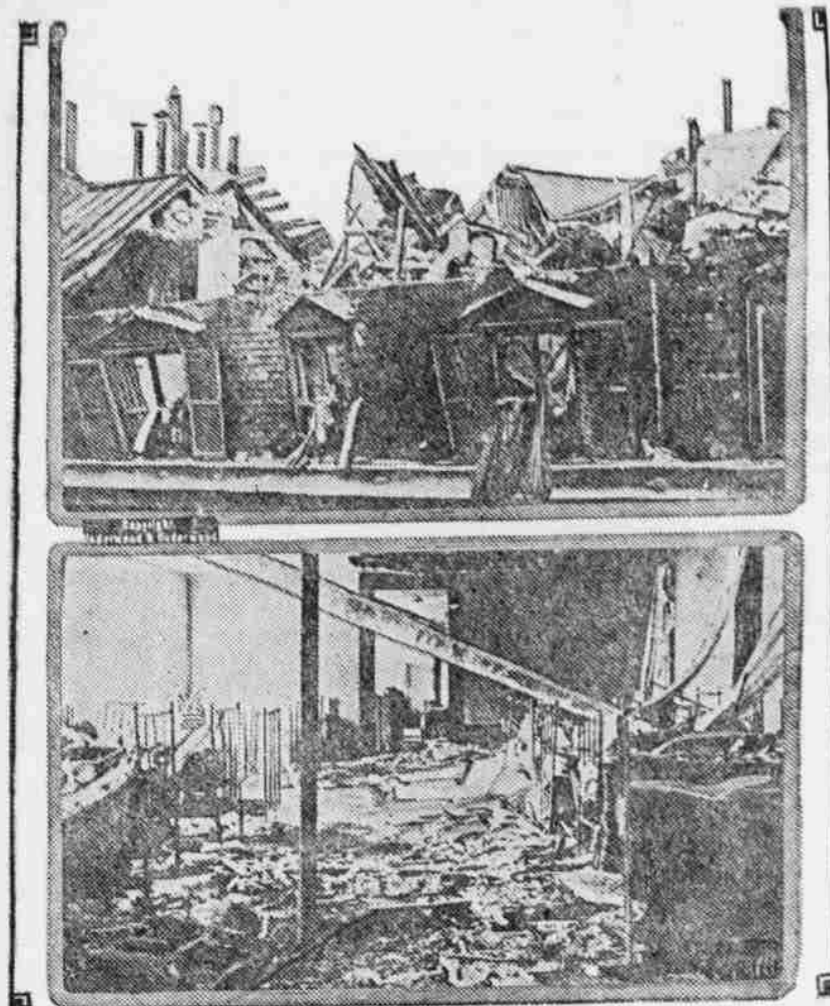


RESULTS OF GERMAN AIR RAIDS OVER PARIS



The upper photograph shows a view of several of the houses which were wrecked by the bombs dropped by the Germans. These places of "military importance" to the Germans were the homes of the people who live in the poorer section of Paris. The lower photograph shows the results of bombs dropped on the dormitory of a children's hospital, which fortunately had been vacated in time by the 200 children, and none were injured there. The building is a mass of wreckage. If the children had not been removed doubtless every one of them would have been killed.

discretion of the court-martial upon anyone who "attempts to create, begins, causes, excites, or joins in" mutiny or sedition, but the liability to the extreme punishment does not stop there. Anyone who, being present at a mutiny or seditious outbreak, does not "do his utmost to suppress it," may be punished by the execution of the death sentence, as if he had been an organizer of the sedition himself. Also, anyone who has reason to believe that a mutiny is about to occur or that sedition is being stirred up must report the matter in full to his superior officer on pain of incurring the same punishment as an actual mutineer.

"Making known the countersign" and "forcing safeguard" are purely military offenses for which the death penalty may be imposed. "Relieving the enemy" may cover a number of military crimes against one's country, and "harboring the enemy" or "directly or indirectly" giving him any sort of intelligence is punishable by death at the discretion of the court-martial.

Many Touching Stories. The tragedy of sleeping on post has furnished some of the most famous and touching stories in the history of our own and other lands. Everyone has heard the story of Lincoln's forgiveness of the country boy who, tired by a long campaign, slept at his sentry post. An English soldier, writing of his experiences in this war, tells how he found a young sentry asleep in an important point of watch, and of the agony of mind that preceded his decision that he must report the youth whose neglect of duty might have had terrible consequences for his comrades and the army's position.

Apropos of the war department's order that death sentences passed upon soldiers in this country be referred to it for review, it is recalled that Lincoln in 1861 ruled that no army death sentence should be executed until he had personally examined all the circumstances and facts in the case.

ELEVEN OFFENSES PUNISHABLE BY DEATH IN UNITED STATES ARMY

Sentence of Sleepy Sentries With the Army in France Calls Attention to Offenses Which May Be Punished by Hanging or Shooting—Death Sentence Is Mandatory Only in Case of Spy—Many Touching Stories.

