

# Forty-Six Injured By Bombs Dropped In Streets Of Cities

## POLICE AUTHORITIES SUSPECT SIX MORE BODIES WILL BE FOUND IN DEBRIS OF RUINED HOUSES—VICAR LEAVES HOME TO HELP INJURED, JUST BEFORE PLACE IS BLOWN TO PIECES.

London, March 8—Seven or eight German airplanes made a raid over England last night. One of them reached London and dropped bombs in the northwest and southwest districts of the city.

Eleven persons were killed and 46 others were injured, according to police reports, says an official announcement. It is feared that an additional six bodies are in the ruins of houses wrecked.

Several persons were killed by the destruction of private houses in northeastern London.

The house of a vicar partly was wrecked, but the vicar escaped. He is a special constable and had left home for duty when the warning came a few minutes before the explosion which damaged his residence. The vicar worked throughout the night, assisting the wounded and homeless neighbors.

The greatest damage in London was inflicted in the northwestern section, where four bombs demolished several houses. All the damage and casualties in this district were confined to two parallel streets, although as usual windows were confined to two parallel blocks. A single raider appeared over this area. Hundreds of persons were just preparing to desert their homes, most of which are three-story buildings, for the more substantial shelter of the two nearby subways when the bombs began to fall.

The first bomb made a square hit on a three-story dwelling of concrete and brick, crashing through two floors before it exploded. While the police, special constables and volunteer rescuers were busy there three more bombs fell nearby in quick succession.

Amphibians arrived speedily and notwithstanding the confusion the rescuers worked effectively under the anti-aircraft barrage. For twenty minutes after the bombing of this district the barrage was continued.

Another raider dropped bombs in the northern district of London, demolishing several houses.

The text of the official announcement says: "Last night's air raid appears to have been carried out by seven or eight enemy airplanes, of which two reached London. The first two raiders approached the Isle of Thanet at about 10:55 p. m. and proceeded to the Thames estuary. Both were turned back before reaching London.

"Meanwhile the third raider came across the Essex coast at 11:20 p. m. and steered west. At 11:45 p. m. it was reported over East London. A few minutes later it dropped bombs in the southwestern and northwestern districts. At 11:50 p. m. the fourth raider, which had also come in across Essex, dropped bombs to the north of London and then proceeded south across the capital, dropping 14 remaining bombs on the northern district between 12:20 and 12:30 p. m. The remaining enemy machines, all of which came across the Essex coast, were turned back before they reached London.

"A certain amount of damage was caused to residential property in London. Several houses have been demolished.

The raid demonstrated that German aviators no longer depend upon moonlight. It was the first time the enemy had attempted a night raid over London when there was no moon. The stars were out, however, and there was little wind.

Londoners were taken by surprise when the warning signals were sounded. The theatres were just closing. The streets were soon cleared. The warning to avoid danger from shrapnel was heeded generally, everyone taking cover. For a time the gunfire was heavy.

# CHAIRMAN HAYS SAYS PARTY WILL SUPPORT WILSON

Chicago, March 8.—Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican national committee, entered Chicago today with assurances that party harmony was a fact.

"There is no discord," he said. "The great issue is to win the war now; to attain a peace based on victory and not by compromise bargaining. Whatever the administration at Washington does the Republican party will support it."

# EXEMPT FARMERS IN FLOUR RULING

Hartford, March 7.—To correct any misapprehension on the part of the farmers the federal food administration gave out today a statement to the effect that no hardship is aimed at the farmers by requiring them to buy an equal amount of substitutes with white flour, even if they have raised and have on hand a stock of substitutes. The regulations provide that if a dealer is convinced that the farmer has raised and has on hand a stock of flour substitutes and is using the same for human food he may sell to a farmer the white flour without substitutes. Since Feb. 28 the limit of sales of white flour has been 49 1/2 pounds and a farmer may not buy more than that amount at one time.

# RAISE LOAN RATES

Washington, March 8.—The interest rate on loans to Allies has been raised from 4 1/2 to 5 per cent, as a result of the recent increase in the rates on certificates of indebtedness from 4 to 4 1/2 per cent.

# AMERICANS HALT NEW RAIDERS TO ACTION KAISER'S FIRST

## Bill's Own Property in U. S. to Lead Slide Under Hammer.

## HOLLWEG'S ALSO FOR HIGH BIDDER

## Custodian Will Begin Destroying Outposts of German Kultur.

Washington, March 8.—Property in the United States owned by the Kaiser himself, former Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German "junkers" generally and the German government itself, will be the first to go under the hammer under the plans of Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, to sell German-owned property here to the highest bidders.

