

PARIS RAIDED AND BOMBED ON SAME DAY

City Bombarded by Cannon Firing From Distance of 74 Miles Beyond French Front, Late Report Claims

SHELL PIECES CAUSE OF DEEPEST MYSTERY

Long Range Shelling Dumbfounds Army Men—Hidden Gun Suspected

PARIS, March 23.—Paris received a third warning of an attack within twenty-four hours with unshaken nerves tonight when an alarm was given at 9 o'clock. The "all clear" signal was given at 10:30 before the population could learn whether the warning was against an airplane raid or whether the long distance German cannon had resumed operations.

The people were crowding to music halls and theaters, fully confident nothing further would happen tonight, only to be advised to seek the nearest shelter as quickly as possible. After the aerial battle most of those who had taken refuge in cellars, hearing no sound after half an hour's stay, came out and remained in the streets about their doors, wondering at the prolongation of the raid which generally do not exceed three hours. School children were marched to shelters which had previously been allotted them. Many restaurants were closed, but large stores which had just finished arranging their windows lowered their shutters and sent their employees in to the cellars. Paris wore an aspect recalling the early days of the war in 1914. Telephone girls remained at their posts, very few taking advantage of the administration's permission to seek refuge if they wished. Tramways and auto buses stopped on the streets and the conductors and ticket collectors sought the nearest shelter. The subway trains ceased running and the tubes were used by pedestrians to reach home on foot. The police were placed at each station to prevent a repetition of the recent panic and prevented people from assembling around the entrances. Nine hours thus passed and then Paris learned that it was not being raided, but bombarded.

PARIS, March 23.—Paris has been bombarded at quarter hour intervals, beginning this morning, with shells of about nine-inch caliber. The source of the bombardment has not been revealed. The nearest point on the front is sixty-two miles distant, more than twice as far as artillery fire has ever reached previously. One theory suggested is that the Germans have developed an aerial torpedo which can be fired from a long distance.

PARIS, March 23.—According to the latest reports the long distance cannon which bombarded Paris this afternoon was firing from a distance of 120 kilometers (approximately seventy-four and one-half miles) and was located about twelve kilometers behind the French front.

First Daylight Raid Made. PARIS, March 23.—The first daylight raid on Paris came today, which was one of perfect sunshine. The people of Paris refused to immerse themselves in cellars and other subterranean shelters, and although the subway stations were crowded, the streets always had a great number of people in them watching for an aerial battle or some other stirring incident.

As the day passed and the "all clear" signal was not given, the feeling grew that something new in the way of a raid was expected, and this was not explained until an official statement was issued saying that the delay was due to the bombardment by long distance cannon. The "all clear" was then sounded and the normal life was resumed. The cable office reopened to take up accumulated piles of dispatches.

Shell Pieces Mystery. Pieces of the shells, on examination, were found to bear rifling marks which they had not been dropped, but had been fired from a gun. This apparently left a greater mystery than ever, as to where the gun in question was located, the nature of it and by what method it was being operated. Another thing which turned the thoughts of the officials at the municipal laboratory to the possibility that a cannon was being used was the regularity with which the bombs fell, one every twenty minutes.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The long range bombardment of Paris by a German gun presumably sixty-two miles away, announced as a fact today in the French capital, dumbfounded American ordnance officers.

200 AMERICANS PRISONERS IN GERMAN CAMPS

One Is Shot While Trying to Escape; Only One Officer Is in List

MEN CAPTURED IN RAIDS

Report Transmitted by German Government Through Spanish Embassy

WASHINGTON, March 23.—An official list of 200 Americans now prisoners in German camps, made public tonight by the state department, records the death of Charles Hemphill, shot while attempting to escape in September, 1917, and the death of Andrew Campbell Murtry, an aviator, brought down near Pargny, September 30, 1917.

The only American officer in the list is Lieutenant Harold Willis of Newton, Mass., an aviator captured at Verdun on August 18, 1917. He is interned at Camp Gutersloh. Evidently Willis was an officer in a French escadrille. The list reported by the Royal Prussian war ministry, and transmitted by the German government to the state department through the Spanish embassy in Berlin and the Spanish legation in Bern, contains the names of American troops captured in French raids, crews of captured ships and survivors of captured ships and survivors of captured ships.

Engineers Cambria Captives. The list also contains the names of American engineers caught in the German turning movement at Cambria.

The names of prisoners are as follows: At Camp Brandenburg from the steamer Souchan captured in the North sea, October 8, 1916. Herbert Henry, Brooklyn; Cecil Savely, South Philadelphia; Arthur Crissie, New York; Mike Perrille, Los Angeles; Theophile Jones, Brooklyn.