Washington.—Four American soldiers, sentenced to death for sleeping on sentry duty in the front-line trenches in France, may be saved from the law's extreme penalty by General Pershing's action in sending the records of their cases to Washington for review. General Pershing has authority to carry out the sentence of the court-martial, but it is only on foreign soil that such power lies in the commanding general's hands, for by an order of December 29 the war department, at the suggestion of the president, ruled that no death sentence in the army forces in this country could be executed before review of the case by the department. So far as is known here, the only execution of an American soldier in France up to the present time has been that of Private F. Cadue, hanged in November for assault and murder of a French girl.

the manual of regulations, "death by hanging is considered more ignominious than death by shooting." Hanging, the rule continues, "is the usual method of execution designated in the case of spies, of persons guilty of murder in connection with mutiny, or sometimes for desertion in the face of the enemy; but in the case of a purely military offense, such as sleeping on post, such sentence, when imposed, is usually 'to be shot to death with musketry.' For the sake of example, and to deter others from committing like offenses, the death sentence may, when deemed advisable, be executed 'in the presence of the troops of the command.'"

At Discretion of Court-Martial. The other eight offenses, or groups of offenses, listed as punishable by death leave the penalty to the discretion of the court-martial. "Death or such other punishment as the court-martial may direct" is the usual wording of the army regulation. The offenses are cowardice, in any one of a variety of ways; sleep or drunkenness on sentry post; desertion or the incitement to or assistance in desertion; attack upon a superior officer or insubordination; mutiny or sedition; making known the countersign; forcing safeguard; relieving the enemy with ammunition "or any other thing," or harboring or giving intelligence to the enemy.

In the offense of "neglect of sentry duty," which is a betrayal of responsibility whose seriousness has made it an almost unforgivable crime against military law, the letter of the regulation recognizes no difference between being asleep and being intoxicated. The ruling reads: "Any sentinel who is found drunk or sleeping upon his post, or who leaves it before he is regularly relieved, shall, if the offense be committed in time of war, suffer death or such other punishment as a court-martial may decree." It is further provided that "the fact that the accused had been previously overtaken by excessive guard duty is not a defense, although evidence to that effect may be received as extenuation of the offense." The point is distinctly made that the sentry who neglects his duty has jeopardized no one knows how many thousands of his fellows, and it may be a crucial position to his country's cause. Whether he was intoxicated or merely asleep is, in the letter of the law, a minor matter.

Insubordination. The rule regarding insubordination is very strict. It reads: "Any person subject to military law who, on any pretense whatever, strikes his superior officer or draws or lifts up any weapon against him, being in the execution of his office, or wilfully disobeys any lawful command of his superior officers, shall suffer death or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct."

It is explained, however, that this does not apply to the striking of an officer "in legitimate self-defense," and, of course, an officer who strikes a man under him is liable to severe punishment.

FOOD FOR FRANCE FUND



The collection of non-perishable foodstuffs in jar and canned form undertaken by the food for France fund to be used for the wounded soldiers in the French hospitals is going on with unabated success in New York. The photo shows a fund worker sorting...

CUT DOWN ON STAR BOARDER

Boston Committee Plans for Special Boarder's Pledge Card in That City.

Boston.—A special boarder's pledge card may soon be in circulation in this city as a means of food conservation in boarding houses. This is not a new boarding house joke, but a plan of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense. Of course the boarding house patron will protest against conservation of food—he always has—but without results. Here is the card the woman's committee would have boarders sign:

"I, at present a boarder in this city, hereby accept membership in the United States food administration, pledging myself, as a patriotic duty, to co-operate with the proprietor in the conservation of meat, wheat, sugar and fats, according to the directions and advice of the food administrator."

THINKS IT'S A CATALOGUE

Greek Returns Questionnaire Saying There Was Nothing on List He Cared to Buy.

Tulsa, Okla.—Mistaking his questionnaire for a catalogue, Ysidore Ortado, a Greek, living at Escala, returned it to his exemption board with a note, written in Greek, saying there was nothing in the list he wished to purchase. Another questionnaire, returned by a Mexican, was accompanied by a note which stated that the man could not read United States, but knew it was to help the war, so inclosed a \$5 bill.

TO SPEED THE KNITTING



The comfort committee of the Navy league of the United States has installed in its headquarters several knitting machines for making sweaters, mufflers, socks and other wearing apparel for "our boys" "over here" and "over there." The immediate need of these necessities and in anticipation of the enormous amount of these articles which will be needed by the boys in the next call is responsible for the action taken by the Navy league. They have found that a pair of socks can be turned out on a machine in 35 minutes. An appeal has been sent out to our patriotic knitters to operate machines instead of knitting by hand and thereby speed...

THE COMING OF THE 3rd LIBERTY LOAN



By R. E. O'Neill and W. S. Kirkpatrick.

