

TEUTONS YIELD TO ENTENTE

British Lines on Somme Hold Stubbornly and Hurl Back Germans at Many Points; Mass Attacks in Front of Arras Fail Utterly

FRENCH HOLD GAINS; FIGHTING DIMINISHES

German Advance Converges on Amiens in Hope of Cutting Off Main Communications of British Army

LONDON, March 29.—Apart from local fighting at different points, the enemy has not pressed his attacks today north of the Somme, according to the official statement issued by the war office tonight.

"We gained ground at certain places," the statement continues. "South of the Somme heavy hostile attacks developed during the morning in the neighborhood of Mezieres and Demans. Fighting is still going on in this sector."

"It is known from captured prisoners that the German attack yesterday astride the Scarpe has for its object the capture of the ridge and Arras. This attack was carried out by at least six divisions in the front line, with four assault divisions in support."

"Despite the force of the attack the impression made upon our battle position was inconsiderable and the fighting resulted in a severe defeat for the enemy."

"In heavy fighting further south between Hairy and the Serre which had no greater success, no fewer than eleven hostile divisions were identified."

PARIS, March 29.—Along the battle front of the Oise there has been a notable diminution in fighting during the day, according to the war office statement issued tonight. During the course of the day the offensive activity of the Germans was manifested only by local attacks against a few points along the front, the statement continues.

The official report reads: "Fighting Shows Down. 'Along the battle front of the Oise there has been notable diminution of the fighting during the course of the day. The offensive activity of the Germans was manifested only by local attacks on a few points along our front, which are being strengthened every day by the constant arrival of reinforcements. All these attacks were repulsed by our troops with losses for the assailant. 'Raids against our positions in the region of Badonviller forest, Parroy and south of Seppois were completely broken down.'"

(By The Associated Press) After eight days, during which it has swept forward over the rolling hills of Picardy, at times like a tidal wave, the German offensive has slowed down. Instead of a sweeping advance, its progress has been checked at all but the sector of the front, and there it has been merely creeping for the last two days—this fact is admitted by the German war office, which usually concedes nothing.

Germans Thrown Back. From Arras, north of Arras, to Albert, on the Somme, the British lines have been holding stubbornly and have thrust back the Germans at a number of points. From Albert south to Montdidier, there has been a slow movement to the west, but the hills west of Montdidier are still being held by the French.

No ground has been made against the French along the southern side of the salient driven into the allied lines, while it is asserted that the French counter-attack from Lassigny to Novon is still going on. The extreme depth of the German wedge now is about thirty-seven miles. Meanwhile, the allied world is waiting for the entente forces to strike back at the Germans.

When this blow, if it comes, will fall, or where it is best sealed in the minds of the men directing the progress of military affairs for the allies, but seemingly it must come soon, it is to be effective. The German advance now is converging on Amiens, the railroad center of northern France which is known to be the ganglion from which run the main communications of the British army in northern France. The railroad from Paris to Amiens was cut

MAJOR DIECH TO COMMAND STATE POLICE

Governor Makes Appointment for New Mobile Military Organization

POLITICS IS KEPT OUT

Suggestions of Council of Defense Followed Closely As Possible

Governor Withycombe yesterday announced the appointment of Major Richard Diech of Portland as commanding officer of the new military body which is to be known as the Oregon military police. The order has been conveyed to Major Diech through Adjutant General Williams, and the commander is to take immediate charge and proceed to work out the organization.

The state council of defense has made suggestions relative to the complement of officers and the number of men to comprise the force, and these suggestions will serve as a guide in formulating the body, and it is probable, will be followed closely. Major Diech, however, is to be in supreme command, according to the governor, and will have power to fix the quota of officers, though he will not be allowed to exceed the number recommended by the council of defense. The \$250,000, provided at the recent meeting of the state emergency board is for the purpose of maintaining for the next nine months four companies of fifty men each, including a motorcycle detachment. The entire organization will be worked out as far as the military laws will allow in accordance with the recommendations of the council of defense.

