss of all but one of the crew of twenty, while

SITUATION ANXIOUS FOR THE ENTENTE

Teutons Make Rapid Advance of Twenty-Six Miles in Four Days and Still Have Large Reserves Available To Be Thrown Into the Battle At Any Point, Says British General Staff.

Immediate Future Depends Upon What Course Enemy Takes—Germans May Strike Direct For Paris or Head For Amiens With View of Cutting Allied Armies in Two.

London, May 31—"The situation is a very serious one," states the general staff, "not only because the Germans have made such rapid progress—an advance of twenty-six miles in four days—but also because they still have such large reserves available to be thrown into the battle at any point.

"Our transport has worked very well and there is reason to hope that the Germans will not make any further progress; although the situation must remain anxious as long as they have plenty of reserves. The immediate future depends on what course the enemy takes. The Crown Prince has used up virtually all his own reserves and some from the army groups to the eastward, but the great bulk of the German reserves are to the north. It remains to be seen whether the enemy will use them to develop his success toward Paris or pursue his original intention in striking toward Amiens with a view to cutting the allied armies in two.

Use 550,000 Men. "The attack during the past week has not been so serious as other attacks at other points in the allied line, because we have more room for manoeuvre and can better afford to fall back. Another thing that must always be considered is that the Germans are rapidly using up their effective reserves. Thus far they have employed 45 divisions (about 550,000 men) in the present attack.

The question has been much discussed in the past few days whether this German attack was a surprise to the allies. It cannot be called a complete surprise because of the fact that enemy concentration in the Laon area were known, but until a day or two before the battle we had no indication that an attack on a big scale was intended. The Germans deserve full credit for maintaining secrecy of their plans. The main masses of men were brought up to the actual front lines only on the night before the attack, which was preceded by only two hours of bombardment for the purpose of cutting wire entanglements. The Germans are not making the same use of artillery as heretofore. They are using trench mortars in large numbers for wire cutting.

Three Hun Objectives. "Is this the enemy's main attack?" "He probably did not know when he initiated it whether it would prove to be a subsidiary or leading operation. It must be remembered that the enemy has three geographical objectives as means towards his great objective of destroying the Franco-British armies—the channel ports; separation of the allied armies by an attack through Amiens, and an attack on Paris.

"In the present operations he is doing all possible to develop his initial success by attack both on the centre and on the flanks of the salient. He has achieved considerable success in the centre, but on the flanks the French are holding well on the heights west of Soissons and the British are similarly fighting hard on the heights around Rheims.

"No review of the past week would be complete without mention of the fine exploit of the American troops in the capture of Cantigny. It was an extremely well conducted operation and in view of the fact that troops were untried it is notable that they not only captured their objective but held it. It is always much more difficult to consolidate and retain a position than to capture it, and the performance of the Americans shows the very high standard as well as their training, bravery and fighting qualities."

UNITED STATES TO RAISE 10,000,000 IF NECESSARY

Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 31—Declaring that the navy is doing noble work in keeping open the road to France for the hundreds of thousands of American soldiers already there, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, in an impromptu address here declared that the troop movement will reach the million mark in a few weeks; that in a few months the two million mark will have been reached, and that ten million men will be sent if needed to win the war.

The secretary expressed confidence in the navy's ability to wipe out the submarine evil.

MANY KILLED IN A CANADIAN HOSPITAL

Inhuman Hun Airmen Deliberately Bomb Red Cross Institution and Create Havoc.

With the British Army in France, May 31—(By The Associated Press)—Early on Thursday morning German airmen bombed another hospital—this time a Canadian institution—and exacted a considerable toll of casualties. Among those killed by the explosion or flames was an American medical officer who was administering an anaesthetic to a British officer in the operating room when that part of the hospital was demolished. The raid occurred at 12.20 o'clock in the morning.

The hospital attacked was a large one. It had been in existence since the early days of the war and was marked by huge Red Cross signs. The German airmen working partly by the light of the moon dropped four bombs near the hospital and then not able apparently to see where they were hitting, lighted a brilliant flare which was let fall to illuminate the surroundings.