

24 KILLED, 62 HURT, IN PARIS AIR RAID

London is Also Visited By Fleet of Enemy Bombing Craft.

5 KILLED AND 15 HURT IN ENGLAND

New Aerial Defence of Paris Minimizes Air Raid Dangers.

Paris, April 13—Twenty-four persons were killed and 62 were injured in last night's air raid on Paris, according to the latest official information.

Most of the bombs dropped during the air raid fell in one spot, striking a house. It was evident that the raiders found their work much more difficult.

Under the new system of aerial defenses, they were compelled to drop their bombs hastily.

As on the occasions of previous raids, ambulances of the American Red Cross were first on the scene.

London, April 13—Five persons were killed and 15 were injured in the German air raid last night on England, according to an official announcement today.

Two German airships dropped bombs in open country, in eastern England last night, one of them reaching nearly to the London district.

Four airships participated in last night's raid. Two of them penetrated a few miles inland. Of the other two, one reached the Midlands and the other nearly reached the northwest coast.

The raiders were traveling at a great height and showed no inclination to attempt to penetrate defended areas.

Most of the bombs were dropped in open country, and apart from the demolition of four houses at one place, the damage so far reported is inconsiderable.

SHIP WORKERS ENLIST BEFORE CONSCRIPTION

Dublin, April 13—The report of the Irish convention followed lines anticipated in advance and created little stir in political circles in Ireland. Each party claims it shows their reasonableness.

Discussion of the report is overshadowed by the conscription controversy which grows acute. Sheaves of resolutions of protest as expected, some from Nationalist bodies, some of them being forwarded to the American ambassador in London.

Prominent space is given by Nationalist newspapers to the suggestion that next Sunday at masses the priests instruct the people to make passive resistance to conscription and to urge that organized passive resistance would be more effective than an armed revolt, which would be spasmodic, short and unsuccessful.

Meanwhile threatened conscription has begun to stimulate volunteer recruiting. Over 40 shipworkers enlisted rather than wait for conscription.

On the other hand Irish workmen who have been employed on munition work in England are returning here in batches, thinking that the prospect of avoiding military service is greater in Ireland. One hundred of these workmen arrived in Dublin today.

FEDERAL LOANS NOW \$78,000,000

Washington, April 13.—About one-fifth of the farm loan business of the United States now is done by the federal farm loan system. This was indicated today by the Federal Farm Loan Board's report that in March 4,388 loans amounting to \$16,471,000 were closed by the 12 banks, making the average size of a loan \$2,500 and the total federal loans now outstanding \$78,000,000.

It is estimated that the monthly farm loan business, federal and private, is \$66,000,000 and the total outstanding farm mortgage loans about \$4,000,000,000.

FINLAND TO HAVE PART OF RUSSIA IF GERMANY WINS

London, April 13—Germany has agreed to the establishment of a greater Finland, including the Petrograd-Nurman railroad to the Arctic, according to Swedish press reports forwarded in an exchange telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen. In the event that Germany wins on the western front, the dispatch says, she will begin a new war against Russia, co-operating with the Finns.

AWARD PRIZES IN DRAMA CONTESTS

Washington, April 13.—Awards of prizes today in the Drama League of America's competition to obtain patriotic plays for use of schools and amateur organizations places second prize of \$250 with Miss Doris F. Halman, Brookline, Mass., and third prize of \$100 with Miss Rachel L. Field, Cambridge, Mass. The first prize of \$500 was not awarded. Miss Field's is a Liberty loan play and has been submitted to the government for use in the present campaign.

PEACE DOVE AIDS VICTIM OF HUSBAND

Girls, With Husband Fighting in France Arrested With Sex Expert.

FORD SHIP DELEGATE TAKES GIRL TO HOME

Mrs. Thomas Asserts Her Husband Stupid and Childish for Action.