Mr. Palmer's testimony to the Senate appropriations committee, in which he proposed necessary legislation which was made public today, makes plain that properties of merely minor individuals probably will not be sold, but that the direct purpose of the move is to break up the outposts of Kultur in America.

"There is no doubt," Mr. Palmer told the senators, "when the ownership of some of these great German properties should be permanently separated from German capital and that the connection which he has been able to maintain with American industry and commerce is broken, not simply during the war, but broken never to be restored.

"The German empire, through its financial operations, has put an industrial and commercial chain all the way across the country and through our insular possessions. We have become thoroughly convinced it would be wise and highly desirable at this time if the ownership of some of these properties could be permanently taken away."

If the legislation be adopted, Mr. Palmer stated it was his intention to sell principally the enemy properties in this country in which the German government and the "junkers" capitalistic class are interested and not disturb that of minor individuals.

The Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd wharves and docks at Hoboken, N. J., Mr. Palmer told senators, are "a part of the German empire, a part of the German commercial grasp upon this continent."

Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, said he understood part of their stock is owned by the Kaiser, represented by Herr Ballin.

"There is no earthly question about the intimate relationship of some sort between the German government and the Hamburg-American line," Mr. Palmer told the committee. "Neither is there any doubt about the relations between the German government and a large number of other great industrial enterprises in this country, which come within the control of the alien property custodian."

Plans of the German shipping lines to hold their dock properties for extension of German commerce after the war were disclosed by Mr. Palmer, who added:

"That is a fair indication of the hope and purpose of enemy capital that not a day shall elapse when the war is over before they again put their grip upon the commerce and industry of America. You cannot strike a heavier blow at the enemy today than to make him understand that he has lost his connection with the industry and commerce of the American continent.

"These large enterprises are affiliated closely with the German government. Where a German subject has an investment over here of a private, individual character, we ought not to disturb him. But these great industries, these great concerns financed by the Junker class, are the kind we ought to Americanize."

In one city Mr. Palmer did not name, he said seven or eight great mills were entirely German-owned.

"It is a part of the German trust in this country," he said. "I am making chocolate in Connecticut, raisins in Pennsylvania, woolens and worsteds in New Jersey, chemicals in New York, lumber in Florida, raising sugar in Porto Rico and Hawaii, to name many states. In the South, making beer in Chicago, and lead pencils in New Jersey.

"If I must simply sit here with the possibility of returning both principles and profits to the German owners at the end of the war, I am doing a tremendous favor to the German empire, our enemy.

"The desire is that the title as well as possession shall be permanently taken away from the German owners.

"American interests in Germany are negligible compared to German interests here," Mr. Palmer said.

"She now is doing us exactly what we are doing with her," he added.

It is his intention to use the proceeds of the enemy property to buy government bonds.

# WILHELM'S SON FOR FINLAND

London, March 8.—The Finnish government has asked the German emperor to appoint Prince Oscar, the fifth son of the emperor, as king of Finland, the Afton Tidningen of Stockholm says it learns from diplomatic circles there.

Prince Oscar of Hohenzollern will be 30 years old on July 27. On July 31, 1914, he, apparently against the wishes of his father, contracted a morganatic marriage with Countess Ina Bassowitz, who has been lady in waiting to the empress.

Prince Oscar suffered from heart trouble during the early months of the war and was reported to have collapsed after leading a victorious charge at Verdun on Oct. 3, 1914. He returned to duty and narrowly escaped capture in Poland in December, 1914. There were few reports concerning his activities during 1915, but early in 1916 he was widely reported to be in the head and thigh on the eastern front.

# STRAIN OF WAR ACTIVITIES KILLS FAMOUS LAWYER

New York, March 8.—John M. Bowers, father of Spotswood D. Bowers, of Bridgeport, one of the three lawyers chosen by President Wilson to act on the Legal Advisory Board in connection with the draft in New York City, died yesterday afternoon at the Laurel House, in Lakewood, N. J., where he had gone to recuperate from strain due to his war work.

Mr. Bowers was in his sixty-ninth year, and had been a member of the New York Bar for nearly fifty years. A heart attack was the immediate cause of his death.

