



BRITISH STOP HUNS ALONG ENTIRE FRONT

BRITISH REPULSE SURPRISE STROKE WITH GREAT VALOR

Hurl Back Enemy Forces Attacking South of Juvin-court; Germans Fail Objectives.

Paris, March 24.—German troops, after a violent bombardment, undertook a surprise attack to the south of Juvin-court, but quit without success.

There has been fairly spirited artillery fighting in the region of LePrete wood; in the Vosges not far from LaFontenelle, and at Hartmanns-Weiler-Kopf.

GAS ATTACK UNPARALLELED.

London, March 24.—The Canadian war correspondent's dispatch from the Franco-Belgian front today says that while the English were battling with the Germans further south, the Canadians on Friday night launched the greatest gas bombardment in the world's history between Lens and Hill 70.

"The battle is continuing with the greatest intensity on Haig's report tonight announces.

"South and west of St. Quentin our troops have taken up their new positions and we are heavily engaged with the enemy. "During the night strong hostile attacks in the neighborhood of Jussy (south of St. Quentin), were repulsed with great loss to the enemy.

COST NOT CONSIDERED.

"On the northern portion of the battle front the enemy's attacks have been pressed with the utmost determination and regardless of losses. Our troops have maintained their prolonged struggle."

GERMANS FAIL OF OBJECTIVES.

Copies of the German plan of offensive taken from prisoners, according to Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, show the enemy's objectives were as follows:

First day, average penetration along the whole front of attack, eight kilometers; second day, 12 kilometers, and on the third day, beyond which the scheme does not appear to be carried, 20 kilometers.

The success attained thus far much short of these objectives, the dispatch states.

BRITISH HOLD TO PERONNE.

There was no material change in the situation on the battle front in northern France throughout the night, although further fighting occurred at a number of points, the war office announced today.

British troops, the statement announces, are holding the line of the Somme river to Peronne. Small enemy parties which attempted to cross the river in the neighborhood of Pargny were driven back.

Northwest from the Somme at Peronne the British troops are holding their positions after beating off a number of attacks during last night.

BEAT OFF ENEMY BLOWS.

"There has been no material change in the situation on the battle front during the night, although further fighting has taken place at a number of points.

"Our troops are holding the line of the Somme river to Peronne. Small parties of the enemy which endeavored to cross in the neighborhood of Pargny were driven back.

"On our right we are in touch with the French and to the north of the River Somme at Peronne our troops hold their positions after beating off a number of attacks on different portions of the front during the early part of the night.

"Heavy fighting is still to be expected."

An official statement dealing with aerial activity on the Italian front issued today says:

"Saturday our aircraft superiority was maintained. Eight enemy machines were destroyed, one was driven down out of control and we suffered no loss ourselves."

HINDENBURG GLOATS CARNAGE WROUGHT BY GERMANY'S HORDES

Amsterdam, March 24.—The Berlin Tageblatt says that when Field Marshal von Hindenburg received the first telegrams reporting on the offensive he remarked to Emperor William:

"Well, your majesty, I think we may be well pleased with the initial success.

The newspaper adds that the date for the offensive was fixed long ago and began at exactly the time set, even to the hour.

Germans Claim British

Burning Towns in Wake

Berlin, Via London, March 24.—Paris has been bombarded by German long distance guns, according to the German official communication issued tonight.

The statements add that the British in their retreat are burning French towns and villages and that between the Somme and the Oise the Germans are still going forward.

Enormous quantities of booty have been taken by the Germans, according to the statement.

Roumania Said to Seek

Alliance With Teutons

Amsterdam, March 23.—Vienna newspapers state that the new Roumanian premier, Alexander Marghiloman, is striving for an alliance between Roumania and the central powers. This idea is being discussed sympathetically in the Vienna press says a dispatch from that city.

Passy, Rumania, March 23.—The

newspapers announce that the Roumanian Parliament is to be dissolved and that new elections have been ordered.

54 Enemy Airplanes Have Been Wrecked by British

London, March 24.—An official report on the aerial operations says that 54 enemy airplanes have been brought down.

