

GATEWAY OF PARIS FALLS TO HUNS

ANOTHER GERMAN SUPPORTER SLAIN

Bulgarian Coal Miner Shot by Officer While Resisting Arrest at Hickory.

WANTED TO HELP GERMANY

Declared "Huns Were Sure to Win and Wished He Were There to Help Them."

WAS REPORTED TO POLICE

Officer Mains Pursued Alleged Pro-German and Shot Him in Gun Battle.

After making alleged disloyal remarks, Stephen Ivenoff, a Bulgarian coal miner, was shot yesterday afternoon near Hickory, by Officer John Mains of the Tulsa police, as he was attempting to escape pursuing officers, after he had fired at them. He died a few hours later at the Oklahoma Hospital.

The shooting of Ivenoff is the second to occur within two days in this vicinity over alleged unpatriotic remarks. Joe Ewing was killed at a Kelly restaurant Saturday night, when he is said to have uttered pro-German sentiments in the presence of E. L. Miller, an operative of the council of defense, who told the police he did the shooting.

He Wanted to Help Enemy. Ivenoff was at the dinner table yesterday afternoon in company with several others, including P. A. Newman, J. P. Brazza, Joe McQuerry and Walter Winton. A discussion over the present battle on the west front, when Ivenoff is said to have declared that "Germany was a better country than the United States, and that the Germans were winning and were sure to win the war, and that he only hoped he was over there to help them."

Bervliet, the boarding house proprietor, at once came to Tulsa to notify the police and assist their officers in capturing the man. Henry Carmichael and John Mains returned to Hickory with Bervliet, to find that Ivenoff had left. Carmichael and others started back to Tulsa, while Mains and Bervliet started down the Katy tracks. They caught sight of the fleeing Bulgarian about a mile out of Hickory, and Mains called to the man to stop.

Fired on Officers. "You outlaw American.... I won't stop," Ivenoff is said to have replied and at the same time, according to the officers, he opened fire on Mains. Firing an automatic, Ivenoff narrowly missed Mains, but he then refused to work. Mains fired at his assailant, and two shots took effect, one in the head, and the other in the abdomen. The latter inflicted the fatal wound.

At this juncture a train came by, and Mains narrowly escaped being run down. As it was Ivenoff and Bervliet were on one side and Mains on the other side of the track, as the train passed by, the two former engaged in a hand-to-hand fight, and Bervliet says Ivenoff shot at him. He received some wounds on the back of the head, but he did not receive serious, and he was able to return home.

The body of Ivenoff was brought to the Oklahoma hospital by Mowbray's. Little is known of the man except, according to the miners, he has been outspoken in his pro-German activities, standing behind Bulgaria, which is one of the countries allied with Germany.

AMERICANS ENGAGED MIGHT BE ENGINEERS

Washington Doubts That Any of U. S. Fighting Units Have Been Engaged.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Nothing has been received here to indicate that American regiments were brought into the fighting as referred to in the Berlin dispatches. If any American troops participated, officials thought it would be found they probably were American engineers, caught in some sudden movement as they were at Cambrai.

Captured German Tries to "Kid" the Americans

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Saturday, March 23. A prisoner taken in the American line when questioned today said that an offensive was planned by the Germans in this sector.

GERMAN ADVANCE BEHIND SCHEDULE

Plans Taken from Prisoners Show Objectives Not Reached on Time.

ENEMY BOASTS OF SUCCESS

Declares Offensive Moving With Miraculous Exactitude.

DEFENDERS PRAISED BY FIELD MARSHAL

Urged to Continue Heroic Efforts to Prevent Germans Breaking Through.

LONDON, March 24.—The following telegram dated March 23 has been sent to the general officers commanding the third and fifth British armies: "The field marshal commanding in chief sends his congratulations to the troops of your army on their splendid defense today. He relies on their continued steadfastness and with it the enemy's last hope of success."

Allied Colonies Caught While Fleeing Petrograd

MOSCOW, March 24.—An intercepted German wireless message says that members of the French and British colonies fleeing from Petrograd were captured by the Germans when an allied vessel was caught in the ice crossing the Gulf of Finland to Sweden. The captives, the message said, were sent to concentration camps.

American Sector May Be Next Attacked Just South of the Present Hun Offensive

WASHINGTON, March 23.—No one is scanning the Associated Press and other dispatches with any keener interest than President Wilson. The apparent slackening of the German drive reported early this morning was taken as calm confidence that the attackers cannot break through at the point where the present offensive is driving.

With this conviction speculation is turning to the point where next Hindenburg will try to pierce the allied western line and many hold the opinion that it will be against a sector held by the Americans.

There are many things that would indicate the possibility of the next Hun drive being launched against the Americans. The Americans are just south and east of the present great offensive and it is very likely that some few detached regiments of the fighting already as indicated in the official German report published this morning.

Americans are down to be blockaded the Chemin des Dames, about Chaubigny and other villages west of Rheims. This point is shown on the accompanying map by the figure 1.