No Politics Allowed. "Several injunctions are placed upon Major Diech," said the governor. "One is that he must observe the greatest economy, while at the same time he must acquire a thorough efficiency for the organization. The deficiency appropriation allowed by the emergency board must not be wasted and the entire military police must be of such efficiency that it can meet successfully the purpose for which it is formed."

"Another thing that I wish to emphasize is that the state police must be kept entirely away from politics. Throughout my administration I have kept politics out of the national guard and other military forces of the state and I shall have the same policy relative to the military police."

Has Confidence in Diech. "In appointing Major Diech I believe the command will be in the hands of a man who will meet these requirements. I have appointed him after considering a number of men who were recommended for the position, any one of whom, doubtless, would have measured up in a satisfactory way. But the endorsements were overwhelmingly in favor of Major Diech. I believe he can work out an organization that will attract nationwide attention. He will be empowered to hire and discharge his subordinates as far as this is within military law, and will have the widest latitude in perfecting the military force in his charge."

What military rank Major Diech will have in commanding the police is not yet decided.

Espionage Law to Apply to Enemy Alien Women

WASHINGTON, March 29.—A house bill amending the espionage law to make it applicable to enemy alien women, as well as men, was passed today by the senate without debate or a roll call.

Officials of the department of justice urged the legislation, declaring many women agents of Germany are at work here.

GERMAN MILLS ARE TAKEN OVER

Earnings of Properties to Go for Liberty Bonds; Directors Named

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Six great German-owned New Jersey woolen mills, with a total valuation of more than \$70,000,000 have been taken over by the enemy alien property custodian, who has named governing boards of directors to assume control of them. The earnings of the properties during the war will go into the federal treasury for the purchase of liberty bonds.

The mills taken over were announced tonight by A. Mitchell Palmer, the enemy alien property custodian, as follows: The Passaic Woolen Mills, the Botany Woolen Mills, the New Jersey Worsted Spinning company, the Fortman and Hoffman company and the Gea Mills all of Passaic, N. J., and the Garfield Worsted mills of Garfield, N. J.

75 KILLED IN PARIS BY BIG GERMAN GUN

Women and Children in Church, Praying That Peace Will Come to Sorrowing World, Victims of Enemy.

NINETY ARE WOUNDED; INDIGNATION BITTER

Capital Is Stirred by Feeling of Horror; Statement Is Issued

PARIS, March 29.—Seventy-five persons were killed and ninety wounded, most of them women and children when a shell fired by a German long-range gun fell on a church in the region of Paris while Good Friday services were being held according to an official communication issued this evening.

President Poincare visited the church, where he met Premier Clemenceau, Cardinal Amette and the rector, who had already arrived. The president afterwards visited the wounded in hospitals.

The killing of the women and children who were praying in the church this afternoon has caused a feeling of horror and intense indignation in Paris. The German explosive missile fell amid an assemblage of peace-loving people, who were beseeching heaven to send an enduring peace on the day they were commemorating the greatest sacrifice ever offered that peace should reign on earth.

Feeling runs high in Paris tonight. It is no peace crowd that walks the streets or congregates in the cafes, theaters and churches. The American Red Cross once more distinguished itself in rescuing injured persons from the edifice.

M. Grosseau, in the chamber of deputies late tonight, referring to the disaster, said: "The barbarian enemy resumed his bombardment on Good Friday and his victims are numerous. It is with extreme sorrow and intense indignation that I note that most of them were assembled in church. We must not forget that justice and right shall have the last word before God and before man."

Jean Bon, Socialist leader, said: "At the moment when women, children and the aged were imploring heaven to end horrible butchery the roof of the church, shattered by steel, responded with blood to their prayers."

"We add our indignant protest to those of the faithful against the crimes of false believers who mixed blood with prayers. In France, England and America there will be another conception of justice."