Chicago, April 13—The case of Prof. William I. Thomas of the University of Chicago, and Mrs. R. M. Granger, detained by government agents after registering on Thursday at a downtown hotel as "C. Roland and wife, Gary, Ind.," was in the hands of the city authorities today, federal authorities announced.

They were released on their own recognizance.

Mrs. Granger, 24 years old, mother of a three year old child and wife of an army officer with the American forces in France, spent last night at the south side home of the University of Chicago professor of sociology. She was there by invitation of the professor's wife.

"I am terribly, terribly sorry for you," Mrs. Thomas said to Mrs. Granger. "The only thing I can't forgive is the utter stupidity and the absurd childishness of the professor doing such a thing. He ought to have known better."

Mrs. Thomas has on several occasions rallied to the defense of her husband, when criticized for some of his writings and utterances on sex questions. She is the daughter of the late Rev. James Park, a Presbyterian minister of Knoxville, Tenn.; is president of the Chicago Peace office and accompanied the Henry Ford peace party to Stockholm.

P. U. C. ORDERS WARNING SIGNS AT CROSSINGS

Hartford, April 13—An order was issued today by the Public Utilities Commission extending to May 1 the time for all municipalities in the state to erect at grade crossings warning signs furnished by the railroad companies. The law was passed at the last session of the legislature to go into effect six months after passage, and requiring all municipalities to erect and maintain the warning signs. The six months expired Nov. 16, 1917.

The commission found that because of the difficulties created by the unusual transportation conditions it was impossible to procure the material for the signs and it extended to Jan. 11, 1918, the time for carrying out the law.

LABOR CLAUSE STRICKEN OUT

Washington, April 13.—Provisions in the sabotage bill penalizing acts obstructing production of war materials were eliminated from the bill today by senate and house conferences.

The conferees also struck out the clause permitting labor to strike for higher wages, which the senate had rejected.

U. S. Missionaries Captured By Bandits

Peking, Monday, April 8.—Miss Katherine Schmidt and Mrs. Stanley M. Dixon, American missionaries, formerly of Springfield, S. D., have been captured by bandits. They are representatives of the China Mennonite Mission society.

Fire In Hampden Does \$1,200 Damage

Hampden, Mass., April 13.—Fire originating in the Corey building, a business block housing the general store of A. G. Corey and the post office, destroyed that building and the adjoining residence of E. P. Lyons, a large farm house and damaged the Congregational church early today. The loss is about \$12,000.

EMPEROR'S LETTER UNTRUE

London, April 13.—Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, issued Friday a circular saying he had interviewed Emperor Charles and that he was convinced that the statement of the French government regarding the letter written by the emperor was untrue.

571,272 BALES ARE CONSUMED

Washington, April 13.—Cotton consumed during March in the United States amounted to 571,272 running bales, exclusive of linters, the census bureau announced today. For the eight months it was 4,400,223 bales.

BACKS TO WALL, MUST FIGHT TO THE END, HAIG DECLARES

London, April 12—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a special order of the day addressed to "all ranks of the British Army in France and Flanders" says:

Three weeks ago today the enemy began his terrific attacks against us on a fifty-mile front. His objects are to separate us from the French, to take the Channel ports and to destroy the British Army.

In spite of throwing already one hundred and six divisions (about 1,484,000 men) into the battle and enduring the most reckless sacrifice of human life, he has yet made little progress toward his goals.

We owe this to the determined fighting and self-sacrifice of our troops. Words fail me to express the admiration which I feel for the splendid resistance offered by all ranks of our army under the most trying circumstances.

Many among us now are tired. To those I would say that victory will belong to the side which holds out the longest. The French Army is moving rapidly and in great force to our support. There is no other course open to us but to fight it out.

Every position must be held to the last man. There must be no retirement. With our backs to the wall and believing in the justice of our cause, each one of us must fight to the end. The safety of our homes and the freedom of mankind depend alike upon the conduct of each one of us at this critical moment.