From the steamer Esmeralda, captured in the Atlantic, March 19, 1917: Elmer Sorrensen, Philadelphia; Daniel G. Ritter, Shamokin, Pa.; Walter Perkins, Whiteley, Ky.; Edward McDonald, address not given; William Thompson, Jamestown, N. Y.; Frederick Stone, Washington; William Parker, Spencer, N. Y.; Edward Martin, Baltimore; John Sawyer, Dubuque, Iowa; Thomas Duffey, Boston; Paul Nagel, Belleville, N. J.; Sam Youdin, New York.

From the steamer Campana, captured in Bay of Biscay, August 6, 1917: Alfred Oliver, New York; James Delaney, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ray Roop, Boyne City, Mich.; Charles Cline, Reading, Pa.; Fred Jacobs, Pittsburg, Pa.; Albert William Miller, South Chicago.

From the steamer Bergen, captured in the Atlantic, February 1, 1917: John Lepo, Baltimore.

From the steamer Bulgarian, captured in the Atlantic, January 21, 1917: James Samuels, Kingston, Jamaica.

From the steamer Mount Temple, place and date of capture not given; Raoul Boulois, address unknown.

From the destroyer Jacob Jones, captured in the English channel, December 6, 1917: Albert De Mello, New Bedford, Mass.; John F. Murphy, R. I.

At Ramo, Duinen: Steamer Given Over Many. From the steamer Esmeraldas, captured in the Atlantic, March 19, 1917: Charles Market Anderson, Baltimore; Thomas W. Ballou, Baltimore.

GOVERNOR'S WIFE WINNER OF PRIZE

Mrs. Withycombe Draws Sewing Machine—Mrs. Olcott Wins Doll

Mrs. James Withycombe, wife of Governor Withycombe, and Mrs. Ben W. Olcott, wife of the secretary of state, were winners of prizes in the lottery contests at the County Fair. Mrs. Withycombe drew the lucky number for the sewing machine and Mrs. Olcott gets a pretty doll.

Successful numbers drawn for the several prizes offered were announced late last night. In all cases where more than one number is given, the first is the winning number if the holder reports. If not, preference goes to the next number in order. The numbers are: Graphophone, 1971, 1803; chair, 138, 610, 21; lamp, 621; rug, 338, 340; sewing machine, 685, 834; first number drawn by Mrs. Governor Withycombe; automobile tire, 487, drawn by Mrs. F. M. Chittenden, 542 North Water street; doll, 126, won by Mrs. Ben W. Olcott; silver coffee urn, 77, 21, 48.

WHEAT USE IS REDUCED 50 PER CENT

Food Administration Calls on America to Hold Down Consumption to 21,000,000 Bushels Monthly

FLOUR SALES CUT TO EIGHTH OF A BARREL

Allied Supplies at Minimum and Need for Bigger Exports Shown

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Further reduction in the consumption of wheat was asked of the public tonight by the food administration that the scant supplies available before the next harvest may be stretched to meet the needs of the army, domestic consumers and the allies.

Every American is requested to cut his average ration of wheat by fifty per cent which would reduce the total monthly normal consumption to 21,000,000 bushels. That gives a ration of not more than 1 1/2 pounds of wheat products weekly for each person. Flour sales will be cut to one eighth of a barrel for a town customer and to one quarter of a barrel for any country customer, that retailers stocks may be distributed to as great a number as possible.

Wheat Content Reduced.

The wheat content of bakers' bread will be reduced to 75 per cent on April 14, which increases by five per cent the amount of substitutes that must be used.

Sacrifice in the wheat ration will entail no hardship in the opinion of food administration officials, because the supply of potatoes, corn, oats and milk is ample. The full seriousness of the wheat situation and some of the difficulties with which the food administration has had to contend in warding off famine from the allies became known with the announcement of the new plans.

Food Supply At Minimum.

With food rations in France and England cut to the utmost, there has been constant danger that the United States could not meet even minimum demands because of transportation handicaps. The breakdown in the railroads upset the corn exportation schedule. On March 1 there had been sent abroad only 14,000,000 bushels, against the 64,000,000 bushels of last year and the 100,000,000 bushels which it was hoped to send. Accordingly the foreign populations have been dependent on wheat. Their need of wheat is growing, for after April the shipment of corn is attended with great risk of loss owing to the possibility of germination. More than 10,000,000 bushels of contract corn have been gathered for shipment abroad in the last few days through the co-operation of grain exchanges with the food administration.