"God Aided Victory," Kaiser to Empress

Amsterdam, March 24.—The German empress, says a Berlin official dispatch, has received the following telegram from Emperor William:

"I am pleased to be able to tell you that, by the grace of God, the battle by Monchy, Cambrai, St. Quentin and LaFere has been won. The Lord has gloriously aided. May He further help."

MONSTER GERMAN GUN IS LOCATED

Terrible Weapon of Death Operated from Wood 76 Miles from Paris; Shells Thrown Into French Capital at Intervals of Fifteen Minutes.

Paris, March 24.—The German "monster cannon," which has been bombarding Paris has been located in the forest of St. Gobain, west of Laon, and exactly 122 kilometers, approximately 76 miles from the Paris city hall.

The gun, says the Mstin, is established near Anizy, in St. Gobain forest. This would place it somewhat further south in the wooded area, and it estimates the distance as about 70 miles from Paris.

ALARM IN EARLY MORNING.

Palm Sunday in Paris was ushered in by the loud explosion of one of the 10-inch shells fired by the Germans from their new gun, more than 70 miles distant, at 6:55 o'clock this morning. The alarm was sounded immediately.

Many people took shelter, but larger numbers appeared in the streets on the way to the churches, which were almost as crowded as usual, the women who sell palm leaves doing their customary thriving business.

SHELLS EVERY 15 MINUTES.

The shells arrived at regular intervals of 20 minutes at first.

The detonations seemed louder, amid the ordinary Sunday calm, than yesterday, but they seemed to have lost their power to disturb the population, which refused to be distracted from its Sunday habits to any great extent.

In the absence of means of transportation a great many persons were seen on the streets, leading to the center of the city, walking to keep their appointments.

The rapidity of the fire increased after the first few shells landed, explosion following each other every 15 minutes on the average. Some of the shots came after an interval of only 12 minutes.

BEAR RIFLING MARKS.

Pieces of shells, on examination, were found to bear rifling marks, which proved that they had not been dropped, but had been fired from a gun. This apparently left a greater mystery than ever as to where the gun in question is located, the nature of it and by what method it was being operated.

Another thing which turned the thoughts of the officials at the municipal laboratory to the possibility that the cannon was being used was the regularity with which the bombs fell, one every 20 minutes.

ALARM COMES AT NIGHT.

Paris received a third warning of an attack within 24 hours with unshaken nerves tonight when an alarm was given at 9 o'clock. The "all clear" signal was given at 10:20, before the population could learn whether the warning was against an airplane raid or whether the long distance German cannon had resumed operations.

People were crowding to music halls and theaters, fully confident nothing further would happen tonight, only to be advised to seek the nearest shelter as quickly as possible.

PRaise BRAVE STAND MADE BY BRITISH TROOPS

London, March 24.—The following telegram, dated March 21, has been sent to the general officers commanding the Third and Fifth British armies:

"The field marshal commander in chief sends his congratulations to the troops of your army on their splendid defense today. He relies upon their continued steadfastness and valor to crush this new attack and with it the enemy's last hope of success."

U. S. Artillery Retaliates For Mustard Shell Raid

With the American Army in France, March 24.—The American gun retaliated heavily against the Germans, who again last night dropped more than 600 mustard gas shells into a certain town within the American lines. There was no wind and the gas remained for hours. The American artillery work was very accurate.

Ninty-seven Divisions Used In German Grand Offensive

Washington, March 24.—A dispatch from Paris constituted the only official information which had come to the capital until this afternoon, aside from the Associated Press dispatches.

President Wilson and all officials and diplomats were eager for every word.

The apparent slackening of the German drive was taken as support for the calm confidence that the attackers cannot break through.

The dispatch says: "March 24, 2:30 a. m.—The German offensive is continuing from Croisilles to Tergnier with violent fighting in which the Germans are said to have used 97 divisions.

"The English resistance is very efficient in everything, and the German losses are heavy.

"The fighting line is brought back to about six or seven kilometers behind the third line. Confidence remains complete."

organized the attack. The English are defending themselves bravely, but the British command was not equal to the attack, which although doubtless foreseen, probably was not expected so acely."