LANSING SENDS MEMORANDUM TO DUTCH LEGATION

Washington, April 13.—The menacing attitude of Germany, which prevented Holland from fulfilling her engagements, is given by Secretary Lansing in a memorandum sent to the Dutch legation today, as the main reason for the action of the United States in taking over the Dutch cargo ships in American ports.

The secretary's memorandum constitutes a reply to the recent statement of the Holland government protesting against the seizure. Mr. Lansing, after pointing out that the Dutch government does not question the legality of the act, declares the move was one of necessity resulting from Germany's position. Instead of working a hardship on the Dutch people and ship owners, he says, the step will prove a real benefit.

Emperor's Letter Written Long Ago

Amsterdam, April 13.—A dispatch from Vienna to the Frankfurter Zeitung referring to the disclosure made by Premier Clemenceau, in respect to Austrian peace proposals, says, assuming the existence of the Emperor's letter, it was written before the breakdown of Russia at a time "when the war outlook was quite different from today and when a young, peace-loving monarch might take steps which today, under entirely altered conditions, must appear in another light."

SOLDIERS HELD FOR A HOTEL ROBBERY

Jamaica, N. Y., April 13.—Four soldiers from Camp Mills were locked up at police headquarters here today after a hotel cashier had been held up and robbed and a woman and four men had been shot in Hollis, L. I.

Four of the persons wounded were members of an automobile party that followed several soldiers after the hotel robbery. Harry Weber, a policeman, also was seriously wounded.

PICK WILLIAMS AS NEW HEAD OF ORDNANCE WORK

Washington, April 13.—At their weekly conference with war department officials today Senate military committee members said they were advised that further and important reorganization is planned and Brig.-Gen. Williams will be appointed chief of ordnance, probably through retirement of Maj.-Gen. Crozier, now serving on the super-war council.

Decision by leaders to postpone discussion of the Overman bill because of the prospect of indefinite debate on the measure, turned the Senate today to the consideration of other urgent legislation, including the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

Renewal of debate on the Overman bill, which gives President Wilson wide powers to reorganize government agencies, will find administration leaders ready to insist on its passage without amendment, and the opposition prepared to continue the fight to limit the President's authority.

TO LOCATE ENEMY PROPERTY.

Washington, April 12.—An army of 140,000 lawyers in the United States was enlisted yesterday in the campaign to uncover enemy property. A Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, in a letter sent to attorneys in every State, called on them to locate and report to his office all funds held by the enemy in the vicinities in which they live.

"Property aggregating in value many millions of dollars has been reported and taken over, but it is confidently believed that at least as much more is still unreported," his letter said. "The duty of locating and reporting such property is placed by law not upon this office, but upon the individual citizen. It is here that I need your help."

BRITISH CASUALTY LIST

London, April 13.—British casualties reported in the course of the week ending today totalled 8,128 officers and men, divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 372; men, 1,101.

Wounded or missing—Officers, 1,888; men, 4,765.

COMMONS IS AGAIN SCENE OF DISORDER

Cork Municipal Council Sends Appeal to President for Protection.

REJECT EFFORTS TO OMIT DRAFT CLAUSE

Law States He Hopes to Introduce Bill Which Will Give Home Rule.

London, April 13.—A motion proposed by Irish Nationalists to omit the conscription of Ireland clause from the government man-power bill was rejected by a majority of 172 in the House of Commons last night. The total vote shows a large section of the house abstained from voting.

The debate in the house yesterday and last night was remarkable for the speech of H. H. Asquith, the former premier, who, while strongly objecting to the conscription of Ireland, frankly declined to take the responsibility at the moment the nation is facing a grave military crisis of pushing that opposition to the extent of forcing a change in the government.

Henry E. Duke, chief secretary for Ireland, made a brave attempt to conciliate the Irish members. The effort led to a strong altercation with the Nationalists at the close of the debate.

The government spokesman in the house, Andrew Bonar Law, in a brief speech winding up the discussion, contended that the government had a moral right in what they were doing and would be wroth to do it.