Elevator Supplies Dwindle.

As the demand for wheat has grown, the supplies in elevators have dwindled. Too, the usual flow of grain to market has decreased in the last month from 8,000,000 bushels weekly to 3,000,000, due, it is declared to the desire of farmers to hold out their grain for the higher price proposed in legislation before congress. Corn growers have added to the confusion by threatening that if the corn price is not raised and fixed, as the price of wheat has been fixed they would plant wheat instead of corn, which officials declared would work untold loss in the meat supply.

Hoarding to Be Stopped.

Food administration officials said tonight their work had been hampered by the refusal of many persons to co-operate in food conservation. One German-American in New Mexico was discovered to have raised 8000 bushels of wheat, to have purchased an additional 100,000 bushels, all of which he stored and refused to sell. The grain was requisitioned. Several similar cases in Minnesota are under investigation and full power of the law will be invoked to punish hoarding that attempts to hamper the prosecution of the war.

Regulations for the enforcement of wheat conservation are being worked out by the food administration and will take the form of further limitation of distribution. As the new regulations probably will be necessary until the harvest, a matter of three months, the idea of ration cards and under investigation restrictions on mills, wholesalers and retailers which can be established inexpensively and done away with quickly.

U. S. ARTILLERY FIRES HUNDREDS OF GAS SHELLS

Observation Balloon Downed in No Man's Land and Is Destroyed.

DISTANT TOWN SHELLED

Gunners Retaliate Against Huns Who Dropped Mustard Gas Shells

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 23.—Hundreds of gas shells were fired by the American artillery on the Toul sector in the village of St. Baussant. The American observers reported that the work of the artillery was effective.

At the same time high explosive shells were fired into the town, against batteries in the rear of the cemetery and into Sennard wood, where there were other enemy guns.

An enemy observation balloon near Montee broke from its moorings this morning and floated toward the American lines. The artillery brought it down in No Man's Land and completely destroyed it.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 23.—The American guns retaliated heavily against the Germans, who again last night dropped more than 600 mustard gas shells in a certain town within the American lines. There was no wind and the gas remained for hours. The American artillery work was very accurate.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 23.—A patrol of four Americans early this morning crawled nearly a mile, approached a German listening post from the rear and jumped on the German there, throttling him before he had a chance to make an outcry. They returned to their line as quietly as they went, bringing their prisoner with them. He was put through an examination by the intelligence officers.

STOLZ URGED TO TRY FOR MAYOR

Petition Signed by Seventy-Seven Presented Former Councilman

A petition signed by seventy-seven citizens of Salem has been presented to Gideon Stolz, urging him to become a candidate for the nomination for mayor at the primary election in May. Mr. Stolz is reluctant to enter the race and has not yet consented to do so, but it is believed the weight of sentiment brought upon him by the signers of the petition will cause him to allow his name to go upon the ballot. He is a former member of the city council.

The petition that has been signed reads as follows: "Recognizing your special fitness and qualifications for the office of mayor of the city of Salem, the undersigned citizens respectfully request that you allow your name to be placed in nomination for mayor at the forthcoming primaries to be held on Friday, May 17, 1918."

The signers are: A. N. Moores, C. P. Bishop, Lot L. Pearce, E. T. Barnes, Isadore Greenbaum, Edward Rosten, Max O. Buren, Lee W. Achson, Edward N. Weller, W. T. Jenks, Joseph H. Albert, J. G. Boyer, D. A. White, R. M. White, Clifford W. Brown, Ralph Glover, A. L. Brown, F. E. Shafer, John W. Roland, William S. Walton, L. P. Aldrich, A. N. Bush, O. E. Price, O. B. Gingrich, J. W. Harrison, Roy Burton, W. P. George, C. B. Cross, A. B. Gardner, Russell Catlin, George C. Will, Lowell Will, F. W. Spencer, Edward Schunke, L. G. Altman, S. M. Endicott, A. M. Clough, C. B. Webb, W. W. Moore, Ray L. Farmer, Ed. B. Keene, W. A. Cusick, C. S. Hamilton, R. H. Campbell, H. W. Meyers, M. L. Meyers, E. L. Baker, W. A. Denton, Paul H. Stege, W. H. Dancy, Theo. Roth, R. W. Hartman, O. D. Hartman, John Bagnie, William Fleming, F. L. Utter, C. H. Elliott, F. Von Eschen, Otto Hansen, S. T. Richardson, Emil A. Schaefer, J. A. Mills, E. B. Millard, G. W. Laflar, Rollin K. Pace, E. Croisan, S. E. Howard, Z. J. Riggs, P. B. Southwick, G. W. Evers, J. P. Rogers, J. Rasmussen, John Maurer, E. W. Hazen, H. A. Johnson, Jr., J. S. Austin, S. B. Elliott.