Things Are Not Looking Bad, Says English Leader

London, March 24.—"Nothing we have heard up to the present would lead me to think that anything has happened which would not have been expected. There is no reason to come to the conclusion that things are looking bad," General Sir Horace Lockwood Smith-Dorrien said in an interview with the Weekly Dispatch.

GERMANS USE MORE THAN ONE MILLION IN BLOW

Ninety-Seven Divisions Sent Into Attack; British Retiring in Good Order; Use Half Men on Front.

(By Associated Press.)

London, March 24.—Describing the great struggle in France, the Havas correspondent says:

"The British retired in good order, ceding ground foot by foot, to strong positions prepared months ago.

"In the later stages of the battle 97 German divisions were engaged. Thus the German command concentrated against the British front half of the forces at their disposal on the whole western front.

Based on 12,000 men to a German division, the number of Germans engaged, according to the Havas correspondent, was approximately 1,164,000.

Behind Third Line.

Washington, March 24.—Violent fighting between the British and Germans was continuing at 2:30 o'clock this morning between Croisilles and Perzmer, an official dispatch from Paris today announced. The Germans are using 97 divisions of troops and their losses are heavy. The British resistance is declared to be efficient.

"March 24, 2:30 a. m.—The German offensive is continuing between Croisilles and Tergnier with violent fighting in which the Germans are said to have used 97 divisions. The

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EXTRA SPECIAL MAIL EDITION

HAIG'S TROOPS HOLD LINE FIRM

English Beat Off Attacks at Important Positions While Allied Line Solid As Confidence Comes to Britons.

London, March 24.—There was no material change in the situation on the battle front in northern France, throughout the night, although further fighting occurred at a number of points, the war office announced today. British troops are holding the line of the Somme river at Peronne.

Small enemy parties which attempted to cross the river in the neighborhood of Pargny were driven back.

BEAT OFF ATTACKS.

Northward from the Somme at Peronne the British troops are holding their positions after beating off a number of attacks during last night.

The text of the statement reads:

"There has been no material change in the situation on the battle front during the night, although further fighting has taken place at a number of points.

"Our troops are holding the line of the Somme river to Peronne. Small parties of the enemy which endeavored to cross in the neighborhood of Pargny were driven back.

IN TOUCH WITH FRENCH.

"On our right we are in touch with the French, and to the north of the river Somme at Peronne our troops hold their positions, after beating off a number of attacks on different portions of this front during the early part of the night. "Heavy fighting is still to be expected."

KILL 30 TO 40 PER CENT.

All the roads in the rear of the German advance are blocked by columns of troops, guns and transport vehicles, furnishing targets upon which the British artillery is making deadly play.

Rough estimates of the casualties inflicted upon the Germans vary between 30 and 40 per cent of all enemy divisions identified.

"I give these figures for what they are worth," Reuter's correspondent says. "They probably are based mainly upon statements made by prisoners."

FRUSTRATE GERMAN CROSSING.

The Germans made attempts on Friday night to cross the Somme by means of four bridges. The attempts, however, were detected and frustrated with loss by the British artillery fire, his message states.

The correspondent also reports that among the captured machine guns are some that were identified as having been used in the Balkans last year.

A semi-official note, issued at Paris today, warning the public against pessimistic reports that Germans have broken through the front and thus are able to bombard Paris from close by.

"The French front is intact; any assertion to the contrary is a lie," the note reads.

The bombardment of Paris seems to be over as this dispatch is sent. No shell explosions have been heard for more than an hour from the Associated Press office in the French capital.

GERMANS REPULSE AMERICANS.

Berlin, March 24.—Victory in the battle which has been raging near Monchy, Cambrai, St. Quentin and LaFere is claimed for the German army in today's headquarters' statement.

The British Third and Fourth armies and parts of Franco-American reserves which had been brought up are declared to have been beaten and to have been repulsed with the heaviest losses on the line from Bapaume to Bouchevesnes and behind the Somme between Peronne and Ham, as well as at Chauny.

The German official statement reads: "Western War Theater—The battle near Monchy, Cambrai, St. Quentin and LaFere has been won.

"The British Third and Fourth armies and portions of Franco-American reserves which had been brought up were beaten and on the line of Bapaume-Bouchevesnes and behind

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