

PARIS BOMBARDED FROM THE SKY

NIGHT RAID ON PARIS BY ZEPPELIN FLEET

German Warriors of the Air, Hover Over French City and Rain Bombs Down on the People.

TWELVE KILLED AND THIRTY INJURED

Furious Attacks by the Kaiser's Forces in France, the Greatest Since May Offensive.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PARIS, Jan. 29.—Twelve persons were killed and thirty injured in a Zeppelin raid on Paris tonight.

This is the first raid by German airships on the French capital since March, 1915, when two Zeppelins dropped a score of bombs.

Warning of the approach of the Zeppelins was first given at 9:40 this evening when aeroplane scouts reported sighting the hostile craft. All lights in the city were immediately ordered extinguished. The city was plunged into utter darkness in anticipation of the attack. The Zeppelins, however, penetrated the outer aerial defenses and dropped several bombs.

An early statement by the prefect of police said one building was struck and two persons crushed to death by the bombs. Later reports increased the casualties.

In all, five bombs were dropped. Three were hurled down from the Zeppelin which made an attack at midnight and exploded with deadly force. Two were dropped earlier in the evening, soon after the first warning was given.

The September offensive of the allies are being fought.

The German war office this afternoon announced the capture of the village of Frise, seventy-five miles northeast of Paris on the south bank of the river Somme. At the same time Berlin announced the capture of nearly a mile of French trenches, northeast of Neuville, and east of Souchez and the conquest of 1,000 yards of French positions around Frise.

Paris dispatches tonight said the loss of Frise is admitted at the French war office. Paris reported the tontons rushed the French positions on the Somme on a six mile front after a terrific bombardment that wrecked many advanced French positions.

Early dispatches from Paris tonight did not confirm the German claim of capture of 1,500 yards of French trenches in the drive toward Souchez. Paris reported that the French counter attacked successfully west of Hill No. 140, southeast of Givency, and reconquered a portion of a trench taken by the Germans yesterday. Berlin admitted the French occupied a mine crater near Neuville, but announced the repulse of all other French counter attacks in this region.

The official statement issued by the French war office tonight, like the statement issued at Paris this afternoon, made no mention of the German claim of important gains on the Neuville sector.

"West of Hill No. 140 (southeast of Givency), we continued to reoccupy trenches conquered by the enemy yesterday and liberated prisoners," said the official communique issued at Paris tonight.

"South of the La Folie road, the enemy counter attacked in an attempt to capture two mine craters, but failed."

"In the region of Armentourt, a most active artillery combat is proceeding. South of Lassigny, south of Berry Au Bac and in Lorraine, our artillery shelled enemy works effectively."

General Haig, British commander in chief in France, reported to the war office tonight that the German bombardment around Loos, which has been very violent for several days,

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BRANDEIS MAY NOT GET CONFIRMED FOR LONG TIME

Appointment by President Received by Senate With Astonishment.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—That it will be many weeks, perhaps months, before Louis D. Brandeis is confirmed as associate justice of the supreme court, was the unanimous opinion tonight following the announcement that a sub-committee of five will be chosen from the senate judiciary committee to investigate his fitness.

Acting Chairman Overman, who will name the members, said he was "astounded and dumbfounded" at the president's action.

While Overman has not yet made public the names of the men who will be appointed, these are being considered: Chilton O'Gorman, Reed, Hoke Smith, Walsh, democrats; Nelson Brandegee and Southerland, republicans. Three democrats and two republicans are to be named. There is just a chance that Borah or Cummins may be appointed as minority members.

With this situation confronting them, Brandeis' friends say they are hoping to get a report—not a favorable report, but simply a report, which will throw the matter on the senate floor.

They fear that the committee will refuse to take any action, and that a parliamentary fight to discharge the committee may be necessary. No appointment can be permanently smoothed. If the committee refuses to report, one of Brandeis' friends will move to take the matter out of the committee's hands. If he is ruled out of order, he will appeal from the chair's decision and this will furnish the test of Brandeis' strength.