"We could not tell America she had the right to conscript Irishmen in the United States while we had not the same right at home," he said. "We intend at the earliest moment to introduce a bill which will give home rule, or rather local government, to Ireland."

This statement brought a fresh uproar and laughter from the Irish members. Bonar Law went on: "We shall try to carry it through simultaneously with preparations for carrying out the man power bill, that is all I can say."

His speech was interrupted constantly by ironical remarks from the Irish benches. The Irish members at the conclusion challenged the government to a further division on the conscription clause. It was carried by a majority of 155.

William Adamson, on behalf of the labor party, appealed to the government to give a clear assurance that conscription would not operate until a generous measure of home rule was on the statute books. Capt. L. C. M. S. Amery, a Unionist, joined in the appeal of Mr. Asquith and Arthur Henderson, Labor leader, for the immediate introduction of a measure of home rule.

Sir Mark Sykes, Unionist for Hull, who condemned the Nationalists for attributing base motives to the government, said the government could only minimize the risks they had taken in this matter by taking further steps. They must therefore, introduce an adequate home rule bill and stand or fall by it.

That was the only way to stabilize the British moral position and prove the sincerity of British war aims to the United States and the dominions. Sir Mark was certain that the English democracy would not be behind the government if it took Irish conscription without Irish self-government.

Another uproar arose when Herbert L. Samuel, former postmaster-general, declared the most important statement of the debate was that made by Chief Secretary Duke that the act of setting up a parliament in Ireland should be passed before any Irishman was called to the colors. Mr. Duke interjected: "I did not say that."

A wild uproar came from the Irish benches. John Dillon, Nationalist leader, exclaimed: "Another government pledge gone." Mr. Samuel resumed: "I took down the words as they were spoken."

"If I had said that," replied Secretary Duke, "I should have been contradicting the prime minister. I had no authority to say that."

Tim Healy, Nationalist for County Cork, thereupon said: "It is because we understood you as saying that we abstained from speaking."

The Cork municipal council unanimously adopted last night a resolution against conscription and appealing to President Wilson for "protection."

At the same time the Ulster council issued a statement upholding the government's proposal, pointing out that Ireland at present, "the most prosperous portion of the United Kingdom, is in duty bound to contribute her portion, be the war long or short, of the cost incurred; to do less would be to surrender, which I never at any rate, would never willingly do, her share in the great empire which is our common glory and our common heritage."

The Ulster statement says successive elections have shown the majority of the Nationalist vote is controlled by a party of "open and avowed treason." The statement adds after pointing out the growth of the Sinn Fein movement, that "it is pretty obvious that a general election to the Irish parliament would place the balance of power in the hands of a party which is engaged in drilling and preparing with German assistance and German promises of arms to strike a blow at the heart of the British empire."

U. S. Troops Aiding French In Thickest Of Apremont Fray

CITY OF RHEIMS IS IN FLAMES AND FRENCH UNDER BOMBARDMENT TRY TO LIMIT BURNING AREA—FOE FALTERS AT ARMENTIERES.

BRITISH ADVANCE POSITIONS

Meanwhile the southerly anchorage of the British line was strongly held just to the north of Givenchy, where the British not only maintained themselves but advanced their line slightly near Festubert, capturing an important enemy post.

The Germans last night renewed their attacks on our positions in Brule wood, in the forest of Apremont, says the French war office. "American troops in this sector, in conjunction with the French, have combatted with vigor and broken the majority of the enemy attacks. At one point, where the enemy obtained a footing, he was thrown out by a counter attack."

"On the Somme battle front the entire village of Hangard and the adjoining cemetery have been regained from the Germans.

"The city of Rheims is in flames. We are attempting to limit the burning area, working under a heavy bombardment."

Pressing their attack against the British west-southwest of Armentieres, the Germans also have extended their efforts to other fronts and have clashed with French and American troops. In the north the Germans are advancing toward Baillieu; on the Picardy battle front they entered the village of Hangard after heavy fighting; and east of St. Mihiel American and French troops have repused an enemy attack in the Apremont forest.