Marine Corps Aviator Falls and Is Killed

MIAMI, Fla., March 23.—Second Lieutenant Lester C. Bauman of Salt Lake City, an aviator in the marine corps, was instantly killed this afternoon as the result of a fall in a hydroaeroplane.

ENGLAND IS NOT ALARMED OVER DRIVE

Guns of World's Greatest Battle Plainly Heard in London; Fact That Drive Has Come Brings Relief

HINDENBURG SHOWS NO NEW STRATEGY

What British People Look to Army For Is That It Shall Not Break

LONDON, March 23.—While clouds of uncertainty obscure the details of the world's greatest battle, the guns of which are heard in London tonight, there is a measure of relief felt that Germany has finally shown her hand. The purpose and method of her long talked-of blow are now plain. Hindenberg's objective is undoubtedly the channel ports, but he purposes to take the first step toward them by breaking through the allies' line near the junction of the French and British armies.

No New Strategy Shown. The attack has shown no new strategy, but appears to be simply a colossal blow with masses of guns and men hitherto never used. There is no surprise that the British line has been forced back. Lines of defense have bent before all great offensives in this war. What the British people look to the army for is that it shall not break.

With usual caution the German official reports of the first day's fighting did not reveal to their own people the extent or importance of their effort. Only when a partial success has been recorded was Emperor William designated as commander-in-chief and the crown prince mentioned.

LONDON, March 23.—Despite the advances made by the Germans, the loss of confidence on the allied side in the ultimate outcome is apparent. "Serious, but not alarming," is the view London takes of the situation. Attention is largely centered now on the St. Quentin thrust and the next big developments are looked for to come from that sector.

The great battle in the west has caused all other news to become of minor importance by comparison, but considerable interest attaches to the announcement of a further British success in Palestine, where General Allenby's troops have forced a crossing of the River Jordan and are fighting their way eastward after successfully bridging the stream.

LONDON, March 23.—"Nothing we have heard up to the present would lead me to think that anything has happened which could not have been expected. There is no reason to come to the conclusion that things are looking bad," General Sir Horace Lockwood Smith-Dorrien says in an interview with the Weekly Dispatch.

LONDON, March 23.—The guns in France are distinctly heard in London tonight, particularly in high places there is a continuous thrumming. Many persons have gone to the house tops to listen.

LONDON, March 24.—Commenting on the battle in France, the Sunday Times says: "In all previous great assaults the chief success has been gained at the first thrust, but in this battle, whereas the Germans were unable to issue a flowery report at the close of the first day, it has to be admitted that their second and third communications will be more satisfactory from this point of view. They have already dealt a crushing counter-stroke when Von Hindenberg has shattered his last legions against the impregnable British wall."

Heart Is With Huns, German Rancher Jailed

MISSOULA, Mont., March 23.—Louis Effinger, a wealthy Rattle Snake creek rancher of German blood, narrowly escaped punishment at the hands of a crowd this afternoon when he said he "hoped the Dutch would get every one of the allied forces on the western front."

HUNS STAKING THOUSANDS MEN ON QUICK BLOW

As News Comes in American Officers Hold View of Confidence

GERMAN GAINS COSTLY

Every Foot of Ground Given Up by British Is Bought With Blood

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The war department cabled General Pershing tonight to forward immediately definite information of the exact situation on the battle front where the British troops are under the German onslaught.

The only official word at hand was contained in the official statement issued from London and Berlin.

The American army officers would hazard no opinion lacking definite and comprehensive advances. Privately, however, their confidence in the eventual repulse of the German thrust remained unshaken in the face of all reports received.

View of Confidence Held. Both American officers and those attached to the British and French military missions looked with confidence on the story unfolded from hour to hour as the German effort progressed. A review of the day's events as told in American Press dispatches, they said, gave no ground for assuming that allied resisting power would prove unequal to its task. All reports were taken to prove that the Germans had staked lives by the hundred thousands upon a quick blow, designed to be overpowering both because of men used and also because of the absolute disregard of losses which marked its delivery.

There was evidence that seemed to bear out predictions that Germany was prepared to sacrifice 300,000 men in the effort. It was with man power in great masses and not gun power that the first lines of the British defenses were penetrated.