Mr. Bowers' death is believed by his physicians to be the direct result of his efforts in the last few weeks. He had worked night and day, it is said, together with Henry W. Taft and Charles A. Boston, other members of the board, in advising the 8,000 lawyers who have been untangling legal snarls in the answers of draft candidates in their questionnaires.

A week ago Mr. Bowers complained that he was ill, and his ailment was diagnosed as nervous indigestion. He was ordered to rest, and went to the Laurel House, so as not to be far from the scenes of his work for the government. Mrs. Bowers was with him, and daily reports to the family indicated that he was improving.

He set up a little while yesterday and ate a light lunch. Afterward he remarked to Mrs. Bowers that while he felt "almost well again," he was very sleepy. Mrs. Bowers sat at his bedside for a short while until he fell asleep, and then went into the next room, where she was reading when she saw her husband gasp. She ran into his room and found him comatose. He never recovered consciousness, and died about 3 o'clock.

Mr. Bowers, who was the senior member of Bowers & Gerard, the junior member of the former Amunition Trust, had been connected with a number of the most notable legal cases in New York, among them the Barnes-Roosevelt libel suit, wherein he was Colonel Roosevelt's chief counsel, and the recent charities investigation, in which he was counsel for the State Board of Charities.

Mr. Bowers was born in Cooperstown, N. Y., in November, 1850, and came to New York when he was 16 years old. He entered the law office of Platt, Gerard & Buckley as a student. The Gerard in the firm was the father of the former Ambassador to Germany, and the friendship between Mr. Bowers and the Gerard family extended through two generations. In 1914 Mr. Bowers and County Clerk Schneider led the fight to nominate James W. Gerard, then in Berlin, as the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate. Mr. Bowers also was prominent in the contest which resulted in the selection of Ambassador Gerard's opponent, James W. Wadsworth, for the place.

After close study with the firm of Platt, Gerard & Buckley for three years, Mr. Bowers was, at the age of 19, admitted to the bar. The date of his admission, 1869, made him at the time of his death one of the oldest members of the bar of this city.

Mr. Bowers' career was closely bound up with corporation law cases in New York. In his later years there was hardly an important case in which he was not sought for advice or service before the jury.

As counsel for the Reorganization Committee of the Third Avenue Railway in 1912, Mr. Bowers had a great share in the rehabilitation of the property. He received a fee of \$65,000 for his work in that case. He was counsel for The New York World for a number of years.

Perhaps the most widely advertised of all Mr. Bowers' cases was the Barnes-Roosevelt libel suit, when the former President was sued for \$50,000 by the Albany political leader for calling him a "boss." Mr. Bowers worked to such good purpose that the trial resulted in favor of Col. Roosevelt. His summing up in defense of the Colonel is described by all who heard it as a "masterly oration."

Mr. Bowers in 1894 was leader of the minority party, the Democrats, in the Constitutional convention which framed the present state constitution. He succeeded his partner, James F. Platt, as head of the law firm which he entered as a student, a score of years ago. Shortly afterward the firm became Bowers & Sands. It was changed again recently to Bowers & Gerard when Mr. Gerard decided to resume the practice of law after his return from Berlin.

Mr. Bowers was married twice. His first wife was Miss Susan B. Dandridge, granddaughter of Governor Spotswood of Virginia. She died in 1909. In 1911 he married Miss Katherine Starkweather of Cooperstown, who survives him. His children were

# AUSTRIA TOOK DOBRUDJA TO HELP OUT RUMANIANS

## CONQUERED COUNTRY WASN'T SURE, SO VIENNA SLICED OFF ALL OF DISPUTED TERRITORY TO MAKE IT EASIER FOR KING FERDINAND.

Amsterdam, March 8.—Explanation of the preliminary peace treaty with Rumania is made in a statement issued to the Austrian press at Vienna. It says the Dobrudja was transferred to the Central powers as a whole in order to make the decision easier for Rumania.

The frontier adjustments in Transylvania, in general, means the protection of the Iron Gates and the Petrozil mines as well as precaution against fresh surprise attacks. The new frontier, however, will not go deeply into Rumania. The economic demands relate particularly to imports of petroleum and agricultural products and the evacuation of Austria-Hungary by Rumanian troops affects a strip of Bukovina still occupied by the Rumanians.

# ALLIED VICTORY YEAR AGO BUT FOR RUSSIANS, SAYS BONAR LAW

## GERMANY DENIES BIGAMY WILL BE ALLOWED BY LAW

Amsterdam, March 8.—Circulation in other belligerent countries of the report that official recognition of polygamy had been given in Germany, in order to fill up as quickly as possible the tremendous gaps which the war has made in the German Army, has aroused indignation in the German Empire. This report is said to have been mentioned in the British House of Commons by Arthur J. Balfour, the British Foreign Minister and by Lord Robert Cecil, the British Minister of Munitions.