London Hears Nothing Is Serious on West Front

LONDON, MARCH 29.—The Evening News says it learns on high authority that nothing has occurred on the western front within the last twelve hours to necessitate revision of the confident views held officially. "The Hun mass attacks on the north of our line are being stubbornly met," it adds, "and the enemy is not gaining anything worth a tithe of the enormous losses inflicted on him. The French in the south also are doing extremely well. The possibility of further retirements is not ignored, but taking the whole battlefield into review, it is considered that the situation is well in hand."

France to Call Out Class of 1919 Soon

PARIS, March 29.—The soldiers of the class of 1919 are to be called to the colors at an early date, which is to be fixed by the ministry of war. This was decided on by a vote of the chamber of deputies this afternoon. It is known that the ministry of war has decided that the recruits shall report April 15. The chamber voted 490 against seven on a law demanding that the date of the calling of the class be advanced.

M. Raffin-Dugens, Socialist, in opposing the bill, violently attacked the war policy of the government.

CLEMENCY ASKED BY WILSON FOR THOMAS MOONEY

President Makes Plea to Governor Stephens for Condemned Man

ATTORNEY SCORNS PLEA

Effort to Reverse Judgment Fails and Execution Calmly Awaited

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 29.—President Wilson has telegraphed Governor William D. Stephens of California asking executive clemency for Thomas J. Mooney, now under death sentence. It became known here today. Mooney was convicted of murder in connection with a bomb explosion in San Francisco in a preparedness parade July 22, 1916, which caused the death of ten persons and injured forty others.

Executive clemency was Mooney's only hope, according to the state supreme court which is confined to questions of law in reviewing murder cases having recently rejected his appeal for a new trial.

President Wilson received a special report on the Mooney case from the labor mediation commission which investigated it while on the Pacific coast and reported among other things that while the official record of the trial might be flawless as the state supreme court afterward found the testimony of witnesses for the state had been changed from trial to trial as the various defendants in the case were arraigned and for this reason doubt was cast on the validity of their evidence. One man admitted the prosecution's star witness later was prosecuted for subornation of perjury but was acquitted.

"If President Wilson wishes to turn loose a murderer like Mooney, the responsibility is his," was the comment of District Attorney Chan. M. Fickert of San Francisco county, when the report of the president's commission was made public. Other factors in the case were an appeal outside the record, to the state supreme court, backed by the trial judge and the attorney general of the state, the latter declaring that a "miscarriage of justice has occurred." The court finds it had no jurisdiction in the appeal.

Fame of the case reached Petrograd, in the first days of the revolution, and a demonstration against Mooney's execution was made in the streets.

Meatless Days Ordered Suspended for 30 Days

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Suspension of the meatless day regulations for thirty days beginning tomorrow, was ordered today by the food administration instructions telegraphed to all state food administrators.

T. B. WILCOX IS SERIOUSLY ILL

Slight Hope for Recovery Held for Northwest Milling Commissioner

PORTLAND, March 29.—Theodore B. Wilcox, federal milling commissioner for the Pacific northwest and president of the Portland Flouring mills company, was critically ill at his residence here tonight, with but slight hope for recovery, it was announced.

Mr. Wilcox was taken ill during a recent visit to New York where he went on federal business, and was immediately attended by his physician, Dr. H. C. Jeffers, upon his return two weeks ago. His case was diagnosed as acute intestinal trouble.

For some time after his return Mr. Wilcox kept at his desk, but several days ago was forced to give up his work.

DRAFT LAW EXTENDED BY SENATE VOTE

Measure to Register Youths Attaining Age of 21 Since Registration Day Last June Is Passed

AMENDMENT BY NEW REJECTED, 35 TO 26

Attempt to Provide Training for Youths 19 to 21 Years Old Fails

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The resolution extending the selective draft to men reaching the age of 21 years since June 5, 1917—the first registration day—was passed tonight by the senate without a record vote after a futile attempt had been made to add to it a provision for training youths from 19 to 21 years old.

It is estimated that about 700,000 men will be added to the registration this year by the resolution, which is one of the pieces of legislation on which the war department is waiting before announcing complete plans for the next draft. It now goes to the house for consideration there with the bill to base draft quotas on the number of registrants in class one instead of on population, another of the administration measures already passed by the senate.