Senator Lodge, who has been kept from the chamber by illness, returned to the capitol today, although still somewhat weak, and began a series of consultations with republican and democratic senators. Among the democrats with whom he earnestly conferred were Clarke of Arkansas; Hardwick of Georgia; Smith of Georgia, and Overman, of North Carolina, all four of whom are understood to oppose confirmation. If the point of personal objectionableness is raised, it will either be by Lodge or Senator Weeks, Brandeis being from their state. In announcing that a committee will be appointed this afternoon, Senator Overman said that if the whole committee were to vote on Brandeis now, he would be rejected, but that a hearing might change the minds of the members.

Thorne Is Against Him.
DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 29.—"It is unfortunate," said Clifford Thorne, (Continued on page 2.)

AUSTRIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] VIENNA, (via B.) Jan. 29.—Official announcements of the capture of the Albanian port of San Giovanni Di Medua and the capture of Alessio, a few miles in the interior, was made by the war office today.

The Austrians, however, are making only slight progress in their march southward. Albanians, having encountered the Austrians, made almost impassable for them because of recent rains.

The situation in Montenegro is now calm, it was stated tonight. There is no evidence of hostility against the Austrians, though the Montenegrins are extremely hostile toward Italy for failing to come to their aid.

Austrian officers, who were war prisoners of the Montenegrins, during the final battle for Mount Lovcen, declare the Montenegrins were confident that no force, however large, could capture this "Gibraltar of the Adriatic." When they saw the first Austrian appear on the summit, many of the Montenegrins fled.

While the battle was going on, the news reached the Montenegrin capital that Mount Lovcen was about to fall. The chief of police of Cetinje rushed through the city's cafes, urging the men to hurry to the front.

The war office stated tonight that 314 cannon and more than 50,000 rifles, including the booty taken on Mount Lovcen, have been taken by the Austrians in Montenegro.

The released Austrian prisoners reported that they were well treated, despite the protests of the French minister to Cetinje, Laroche. Laroche fled during the night after Mount Lovcen's fall, they reported.

EMPEROR NOT SICK.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 29.—Emperor Franz Josef of Austria, received a delegation of prominent men from Dalmatia today, said a Vienna dispatch tonight, denying reports that the emperor was seriously ill.

PAU AS LEADER.

VIENNA, Jan. 29.—General Paul Pau, one armed French commander of the Franco-Prussian war, directed the recent Russian assaults against the Austrian positions northeast of Czeronowitz, according to reports brought here tonight.

The war office reported tonight that a violent Russian attack against the bridgehead at Usciesko yesterday.

GERMANY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] COPENHAGEN, Jan. 29.—Germany has apologized to Sweden for the torpedoing of the Swedish steamer Maimain in the North sea last August, the Svenska Dagbladet stated today. Germany has agreed to pay the vessel's owners 1,500,000 kroner (about \$405,000).

BALKANS

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] SALONIKA, Jan. 29.—French aeroplanes bombarded the German-Bulgarian camp at Pazarlik, north of Lake Doiran, in southern Serbia, causing a panic among the officers and doing considerable damage. The aeroplanes were shelled, but returned safely.

President's Bride is Greater Attraction Than His Speeches

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 29.—"Isn't she beautiful?"

Above the cheers and yells and applause of an enthusiastic populace greeting its chief executive today, arose the exclamations of thousands of women gazing with their first eyes upon Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, first lady of the land. The president's plan for preparation was accepted by some and rejected by others, but all were more than unanimous in their approval of Mrs. Wilson.

Clad in a flaring black coat with collar turned high about the throat, with the orchid which adds a perfect touch of romance pinned on the collar and with a radiant smile, she stepped from a train here this morning and well nigh flabbergasted a silk haired reception committee. Her entrance into the Hotel Schenley was a real triumph of the kind that is dear to the feminine heart.

Every inch of space in the hotel

WILSON'S SPEECH AT CLEVELAND

Address Urging the Country to Strengthen the Military Defenses of America.

DANGER MAY BE PRESENT

Asks the People to Help Him Maintain Our Dignity and He Will Keep Us Out of War.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 29.—In a stirring address before nearly 4,000 persons, packed in Gray's armory, tonight, President Wilson urged the people of the country to strengthen the military defenses of the country in order that he might maintain the honor of the country.

The president boldly asserted that the United States is not afraid of any nation, but that in case of national peril, he feared for America because of the inadequacy and inefficiency of the military arms of the country.