In the religious weekly paper, Die Christliche Welt, Professor Martin Rade declared recently that polygamy is countenanced neither by the German government nor by the German people. He contends that single pamphlets advocating a plurality of wives such as the one referred to by Lord Robert Cecil, are the work of "irresponsible persons" and should not be taken seriously.

Professor Rade holds that history has shown that after all great wars, the losses have been made good by normal marriages.

There seem to be, however, a good many "irresponsible persons" in Germany who hold queer ideas as to the breeding of the future German. The Berliner Tageblatt devotes an article to the pamphlet, saying that the Allies had no sort of official sanction and that, on the contrary, it was quickly suppressed. The Tageblatt, however, mentions the activities of the "Eden and Mittagsbund" movement and the "Hammar Community," whose ideas for increasing the birth rate and to breed the "Germanic superman" are regarded as distinctly pathological.

There is the "German Society for Regeneration" and the Order of the New Temple, which want to maintain the balance of births as against the fertility of the Semitic races. Finally, a society named "Ariana," frankly advocates free love. None of these spots, the Tageblatt asserts, is of any importance.

The paper further argues that the societies only work on the theories of Darwin and Gobineau—both of them non-Germans—who advocated selective breeding of a superior grade of human beings.

# NATIONAL PARTY PLATFORM HOLDS VARIED PLANKS

Chicago, March 8.—Following the opening of the National party convention today telegrams were sent to President Wilson and United States senators urging immediate passage of the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment. It was planned to send a message to the British labor party suggesting a representative be sent to this country to campaign for the National party. Election of officers was expected to consume much of the day's session of the convention, the list as tentatively arranged including 50 or more—executive committee-men, directors, national committee-men and chairmen.

Augmented by more than a hundred delegates who bolted the prohibition convention the new National party came into real being yesterday by the adoption of a platform. The original hundred or more delegates were composed of socialists, single taxers, suffragists, Social Democrats and Progressives. The platform on which these elements united is long and includes most of the cardinal principles for which the varied elements composing the new party stood as separate units.

General Pershing's message to the people of the United States says "Germany must be beaten."

Survive are S. D. Bowers, a member of his father's law firm; Henry M. Bowers, William C. Bowers, Mrs. Mary Copelle, and Mrs. Dandridge Bowers.

Mr. Bowers was a member of the Union, Manhattan Metropolitan, Riding, National Golf Links, Brooktown, Racquette and Tennis, Down, and Garden City Golf Clubs, Automobile Club of America, Sons of the Revolution, Whist Club, and the Society of Colonial Wars.

Mr. Bowers was married twice. His first wife was Miss Susan B. Dandridge, granddaughter of Governor Spotswood of Virginia. She died in 1909. In 1911 he married Miss Katherine Starkweather of Cooperstown, who survives him. His children were

# GERMANS GOUGE OUT AMERICANS' EYES AT FRONT

## INSANE INMATE JIMMIES OUT OF HILLSIDE HOME

New York, March 8.—Stories of German atrocities upon American soldiers were told by patients in Army Hospital No. 1, Columbus Oval, the Bronx, in a tour of the institution, which was made up by special permission of Col. D. F. Duval, commanding medical officer, yesterday.

Eighty-eight war-wracked soldiers, back from the muddy inferno of France, are finding their way back to health under American skies. They are the first of the Pershing expeditionary force to go through the iron "mill" of war.

They were granted a permanent discharge for physical disability.

"A moderate number of men are suffering from mental disorders," Col. Duval said. "Only one case of actual shell shock has been encountered. At present the number of actual bullet wound cases in the hospital is reduced to the following: Two blinded, one with loss of arm, one with loss of leg above the knee, and one shrapnel case.

"The men are extraordinarily cheerful. There is never a word of complaint. That is probably what helps them get well so fast."

The luxury of medical boards in bringing the National Guard and other contingents to war strength has how the Germans "did it" twelve Americans last October was told by Albert B. Sykes, attached to a Division Sanitary Corps. He is offering from paralysis caused by an automobile accident in the confusion of an air raid. He said:

"Twelve infantrymen went out on a night patrol. They failed to return. When their bodies were not visible on no man's land next day every one concluded that they had been taken prisoner."