Amendment Is Rejected. The proposal to register training of boys over 19 and under registration age was in the form of an amendment by Senator New of Indiana, which the senate rejected, 35 to 26, after a debate of several days. A number of senators who favor universal military training as a peacetime policy voted against the amendment.

As adopted the resolution provides that male citizens of the United States residing in this country, attaining their majority since June 5, last, shall be subject to registration under regulations prescribed by the president; shall present themselves for registration on a day proclaimed by the president, and thereafter shall be liable to military service. There was no opposition to the resolution itself, the only controversy being over the New amendment. Opponents of the plan argued that training youths would hamper urgent army enterprises and take the labor from farms and factories, without providing soldiers for immediate needs at the front. Strong sentiment for universal, compulsory military training was apparent, however, and today's vote was not regarded as forecasting future action on Senator Chamberlain's universal training bill.

Chamberlain Against Amendment. Principal opposition to Senator New's proposal came from the Democratic side of the senate, although four Democratic members, Chamberlain of Oregon; King of Utah; Gerry of Rhode Island, and Myers of Montana voted for its adoption. Five Republicans, Borah of Idaho; Gronna of North Dakota; Jones of Washington; Norris of Nebraska, and Townsend of Michigan, joined with the Democrats in rejecting the amendment.

The vote on Senator New's amendment follows: For the amendment: Democrats—Chamberlain, King, Gerry and Myers. Total Democrats, 4. Republicans—Caldor, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Fall, France, Frankhuyser, Gallinger, Johnson of California; Kelogg, Kenyon, Nelson, New, Page, Poindexter, Sherman, Smoot, Sterling, Sutherland, Wadsworth, Warren and Watson. Total Republicans, 22. Total for, 26.

Against the amendment: Democrats—Bankhead, Beckham, Fletcher, Gore, Henderson, Hitchcock, Jones, Johnson of South Dakota, James of New Mexico, Kirby, McKeen, Nugent, Overman, Reed, Robinson, Saulsbury, Shafer, Sheppard, Smith of Arizona, Smith of Georgia, Smith of Maryland, Stone, Swanson, Thomas, Thompson, Tillman, Trammell, Underwood, Vardaman, Walsh and Wolcott. Total Democrats, 31. Republicans—Borah, Gronna, Jones of Washington, Norris and Townsend. Total Republicans, 5. Total against, 36.

Army of 10,000,000 Forecast. During the debate Chairman Chamberlain of the military committee declared that 5,000,000 would be training for the army if he "had his way," while Senator Kirby of Arkansas, another military committee member, predicted that 5,000,000 men would be in the army and 10,000,000 in camp before the war ended.

Opposing the New amendment, Senator Borah said he did not believe it met the situation in the right way and that it would place the powers to inaugurate the system in the hands of one who has publicly opposed the plan of universal military service, Secretary Baker. Agricultural districts are already experiencing a labor shortage, he said, and he opposed any action that would make that change more acute.

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ELVIN TELLS OF ONE DAY'S WORK NEAR WAR ZONE

Finds Skull of Roman Soldier Who Fought in France Centuries Ago

ACTIVITIES ARE MANY

Relatives and Friends at Home Urged to Write Frequent Letters

One of the souvenirs James Elvin will bring home from France is a piece of skull, presumably that of a Roman soldier who fought in France fifty years B. C. A regiment of engineers recently discovered an old cemetery near Paris, and among other things found a stone coffin containing a well-preserved skeleton. The sailors are using the coffin for a wash-tray and a portion of the skull for an ash tray.

A letter from Mr. Elvin gives an interesting account of a day's work as it is done at Hut No. 2, District France, where he is in charge. He writes: "It is 6 o'clock in the morning and the reveille sounds clearly and distinctly in the morning air. Instinctively I sing as I jump out of my bed of hay: 'You can't get 'em up, you can't get 'em up, you can't get 'em up in the morning.'"