AMERICANS CAPTURED BY HUNS WHERE THEY ARE IMPRISONED

Mail intended for any prisoners of war interned in Germany should be addressed to the prisoner by name followed by "American prisoner of War, via New York city," and the name and location of the prison camp at which he is interned.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The names of about 20 Americans held as prisoners in Germany have been transmitted to the state department through the Spanish embassy at Berlin. Some of those held are soldiers captured in the field of battle and others are civilians and sailors taken from ships.

The names of prisoners are as follows: Camp Brandenburg. From the steamer Souhan, captured in the North sea October 9, 1917: Herbert Henry, Brooklyn; Coel Savoy, South Philadelphia; Arthur Cristie, New York; Mike Perrible, Los Angeles; Theophilus Jones, Brooklyn.

From the steamer Emeraldas, captured in the Atlantic March 19, 1917: Elmer Sorrensen, Philadelphia; Daniel Gerrity, Shamokin, Pa.; Walter Parsons, Whites, Ky.; Edward McDonald, address not given; William Thompson, Jamestown, N. Y.; Frederick Stone, Washington; William Parker, Spencer, N. Y.; Edward Martin, Baltimore, Md.; Thomas Durfee, Boston, Mass.; Paul Nagel, Belleville, N. J.; Sam Yonkin, New York.

From the steamer Campana, captured in Bay of Biscay, August 6, 1917: Alfred Oliver, New York; James Delaney, Brooklyn; Ray Koop, Bay City, Mich.; Charles Kline, Reading, Pa.; Fred Jacobs, Pittsburgh; Albert William Miller, South Chicago.

From the steamer Bergen, captured in the Atlantic February 19, 1917: John Lepo, Baltimore, Md.; John Stacey, Dubuque, Iowa; Thomas Durfee, Boston, Mass.; Paul Nagel, Belleville, N. J.; Sam Yonkin, New York.

From the steamer Mount Temple, captured in the Atlantic January 21, 1917: James Samuels, Kingston, Jamaica.

From the steamer Mount Temple, captured in the Atlantic February 17, 1917: John Lepo, Baltimore, Md.; John Stacey, Dubuque, Iowa; Thomas Durfee, Boston, Mass.; Paul Nagel, Belleville, N. J.; Sam Yonkin, New York.

From the steamer Emeraldas, captured in the Atlantic March 19, 1917: Elmer Sorrensen, Philadelphia; Daniel Gerrity, Shamokin, Pa.; Walter Parsons, Whites, Ky.; Edward McDonald, address not given; William Thompson, Jamestown, N. Y.; Frederick Stone, Washington; William Parker, Spencer, N. Y.; Edward Martin, Baltimore, Md.; Thomas Durfee, Boston, Mass.; Paul Nagel, Belleville, N. J.; Sam Yonkin, New York.

Teutonic Hordes Fight Forward Taking Town of Chauny From Gallant English

Monster German Cannon British Destroying French Villages Before Advancing on French Capital

TWO GUNS BEING USED CROSS RIVER SOMME

Citizens Believe Huns Through Line When Shells From New Conception Begin Breaking in City

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 75 miles) from the Paris city hall.

The gun bombarded Paris during the greater part of Sunday. The day was ushered in by loud explosions from the 10-inch shells, and immediately the alarm to take cover was sounded. This occurred at 6:55 o'clock and many persons sought shelter, but greater numbers of them appeared in the streets on their way to the churches, which were almost as well filled as usual. The women who sell palm leaves on Palm Sundays did their usual thriving business.

At first the shells began arriving at intervals of twenty minutes and the detonations, considering the Sunday calm, seemed louder than those of Saturday. Their power to disturb the equanimity of the populace, however, seemed less, the people refusing to be distracted from their Sunday habits to any great extent.

Warning Is Issued. For the benefit of that portion of the populace which had been led to believe the Germans had broken through the line and were bombarding Paris from nearby positions, a semi-official note was issued during the day. This warned the people against believing pessimistic reports.

"The French front is intact," said the note. "Any assertion to the contrary is a lie." The bombardment of the capital ended around 1 o'clock and as late as 3 o'clock no explosions had been heard for more than an hour. The "clear signal" was sounded at 3:30 o'clock.

Although during the earlier hours of the bombardment the shells arrived in twenty-minute intervals, later in the day they began arriving every fifteen minutes on the average and some of them even fell twelve minutes apart.

Two Guns Being Used. In military circles the belief was expressed that the Germans were using two long distance guns. The Matin says the position of one of the guns was established in the St. Gobain forest which would place it somewhat further south than had been believed and in the wooded area. This position would be about seventy-five miles from Paris.

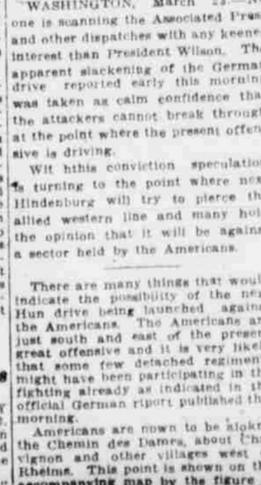
During the early hours of the morning traffic in the streets of Paris was shut down or curtailed, but before noon both the streets and the city showed great animation. During the day large numbers of persons, unable to secure means of transport to take them to their destinations walked in order that they might keep their appointments. As is usual when aircraft warnings are sounded, large numbers of the populace sought shelter in the subways and in basements of houses.

