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German Assault Fails Bombardment is Over

London, March 24—The great German assault has failed. Tonight, although in certain sections of the front their troops hold positions some miles in advance of what formed their front line on Thursday, the back of their attack is broken. They have failed in reaching their objectives, and the British army without calling upon its reserves has stemmed the flood of the most violent attack thus far delivered since the beginning of the war.

Only the ordinary reserves attached to each army corps have been called up and there are behind the British lines, now in position as supports for any eventuality more than a million fighting men ready to take their places at whatever point their assistance may be required. In military circles here there is a feeling that this reserve army may be called upon later to aid in the expected counter-attack if such a course should be decided upon by the supreme command.

Although the attack which continues with great fury has been directed chiefly against the British lines, it has evidently induced greater activity along other fronts, and the French and Canadians have been kept busy in carrying out important raids or in repelling attacks.

The bombardment of Paris by long range guns ceased this afternoon. It was a spectacular affair but accomplished little of real importance. It has, however, stirred the people of Paris to a more intense desire to repay the Germans in their own coin.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT INFORMS THE PEOPLE OF PARIS CITY IS NOT IN DANGER OF NEAR-BY BOMBARDMENT

Official Notice Given to Parisians That Bombardment of City Was Over at 3.30 o'clock—Subways and Tramways Resumed Shortly After Noon and Streets Filled with People as is Usual on Sunday Afternoon—Public Warned Against Pessimistic Reports That Germans Have Broken Through French Front—Enemy Unable to Bombard Paris from Close By—Enemy May Be Using Two Long Distance Guns.

Paris, Mar. 24—Today's bombardment seems to be over as this despatch is sent, no shell explosions have been heard for more than an hour from the Associated Press office. The subways and tramways began running again before noon today and in the afternoon the streets were in a still greater state of animation.

Paris, Mar. 24—A semi-official note issued today warns the public against pessimistic reports that the 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.

Paris, Mar. 24—It is believed in military circles that the Germans are using two long distance guns against Paris.

"The all clear warning was sounded at 3.30 o'clock, showing that the bombardment was over."

SOME CAPTURED GERMAN GUNS WERE BROUGHT FROM BALKANS

Huns Lost Heavily in Attempting to Cross Somme by Means of Four Bridges—All Roads in Rear of German Advance Blocked by Columns of Troops, Guns and Transport Vehicles.

London, Mar. 24—Reuter's correspondent at headquarters telegraphs: The correspondent reports that among the captured machine guns are some that were identified as having been used in the Balkans last year.

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.

All the roads in the rear of the German advance, the despatch continues, are blocked by columns of troops, guns and transport vehicles, furnishing targets upon which the British artillery is making deadly play. Rough estimate of the casualties inflicted vary between thirty and fifty per cent. of all the enemy divisions, so far identified.

"I give these figures for what they are worth," the correspondent adds. "They probably are based mainly on statements made by prisoners."

Washington, March 24—Violent fighting between the British and Germans was continuing at 2.30 o'clock this morning between Croisilles and Peruisier, an official despatch from Paris today announced. The Germans are using ninety-seven divisions of troops and their losses are heavy. The British resistance is declared to be efficient.

THE AMERICAN GUNS HIT ENEMY HARD

Enemy Drops More Than Six Hundred Mustard Gas Shells into Town Within the United States Lines.

With the American Army in France, Mar. 24—A patrol of four Americans early this morning crawled nearly a mile, approached a German listening post from the rear and jumped on the German, throttling him before he had a chance to make an outcry. They returned to their line as quietly as they went, bringing their prisoner with them. He was put through an examination by the intelligence officers.

The American guns 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.

HUN AIRPLANE DROPS

Havre, March 24—A German Gotha airplane damaged by artillery fire, was forced to descend back of the Belgian lines Thursday evening. The three men in the crew, two officers and a corporal, were made prisoners.

BERLIN, AS USUAL, CLAIMS VICTORY

German War Office States British Third and Fourth Armies and Parts of French and American Reserves Have Been Beaten.

Berlin, March 24—(British Admiralty per wireless press)—Victory in the battle which has been raging near Monchy, Cambrai, St. Quentin and Lafore is claimed for the German army in today's headquarters statement. The British third and fourth armies and parts of French and 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 Bouchevignes as well as Chauny.

The text of the statement reads: "Western theatre: The battle near Monchy, Cambrai, St. Quentin and Lafore, has been won. The British third and fourth armies and portions of Franco-American reserves, who had been brought up, were beaten, and on the line of Bapaume-Bouchavesnes and behind the Somme between Peronne and Ham, as well as at Chauny, were repulsed with the heaviest losses."