British Meet Shock Well. The greatest shock ever hurled at an army appears to observers here to have been met by the British with great skill. It appeared that the British had stopped the rush where they could withdraw slowly before it where they could not. Their orderly retirement, American officers believe means defeat for the Germans in the end. There has been no loss of British organization, it was pointed out, and every foot of ground surrendered has been bought with blood.

Military experts say such an effort as the Germans are making cannot be continued long. Every foot gained means added difficulties of transportation and the consequent slowing up of the forward movement. A day or two more of bitter resistance, even involving further British retirement, it was thought would see the impetus of the German thrust lost, and its power diminished. Then would come opportunities for counter blows on a major scale.

Drive on French Suspected. In seeking the strategic purpose of the German drive officials here noted that the British press had already suggested a possible solution. A rupture of the British lines in the vicinity of St. Quentin, it has been said, might leave the French left in the Aisne front unsupported. Retirement there would bring the battle lines closer to Paris.

German reports that 25,000 prisoners had been taken were regarded as not at all improbable. The capture of certain points on the first defensive system probably was that made the sector of the line abandoned by the British untenable and started the withdrawal. Presumably the 16,000 men said by the Germans to have fallen into their hands yesterday, are included in their new figure of 25,000 prisoners. The first captures undoubtedly were made when the front lines were breached. The remainder probably is composed of rear-guard units left in position to hold off the enemy until the British withdrawal under fire had been accomplished, then to surrender.

The Germans themselves lost fifty thousand or more prisoners to the French and British in the withdrawal on the Somme alone, and a great number were taken in the retirement from the Marne during the first year of the war.

Officials were hopeful that tomorrow's reports would show clearly the German objective and steps to offset it. They are beginning to look for counter-blows by the allies on other sectors. Now that the Germans are so deeply involved in their enterprise in the St. Quentin region it is thought they could not spare large reserves to face attack elsewhere without checking their own advance.

GRILLING FIRE MET BY HUNS

Germans in Desperate Fighting Penetrate Five Miles West of St. Quentin and Reach Ham; British Strong in New Positions

GROUND IS GAINED AT HEAVIEST COST

Haig's Counter-Attacks Succeed; Berlin Claims 25,000 Prisoners; Battle Rages With Great Intensity

KAISER COMMANDS GERMAN ARMIES ON WESTERN FRONT.

LONDON, March 26.—Today's official announcement received here states that Emperor William is in command on the western front.

This announcement is regarded as further evidence that the emperor has staked his all on an offensive, hoping to win and go down in history as the victor in this great and decisive world conflict. Dispatches from Amsterdam picture the emperor at Spa, Belgium, which is being kept isolated on a radius of fifteen kilometers. The German crown prince, Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, General Von Ludendorff, and other prominent Germans are also reported there with him.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, March 23.—The Germans this afternoon were pressing their attack hard on the right flank of the British near Ham, while on the northern end of the battle line desperate fighting has been going on since yesterday about Mory, which has changed hands several times.

It is reported that some of the enemy infantry pushed down across the Somme canal and drove forward against prepared positions to which the British had retired.

German cavalry was seen behind the advancing German infantry and there was small doubt that the attacking forces intended to make a supreme effort to rupture the British line in this sector, which is near the junction of the French and British lines.

British Defensive Magnificent. The British strategical withdrawal along the battle front 40 better positions has now been carried out deliberately and in accordance with the plan, thereby saving the lives of British troops while attacking forces have been advancing under increasing difficulties with huge cost of life. About Mory the battle has been especially fierce and when the story of the British defense can be told it will be a record of a magnificent stand. The fighting here began yesterday morning when the Germans attacked with a superior number of troops. The British held on during the day but last evening the enemy gained a foothold in the village after a sanguinary struggle at close quarters.

Germans Meet Grilling Fire. The Germans advanced for this new attack from Croisilles and for hours were held off by a company of British machine gunners who were stationed on high ground and swept the enemy ranks with a grilling fire.

The British organized a counter-attack as soon as the Germans entered the village and pushed the enemy back. Bitter fighting continued throughout the night and it is not less bitter today with fluctuating fortunes.

LONDON, March 23.—The battle is continuing with the greatest intensity on the whole front south of the Scarpe river. Field Marshal Haig's report tonight announces: "South and west of St. Quentin our troops have taken up their new positions and we are heavily engaged with the enemy."

Tenton's Hurled Back. "During the night strong hostile attacks in the neighborhood of Jussey (south of St. Quentin), was repulsed with great loss to the enemy. "On the northern portion of the battle front the enemy's attacks have been pressed with the utmost

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