Bath Great Luxury. "My room is a small attic room on the fourth floor of what used to be a French wine house. I get my dressing done as soon as possible; pants, shoes, puttees all laced, then I put on my sleeveless sweater—and thank God for the wise person who invented that useful article. Mothers, friends of boys in the service, you cannot begin too early to knit sleeveless sweaters. I haven't worn my knitted socks once; I have worn my sweater every day. Three, four or half a dozen for everybody would not be too many."

"I hurry down stairs, passing the offices on the third floor and the baths. We are so fond of baths. The tub is the only one in this section of the country. There are two showers with hot and cold water and douches. Water is heated by a gas heating apparatus. A rood, deep well is in the cellar and a big tank under the roof. An old man pumps the tank full every day, so there is always plenty of water. Since coal is \$75 a ton and wood is almost unknown, the French people do not concern themselves with much hot water. Saturday nights the men are so thick in that bath that sometimes we have to go in and untangle them. Up to date sanitary privileges are found on every floor and the wash rooms are kept scrupulously clean.

"The writing rooms are on the second floor. Here we also have a piano and all the latest songs, a billiard table and an ample supply of paper and envelopes. Good people at home, for the land's sake write and write and write to these boys. They are hungry for news from home and they will talk about it for a week. It takes a letter a little more than a month to reach our boys. Keep the mail-box hot.

"On the first floor is a well equipped restaurant where we have a reputation for serving excellent meals, a la American. Here we also have a well stocked canteen where we sell tobacco, cigarettes, candy, cakes, soap, raisins, dates, shaving soap, tooth paste, cigars, chewing gum, chocolate bars and pass out information in chunks.

Excellent Meals Served. "The morning is cold, so I light my fire and the boys enjoy its warmth before they go out to their task at 7:30. They have breakfast—for a meal with us is a welcome change. For my breakfast I have two boiled eggs, bread made by the local baker out of army white flour, good American coffee, butter that was never introduced to milk or cream, but that greases the skids to help the bread along, blackberry jam from fruit raised, nicked and canned at Puyallup, Wash.—looks like an old friend.

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FOCH PUT OVER ALL OF ALLIES

Entente and American Armies Co-ordinated by Appointment of French Chief of Staff to Supreme Command; Step Taken Is Long Planned

VISIT OF BAKER IS HELD RESPONSIBLE

Services of Whole American Army Offered by General Pershing; New Commander Is Hero of Marne

WASHINGTON, March 29.—General Foch, the French chief of staff, has been appointed to the supreme command of all the allied and American forces in France.

This means unification of all the armies opposing the Germans, a step which the American and French military men long have urged and which apparently has been brought about by recognition of the imperative demand of concentrated effort to hurl back the gigantic thrust of the enemy in France.

It was learned tonight that the president had been officially advised of the action when he sent a cablegram to General Foch today congratulating him "on his new authority."

Development Is Confirmed. There was no explanation at the white house of what the president meant. It is understood that there will be no official comment here until after an announcement comes from France.

The first hint of the historic development came in press cable dispatches telling how General Pershing had placed the American expeditionary forces at the disposal of the French commander. This was confirmed tonight in a message from General Pershing to the war department.

General Pershing's message, made public by Major General March, acting chief of staff, follows: American Army Ready.

"Have made all our resources available and our divisions will be used if and when needed. French are in fine spirit and both armies seem confident."

There was no mention in the Pershing dispatch of the new authority given General Foch and war department officials were speculating over the reasons for the absence of any official announcement. Some still were inclined to believe that the French general had been placed in command only of the "army of maneuvers," the reserve force composed of contingents from all the allied armies created after the formation of the supreme war council.

Wilson Congratulates Foch. In his message to General Foch, President Wilson said: "May I not convey to you my sincere congratulations on your new authority. Such unity of command is a most hopeful augury of ultimate success. We are following with profound interest the bold and brilliant action of your forces."

Before General Pershing's message came tonight General March was without advice to confirm the press dispatch, because of the inevitable delays in transmission of official messages.

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