Of supreme moment is the issue of the war. The price of wheat and the turn of politics are serious matters—but the Third Liberty Loan means more than all. It means— Backing up the boys who have been sent to the overseas battlefields. Prompt and abundant loans of spare cash to the war treasury, in local trade terms, is the translation of money into airplanes, guns, ammunition, provis-

ions, ships and every device of modern war for the American. War expenditures reach every avenue of business in the Northwest. Prepare for the Third Loan which opens Saturday, April 6, with Victory celebrations everywhere. The governor and mayors will proclaim the significance and urgency of participation in the raising of our local share of his defense fund. Rallies,

open air gatherings, speeches, illuminations, the Ring-it-Again Liberty Bell on the door of every hold, and by every means, the spirit and the work of the day. Begin buying a bond of the first issue. This is the first of a series of cartoons and slogans by well known illustrators and writers which will be published in this paper.

BRITISH COUNTER ATTACK IMPENDS

Reserves, Long Ready, Expected to Turn Tide for Allies.

HUN LOSS ENORMOUS

German Advance Checked— Situation Optimistically Viewed— Events Show Withdrawal Planned.

With the British Army in France—The British and French who co-operate at the junction of the two armies, are viewing the trend of the German offensive with optimistic eyes. Hard fighting was in progress, but the latest reports showed little or no change in the situation in favor of the enemy since Sunday, while on the other hand the defenders had pushed the attacking forces back after a bitter struggle and were holding strongly along the whole new front to which they had withdrawn.

Fighting of a most desperate nature has been continuous since the initial attack, but so far the British have used few troops other than those which were holding the front lines. These shock troops have been making as gallant a defense as was ever recorded in the annals of the British army, and as a result they have enabled the main body of the forces to fall back deliberately and without confusion and occupy positions which had been prepared long before the German offensive began.

The Germans, on the other hand, operating under the eyes of the emperor and the crown prince, have been hurling vast hordes into the fray with utter disregard for lives and have followed into the abandoned positions, getting farther and farther away from their supplies and finding their communications increasingly difficult.

More than 50 German divisions already have been identified by actual contact, and many of these men were simply given two days' rations and sent over the top into the frightful maelstrom made by the allied artillery.

United States Holds Key.

London.—The Daily News says of the new military situation: "Although the allied strength will reach its maximum only as the full force of America's contribution to the war is felt, the opening of the greatest battle the world has known is received with something like relief. The salient fact in the offensive is that its authors can not afford to fail. They cannot afford to face a country left, after another summer of battle, to count its gains and find them no more...

PARIS SHELLED BY LONG RANGE GUNS

Berlin, via London.—Paris has been bombarded by German long-range guns, according to the German communication issued Sunday night.

Paris.—The German "monster cannon," which has been located in the forest of St. Gobain, west of Laon and only 122 kilometers (approximately 76 miles) from the Paris city hall. The gun bombarded Paris during the greater part of Sunday. The shells, which were fired in bursts of 10-inch shells, and immediately gave alarm to take cover was...

front of our positions and his troops were driven back with great loss. "During the night and morning fresh hostile attacks have again developed in this neighborhood and to the south of Bapaume.

HUNS DRIVEN BACK

Fresh Attacks Fail and Foe is Forced to Recross Somme— American Engineers Aid in Battle.

British Army Headquarters in France.—A further advance late Sunday by the Germans at some points along the battlefront is reported. American engineers have again been in the throes of fierce conflict in which they have done excellent work in transportation.

London.—Fresh attacks by the Germans have developed northward and southward of Bapaume, the war office announces.

The British repulsed powerful attacks Sunday afternoon northward of Bapaume.

The British drove back to the eastward bank of the Somme bodies of German troops which had crossed the river between Licourt and Brie, south of Peronne.

The statement follows: "The battle continues with great violence on the whole front. Powerful attempts delivered by the enemy Sunday afternoon and evening north of Bapaume were heavily repulsed. Only at one point did the German infantry reach our trenches, whence they were immediately thrown out. Elsewhere the enemy's attacks were stopped by rifle, machine gun and artillery fire in...

Chicago Purse Is Flat.

Chicago.—The city of Chicago is broke. City Controller Pike so informed members of the city council Saturday. He told them in a communication that outside of the payroll the city could not pay any bills after April 1, until the 1919 budget is passed. The aldermen received the news in stunned surprise. Members of the finance committee to which the communication was finally referred were even more surprised. "This will give the city an awful black eye," declared Alderman Richert, "if the word gets out that we have no money to...

U. S. ARTILLERY HURTS HUNS

Destroy Communication Lines, Annihilation Dumps and Bunkers. With the American Army in France—On the Toul front there was considerable artillery activity during Sunday night. American guns heavily shelled the German front line positions. The German batteries replied, using many shells. Later photographs were taken from airplanes of the damage inflicted by the Americans. American artillery on the Toul sector continued to shell effectively enemy first-line communication trenches, the town of St. Baussant and the billets and dump north of Boquetteau. Many of the American shells have fallen in the German trenches and the first two have in at least one place have been virtually abandoned.

Resistance is Gallant.

London.—The Berlin Vossische Zeitung's war correspondent telegraphing Sunday from the "neighborhood of the Oise," is quoted by the Central News correspondent at Amsterdam as saying: "All our movements have been taken place with miraculous exactitude, according to the plans of the master who organized the attack. The English are defending themselves bravely, but the British command was not equal to the attack, which, though doubtless foreseen, could not...