Warning for Bombardment. The government has decided that in the future the bombardment of Paris by long distance guns shall not interrupt the normal life of the capital, but that the population shall be warned of a bombardment by distinctive means, differing from the usual warnings sent out in cases of air raids. Drums will be beaten and the police will sound whistles.

The public services, the trains in the subways, the tramways and the automobile buses will continue to be operated normally. The new warning is to be known as warning No. 3. It will mean that any formation of crowds in the streets is prohibited and that all shelters, except the subway stations, will be open. The end of any kind of a raid will be announced as before, by a special trumpet call and the ringing of church bells.

The comment of the French press this morning was about evenly divided between the big gun which is bombarding the city from back of the German lines and the terrific battle raging on the British front. The tone of the comment on the bombardment was of astonishment at the feasibility of the performance. As to the battle, a favorable ending of it is confidently expected.

The newspapers do not conceal their admiration for the mechanical feat of the Germans in constructing their new weapon, but speak passionately of the useless barbarity of the bombardment. The Matin says it is consoling to note that the number of victims is small, but it asks Professor Paul Painleve, former premier and president of the Academy of Sciences, told the Exchequer that by using tungsten in the fabrication of the projectile, the tungsten shells would be of about half the weight and that therefore the atmospheric resistance would be less, this accounting for the extremely long range. He also touched upon the possibility of a propeller being employed on the projectile.



British Destroying French Villages Before Advancing German Army

CROSS RIVER SOMME

Berlin Claiming Capture of Some Thirty Thousand Prisoners and Enormous Quantities of Booty

BERLIN, via London, March 24.—The retreating British are burning French towns and villages while the Germans are still going forward between the Somme and the Oise, says the official communication in Berlin issued tonight. Enormous quantities of booty have been taken.

"Between the Somme and the Oise our corps are fighting their way forward. Chauny has been taken. Our booty in war material is enormous. The English in their retirement are burning French towns and villages. We have bombarded the fortress of Paris with long distance guns."

"A gigantic struggle is taking place for Bapaume. A battle is in progress on the Transloy-Comblès-Maurepas line. The Somme has been crossed at many points in our attack between Peronne and Ham."

LONDON, March 24.—"Fresh hostile attacks developed this morning in great strength on the whole battle front," says Field Marshal Haig's report from headquarters, "and they have continued through the day."

"Further north repeated assaults by large bodies of German infantry have been repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. In this fighting the Seventeenth and Fortieth divisions greatly distinguished themselves, beating off many hostile attacks."

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

BERLIN, via London, March 24.—The Germans have captured Peronne and Ham, and defeated British and American regiments brought up from the southwest for a counter-attack at Chauny, according to the war office statement today.

The statement adds that more than thirty thousand prisoners have been captured and six hundred guns have been taken by the Germans. Victory in the battle which has been raging near Monchy, Cambrai, St. Quentin and LaFere is claimed by the Germans. The British third and fourth army and part of Franco-American reserves are declared to have been beaten with the heaviest losses on the line from Bapaume to Bouchavesnes and behind the Somme between Peronne and Ham, as well as at Chauny.

Concerning the work of the German soldiers the statement says: "For the achievement of a formidable success the troops of all the German races expected their utmost; the attacking spirit of the infantry could not have been exceeded. It was shown what German bravery can accomplish. Light heavy and the heaviest artillery and mine throwers, unceasingly pressing forward over crater fields, essentially contributed to the support of the infantry attack which continuously pressed forward. Flame throwers took their part of prisoners in the fighting as in their ordinary work and maintained the old traditions."

"Aviators and balloons brought valuable information to the command. Our chasing and battle echelons, accustomed to victory, maintained in hard fighting, mastery in the air and attacked the retreating enemy columns. Motor troops columns and trains worked incessantly. "Points of communication in the rear of the enemy were the objectives of our bombing squadrons who have been active every night. "Our captures have increased to over thirty thousand prisoners and six hundred guns. On many of the remaining points of the western front artillery battles and reconnoitering engagements have continued. "In the other theaters there is nothing new."

Withdrawal of British Forces Planned as Defence Measure

LONDON, March 24.—The withdrawal of the British forces along the battle front in France was long ago planned in the event of the Germans attacking in great force. This announcement comes from the British front thru the Associated Press correspondent, who describes the operation of the British army as a masterly withdrawal, made possible by gallant shock troops in the front lines, who checked the advance of the Germans, while artillery, machine gun and rifle fire worked appalling slaughter, thus enabling the main body of the British to fall back deliberately and without confusion. This army, it is declared, has been conserved, and up to the present very few counterattacks have been made against the Germans. Where the British have driven them back. But newly acquired positions they have driven them back. But each mile of advance makes the bringing up of supplies to the German artillery and infantry more and more difficult, and unquestionably the British strategy as demonstrated