"Let me tell you gentlemen," the president stated emphatically, "you can't afford to postpone adequate preparedness."

"I do not know what the next day will bring. I do not mean to point to any particular danger, but we are being swept along in things over which we have no control. No man can say what the next day or the next week may bring."

"You may count on me to keep you out of the war, but you must help me in maintaining the honor of the nation."

After the address to the Chamber of Commerce members, the president returned to his hotel, where nearly six thousand persons had congregated. He spoke a few words of appreciation, but did not make a speech.

"I am a union man," said the president, "and I must not work over eight hours a day."

He was roundly cheered.

Following is the president's speech in full:

"I esteem it a real privilege to be in Cleveland again and to address you on serious questions of public policy which confront us. I have not given myself this sort of pleasure very often since I have been president, for I hope that you have observed what my conception of the office of president is. I do not believe that, ordinarily speaking, it is a speech-making office. I have found the exactions of it such that it was absolutely necessary for me to remain constantly in touch with the daily changes of public business and you so arranged it that I should be president at a time when there was a great deal of public business to remain in touch with."

"But the times are such, gentlemen, that it is necessary that we should make common counsel together regarding them. I suppose that this country has never found itself in such a position. The present situation of the world would only a twelve month ago, even after the European war had started, have seemed incredible, and yet now the things that no man anticipated, have happened. The titanic struggle continues, and the difficulties of the world's affairs accumulate. It was of course, evident that this was taking place long before the present session of congress assembled. But only since the congress assembled has it been possible to consider what we ought to

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FRANCE

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PARIS, Jan. 29.—The police at 9:40 tonight ordered all lights extinguished and announced that Zeppelins had crossed the French lines and were approaching the city. Paris was immediately plunged into darkness.

TWO VICTIMS.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Zeppelins bombarded Paris tonight. Two victims were reported to the authorities.

A statement from the prefect of police following the Zeppelin attack, declared that bombs from the invading aircraft fell upon a building, one crushing two victims.

[The Zeppelin raid over Paris was the first attack on the French capital by German dirigibles since early in the war.

A year ago the French organized defenses against Zeppelin raids that were considered so effective as to reduce the danger of attack from the sky to a minimum. Squadrons of French aviators were stationed at all approaches to the city and airmen patrolled the sky about Paris in relays each night. Arrangements were made to throw the city into darkness within a few moments after the ap

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ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Jan. 29.—President Wilson's "war-like" speech at New York and Secretary Lansing's proposal for the disarmament of belligerent merchantmen continued to attract attention from the editorial writers today.

The Globe said the allies might consent to disarm their merchant ships if the United States promised to consider a breach of Germany's part of the bargain to refrain from torpedoing merchantmen without warning—a cause for war.

The Evening Star questioned whether President Wilson was warning England or Germany, when he told a New York audience that he did not know what America's international position might be tomorrow.

RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PETROGRAD, Jan. 29.—Batting in some places over paths cut through snow fourteen feet deep, the grand duke's Caucasus army continues to make progress in the envelopment of the Turkish fortress of Erzerum. The war office announced tonight that pursuit of the Turks in the Khuyssakly region continues. Russian artillery from places of concealment, broke up a Turkish advance in the upper Passine valley.

ITALY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] ROME, Jan. 29.—Captain Ezio Garibaldi, relative of the famous Garibaldi, was operated upon today and his condition is serious. Garibaldi was wounded in the neck in recent fighting.

SWEPT TO THEIR DEATH BY GREAT WALL OF WATER

Climax in Flood Situation Came When Western Dam Broke and Washed Valley Homes Away.

FIFTY LIVES WERE SNUFFED OUT

Town of Four Hundred People in North Dakota, Marooned by Great Snow Storm, Faces Starvation.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 29.—Out of the Otay valley—the valley of death—came tonight reports that more than a dozen bodies had been recovered on the trail which billions of gallons of flood waters swept when a dam crashed like a wall of sand Thursday night. The total lives lost was still estimated at fifty.

Fruitful orange and lemon groves, ranches that dotted the country, cattle that grazed on the green hillsides, were obliterated by the ocean like tide.

Only a morass remains.

Out of the valley came ranchers and farm-hands with their women and children. They had lost all but their lives, having taken to higher land when warned that the concrete and steel structure of the dam was weakening under its first great test.