WASHINGTON IS IGNORANT OF U. S. TROOPS IN ACTION

Possible, However, That American Engineers in Cambrai Sector Were Caught in Some Sudden Movement.

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

BRITISH FORCES CONGRATULATED

Field Marshal Haig Sends Cheering Message To Troops of Third and Fifth Armies.

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

TEUTONS CLAIM TO HAVE CAPTURED A TOTAL OF 30,000

Berlin States Towns of Ham and Peronne Have Fallen — Germans Claim to Have Taken Six Hundred Guns.

London, March 24—The number of prisoners captured by the Germans now number 30,000, and the number of guns 600, the German official statement says today.

French, English and American regiments, which were brought up from southwest for a counter-attack, were thrown back on Chauny, the official statement adds. Ham and Peronne have fallen, the German official statement says, which was received here by wireless.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE DATED LONG AGO

Berlin Telegraph Says Big Drive Began Exactly at the Time Set, Even to the Hour

Amsterdam, March 24—The Berlin Telegraph says that when Field Marshal Von Hindenburg received the first telegram reporting on the offensive he forwarded to Emperor William: "Well, your Majesty, I think we may be well pleased with this 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.

BRITISH DEFENDING THEMSELVES WITH BRAVERY, BERLIN

Vossische Zeitung is of Opinion British Command Did Not Expect Attack So Soon.

London, March 24—The Berlin Vossische Zeitung's war correspondent telegraphing from the neighborhood of the Oise, is quoted by the Central News correspondent at Amsterdam as saying:

"All of our movements have taken place with miraculous exactitude according to the plans of the master who 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 early."

The Field Marshal commanding-in-chief, sends his congratulations to the troops of your army on their splendid defence today. He relies upon their continued steadfastness and valor to crush this new attack and with it the enemy's last hope of success."

LAST EDITION MONSTER TEUTONIC SIEGE GUN OF AUSTRIAN MAKE

Shell May Be Sort of Aerial Torpedo Driven by Propellers — Twenty-Four Shots in All Fired from 7.20 a. m. to 3 p. m. Yesterday, a Shell Dropping Every Twenty Minutes with Monotonous Regularity.

Paris, Mar. 24—The newspaper Le Journal in its editorial regarding the big gun says that the piece of 240 millimetres calibre is of Austrian make. It is a very delicate piece of machinery which must be handled by expert mathematicians and gunners, the newspaper adds, as the loading and pointing is a difficult task. It is declared that each shot costs about \$4,000.

This is a new conception of our enemies, the newspaper comments.

The ordnance experts were not ready last night to commit themselves as to whether the shell was a sort of aerial torpedo driven by propellers, whether an inner projectile contained in the original shell is released by an explosion when the shell has travelled a certain distance from the gun, or whether the original projectile itself reaches its destination, propelled perhaps by an explosive of a force hitherto unknown.

In yesterday's bombardment twenty-four shots in all were fired from 7.20 a. m. to three o'clock p. m., a shell dropping every twenty minutes with monotonous regularity. The bombardment presented all the characteristics of a bombardment by heavy artillery, there being regular intervals between the shots and the shells falling within a restricted area. Enemy aviators, who flew high over the city during the early hours of the bombardment regulated the firing.

Professor Paul Painleve, former premier and president of the Academy of Science, told the Excelsior that by using tungsten in the fabrication of the projectile, the tungsten shells would be of about half the diameter of steel shells of an even 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.

Alfred Capus, in the Figaro, alludes to the making of the gun as a great mechanical feat, but points that as a military factor the weapon is entirely inefficient. The Petit Parisien comments upon the bombardment as an extremely minor incident as compared with the gigantic battle in progress on the British front.

A FRENCH INVENTION?

Le Petit Journal says that Jules Verne had foreseen this gun, and it declares that moreover it is a French invention. "More than a year ago, it adds, we discovered the secret of firing our cannon more than 100 kilometres. The secret lies in the greater suppression of the atmospheric resistance."

The Echo De Paris declares the bombardment is designed to give the impression that Paris is within the range of the German guns.

"It is a political cannon," the newspaper says.

Premier Clemenceau's newspaper L'Homme Libre says that the password of the hour is confidence. Germany, it declares, has wished to make it a complete offensive on all fronts—the land, water and air fronts, as well as the front of the rear, we are facing an enemy who wished to end it as soon as possible. That ends us. Every shell that falls into Paris drives deeper into us the confidence in an ultimate victory.