"They had been taken prisoner all right. And they came back to us the next night. When dawn came, following the night after their disappearance, they were lying out in front of our trenches.

"Every man had his eyes gouged out. Their bodies were terribly mutilated. In several cases the hands and legs were gone."

"About this time I was assigned to a dressing station just behind the lines. One night a chap simply riddled with bomb fragments came through our hands. He had been bombed by a German officer in an American uniform in his own trench.

"The Germans came over the top at night, perhaps intending to mingle with the men. This soldier saw the impostor come over. When he accosted him, the German let fly with a bomb. I wish you could have seen the American afterward—you never would have believed that he got well in spite of it."

"As for that German, he never got back to his own lines. What the rest of our men did to him was a shame. He was shortly one of the deadest Germans that this war has produced."

Private Sykes thought he could describe trench life until he tried it. Then he gave it up, declaring that "if I told you how bad it really is you'd think I was kidding you." But he admitted that the Americans didn't seem to mind it at all.

Many of the ships in which the wounded were brought home were fired on by German submarines. This brought luck to Walter M. Jones of Glen Cove, L. I., of the old 69th, however, according to his fellow patient, Sergeant William H. Zimmerman, who is learning to get about without the eyes he lost in a motor truck smash behind the lines. He said:

"Jones was suffering from real shell-shock. He lost the power of speech and hearing. And he stayed deaf and dumb until our transport left the other side. He was on the same ship as myself.

"A German submarine started strafing us. Jones was a few feet away from one of the ship's guns. When it suddenly went off he found himself with tongue and ears as fine as ever. That's the luck of war."

Jones was shocked by a German 65-centimeter shell which fell 15 feet away. When he revived, he was in a field hospital with five shrapnel bullets in his right leg. He thinks that the two lieutenants, Allen and Riley, who were with him, were killed outright.

Army Hospital No. 1, most modern of military hospitals, has now about 640 patients, according to Col. Duval. Of the 255 men who arrived from France, approximately 170 have been sent to other hospitals. Sixty more, after a brief stay at the institution, resulted in many men unfit for service reaching the trenches, it was learned. These soldiers appeared to be in the best of health until they reached the actual scene of action. Then shell explosions knocked their nerves to pieces, continued excitement accen-

# DEDICATE SCHOOL FOR NEGRO GIRLS

Daytona, Fla., March 7.—Vice President Thomas R. Marshall and Gov. Catts took part here today in the dedication of the Daytona educational and industrial school for negro girls, built through the efforts of Mary McLeod Bethune with the assistance of the German government and the Hamburg-American line." Mr. Marshall advocated in his address general education of negroes, the teaching of a trade or profession to every man and that every woman should be taught to be a housekeeper. He believed a psychologist should be placed in every school to watch pupils and help them determine their future studies and life.

# HONOR FLAGS IN THIRD BIG LOAN

Washington, March 8.—In the presence of a throng of government officials and employees at the south front of the treasury building yesterday the honor flag of the third Liberty loan, a red bordered banner with white interior field bearing three vertical blue stripes, was unfurled for the first time.

Thousands of the flags have been made and one will be awarded to each community exceeding its quota of subscriptions during the third loan campaign, which will open April 6.

A call for 5,000 nurses before June was made by the U. S. A.

tuated every physical defect and constant dampness developed tuberculosis.

Several wards were filled with white-faced soldiers whose lungs had given way in the dampness of trenches and billets. Many of these cases were suffering from mild tuberculosis when they left America, it was said. Yesterday they played cards in their rooms as cheerfully as the meningitis carriers next door. The carriers, it may be explained, were sent back from France not because of all health, but because of their faculty for spreading disease germs to which they themselves were immune.

"They're all heroes," explained one officer. The one ward Private Darwin Kragle, first of Pershing's force to receive the Croix de Guerre, is learning to get about again with only one eye. He stayed at his listening post despite the German shell which tore his face to rags. In a nearby room is Sergeant John S. Wiles of Rush, N. Y., lamed in an automobile accident while rushing ammunition to the front. Private Byrne of the regular army, had his arm and part of his side torn away by a German shell.

# NORWEGIAN FOOD DELEGATES ARRIVE

An Atlantic Port, March 8.—Richard Bjerke and Lauritz Derenfeldt, special commissioners from Norway to the United States on the food situation in their country, arrived here yesterday from Christiania. They planned to go immediately to Washington.