Houses had been bowled over by the mighty wave, smashed to splinters, trees were torn out by the roots and all living objects in the path of the flood waters had been swirled into the maelstrom.

Conflicting reports came late today from various parts of the flooded area regarding the number of bodies recovered. Some placed the number at eighteen. A dozen bodies were said to have been found near the mouth of the Otay river.

Alarming reports regarding the situation at Tia Juana also came in. One of these was that the flood waters had swept over the entire district occupied by the Tia Juana race track, destroying everything excepting some of the stables on high ground.

More than 1,000 feet of the Otay dam was carried away when the great wall of water burst its bound, carrying away who returned from the valley, declared.

San Diego, connected with the outer world only by wireless for two days, was also hard hit. The Switzer dam burst, pouring its waters through Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, but timely warnings saved the residents.

Looting at Old Town caused militia and police to interfere; the San Diego river at Lake Side went on the rampage.

In San Diego, many houses were

threatened by high water and many citizens had to flee.

Market street was under water, while three feet covered Broadway, the city's principal thoroughfare.

No word has come regarding the Sweetwater reservoir, which previously had been reported weakening.

Climax of Flood.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Jan. 29.—A desperate flood situation at Yuma, Ariz., with dangerous possibilities from an all day rain in southern California, were reported tonight, after floods, gales and blizzards took a toll on the coast of upwards of sixty lives since Thursday.

The climax came Friday afternoon in the disaster south of San Diego when a dam gave way and wiped out the fertile Otay valley with the estimated loss of fifty lives. That section was still cut off from the world except by wireless. At last reports no bodies had been recovered, United States cavalry who had visited the scene having returned to report that not a vestige of human habitation remained.

Since a small steamer was lost off the Golden Gate early Friday with its eight passengers and a railway train struck and killed several laborers clearing snowdrifts in Washington, rain, snow or gales visited nearly every corner of the Pacific coast states. Except in southern California, the worst was reported to be over.

Yuma, at the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers, was in danger of being wiped off the map tonight. From the two swollen rivers, a flood even greater than last week's which washed out a section of the town, Yuma streets. The residents were fleeing.

Investigation of the Otay disaster was being conducted in San Diego simultaneous with relief work. Hundreds of refugees were being cared for there. Parts of San Diego were inundated. The rich farming country stretching south to Tia Juana was practically a vast, shallow lake. Many families marooned on high ground or remaining in flooded homes, were threatened with famine.

Along the beach of San Diego bay,

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SITUATION IS SERIOUS BUT NOT CRITICAL

Lusitania Case is Far From Being Settled After Long Argument.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The coming week is fraught with grave possibilities in the German-American controversy over the sinking of the Lusitania, according to direct intimation from the state department.

As defined by an official who has been one of the president's chief advisers in all exchanges between the United States and Germany, the situation was tonight described as serious, grave, but not critical.

The gravity of the situation hinges, it is said, on whether the German foreign office can be made to realize the United States means business and has German acquiescence in demanding that and humanity involved in the submarine attacks.

Inability to force realization of this upon German officialdom, high officials believe is the crux of the whole situation. It was admitted the imperial government had shown a tendency to stubbornness in refusing to accede in full to America's demands after nearly a year of exchanges of formal notes and informal conversations.

Germans in Washington today sug

gested that Colonel E. M. House, the president's confidential envoy abroad, may be able to bring about the desired understanding by the foreign office of the United States' theory of legitimate warfare and the necessity from an American viewpoint, that Germany disavow the Lusitania sinking. However, no Washington official would comment in any way on Colonel House's mission in Berlin. And the German source of the belief that he may succeed where written exchanges have failed, admitted the feeling was based on no information as to his purpose in visiting Berlin or his activities there.

There was much speculation among officials today as to just what President Wilson referred to today in a speech at Pittsburgh where he said "things are getting more and more difficult to handle."

"If all could see the dispatches I read every hour they would know how difficult it has been for me to maintain peace. New conditions have arisen for which the country must prepare itself," he added.

Speculation was particularly directed as to the "hourly dispatches." According to state department officials, no cable messages have been received from Ambassadors Gerard at Berlin or Penfield at Vienna for several days. Colonel House, however, frequently has reported to the president

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