Repulsed in their efforts to regain the Messines ridge, the Germans are putting most of their strength toward widening the salient south of Armentieres in an evident attempt to outflank the hill positions and gain important railroad centers. Baillieu is northwest of Armentieres and west of the southern end of the Messines ridge. Hazebrouck and Aire, toward which the Germans are endeavoring to push home their attacks, are also important railroad bases.

BRITISH ARE FORCED BACK

St. Venant, between Merville and Aire, was heavily attacked today by strong forces of Germans, after their success of last night which gave them possession of Merville. The enemy seem desirous of reaching Aire, a railroad center, and were throwing large numbers of troops into the conflict in an attempt to drive the British back. The German threat in this direction undoubtedly is of considerable importance.

The fighting today continued to be of the bitterest nature, not only in the Merville neighborhood, where the main assault was made, but also northward from Givenchy.

Yesterday and last night the enemy continued his pressure from Wytshaete southward and gradually forced the British to fall back from Ploegsteert and Ploegsteert wood until the battle was staged today near Neuve Eglise, to the west.

In the meantime steady pressure was maintained in the Estaries sector, beyond which lay Merville and Aire. During the night the enemy pushed back the defenses at Lestrem and captured Calonne sur Lys, just southwest of Merville. At the same time they pressed down through Neuf Berquin, a little above Merville, and these two converging forces hurled themselves on the town.

DIE RATHER THAN RETREAT

Field Marshal Haig, like Marshal Joffre at the battle of the Marne, has called to his soldiers to stand firm and die rather than give up a position to the enemy. Military observers and Maj. Gen. Maurice agree that a crisis has been reached. "There must be no retirement," Field Marshal Haig says in his appeal. French forces are rapidly coming to the aid of the British and a gigantic and most sanguinary struggle probably will be enacted on the lowlands between Lille and St. Omer.

With the British Army in France, Friday, April 12—(By the Associated Press)—With the exception of Merville the Germans so far have not reached their objectives in part for the present drive north and south of Armentieres. A captured German document reveals that there were to be three smashes on the front north and south of Armentieres. One had Baillieu as its main objective, the other Merville and Aire, and the third Bethune.

Not less than 28 divisions had been employed by the enemy in this pretentious program, which meant that at some places the British have been very heavily outnumbered. A German division aggregates 13,000 to 14,000 men including 7,500 rifles.

NO CESSATION IN FIGHTING

Giving way before greater numbers, the British fell back toward St. Venant, fighting doggedly all the way against the closely pressing Germans. A sanguinary battle was proceeding today east of St. Venant with the British making a determined stand. During the night the British center attacked west of Steenwerck, west of Armentieres, and reoccupied La Bacque after hard fighting.

The German attack about Givenchy, on the southern end of the battle line, was pressed today by some nine divisions. There has been virtually no cessation in the fighting here since the beginning of the battle on Tuesday. So far the British have maintained a stone wall defense against which the Germans have flung themselves with heavy losses. Today the casualty list of the attacking troops was swelled appallingly as the British artillery and machine guns pounded concentration points and troops advancing in close formation.

GALLANT STAND AT GIVENCHY

The work of the British gunners at Givenchy has been noteworthy. On the first day, when the Germans swept forward in masses and the situation was very grave, many artillery men worked for hours shooting point black at close range. One gunnery sergeant stood by his piece firing with open sights at a range of 200 yards and held off for a considerable time the enemy masses, before he was compelled to fall back.

The British troops who have been making such a gallant stand just above Givenchy also distinguished themselves by holding the Germans up for hours at a certain point in the battle before Cambrai on Nov. 30 when the enemy counter attacked.

It became known today that of the 750 Germans captured near Givenchy last Tuesday, 300 were rounded up while devoting their energies to looting a British canteen.