

LONG DISTANCE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS ENDS

PARIS WAS CALM DURING LONG RANGE BOMBARDMENT

First Shock of New German Method Has Now Passed and French Are Supremely Confident of Ultimate Allied Victory — Germany's Great Cannon Located in Forest of St. Gobain, East of Laon.

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 Painlevé, 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 insignificant. 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 Germans guns.

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

Paris, March 24.—Palm Sunday in Paris was ushered in by the loud explosion of one of the ten-inch shells fired by the Germans from their new

BRITISH HEAVILY ENGAGING HUNS ON NEW LINE

Haig's Saturday Night Report is More Encouraging—Germans Repulsed with Great Slaughter Near Jussy.

Special to The Standard.

London, Mar. 24.—The battle is continuing with the greatest intensity on the whole front south of the Scarpe river. Field Marshal Haig's report last night 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 losses to the enemy. On the northern portion of the battle front the enemy's attacks have been pressed with the utmost determination and regardless of loss. Our troops have maintained their positions on the greater part of this front after a fierce and prolonged struggle."

"Great gallantry has been shown by the troops engaged in the fighting in this area and south thereof. The 19th and 5th Divisions distinguished themselves by the valor of their defense. In one sector alone six hostile attacks, in two of which German cavalry took part, were beaten off by one of our infantry brigades."

"The enemy's attacks continue with great violence."

Ninety German Divisions Hurlled Against British.

British Army Headquarters in France, Mar. 23, 11 a.m.—(By the Associated Press).—The British, gallantly fighting, are still presenting a solid front to the fiercely attacking Germans, although the defensive troops have withdrawn their lines in certain places for strategic reasons. All day yesterday and much of last night the conflict continued to rage with increasing violence, as fresh German divisions were hurled into the fray in an attempt to smash through the British defenses. More intense fighting is expected. The operation is so vast and is changing with such kaleidoscopic rapidity as the line surges backward and forward that it is impossible to visualize the scene sufficiently to give a connected and accurate account of it at present.

Forty-nine German divisions have been identified thus far on the battle front and prisoners have been taken from eighteen of them. Estimates place the number of German divisions engaged as high as ninety, but it is impossible to say whether this is accurate. Through the night the battle front extended southward and it was reported this morning that the French army was now engaged.

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 driving business.

The shells arrived at regular intervals of twenty 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 centre of the city walking to keep their appointments.

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

Paris, March 24.—The comments of the French press this morning were about evenly divided between the big gun which is bombarding the city from the back of the German lines and the terrific battle raging on the British front. The tone of the comment on the bombardment is one of astonishment at the feasibility of the performance, while as to the battle, the favorable ending of it is confidently expected.

The newspapers do not conceal their admiration for the mechanical feat of the Germans in penetrating their new weapon, but speak cautiously 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 for reprisals on German cities.

Special to The Standard. Bulletin—Paris.—The German monster cannon which has been located in the Forest of St. Gobain, west of Laon, is exactly 122 kilometres (approximately 76 miles) from the Paris city hall.

The gun, says the Matin, is established near Anzy, in St. Gobain Forest. This would place it somewhere further south in the wooded area and estimates the distance at about 70 miles from Paris.

New York, March 25.—The New York Sunday morning special contains special despatches of the effect that Paris is being bombarded at a distance of seventy-four miles, and that mysterious cannon are located twelve kilometres behind the German front. Paris, March 23.—The Germans have been firing on Paris with long range guns since eight o'clock this morning shells of 240 millimetres have been reaching the capital and suburbs at intervals of a quarter of an hour killing about ten persons and wounding about fifteen. The shortest distance from Paris to the front is 100 kilometres (sixty-two miles).

The announcement that Paris was being bombarded was made officially this afternoon.

Measures for counter attacking the enemy's cannon are under execution.

Style Show Week

Lovely Easter Wear

Coats, Suits and Novelty Dresses

A display of goodness and quality with all the most approved style features of the season represented in our garments.

We like our customers to really feel that they are getting garments that are different from the ordinary, such garments as give that consciousness of individuality and pleasure in the wearing.

Remember that we keep in close touch with New York for our styles, all through the season, as the new things are brought out; and when we tell you a garment is correct we speak from knowledge thus acquired.

Come and see our Easter assemblage of what is smart in Spring Costumes, Coats and Dresses. We think you will like them.



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Suits, Coats and Dresses

Ladies:—

In view of the fact that it is already several years since we adopted a MOTTO not to economize on labor, we wish to call your attention to the outcome of our most earnest endeavors, and even though patience is required in sacrificing an immediate harvest, we are proud to state that our policy has proven an absolute success in every sense of the word. Our customers have already shown their appreciation and recognize the value of a garment with thorough workmanship and up-to-date style, and by comparison you cannot but become convinced how honestly we adhere to our MOTTO.

For the complete comfort and satisfaction of our trade, we make a specialty of making any garment, strictly according to the selection of style you wish.

We also carry an assortment of Ready-to-Wear suits, and coats in a variety of designs, and we wish to say that if you would like to have your garments made from your own goods, we shall be pleased to give you the best satisfaction; although we are in a position to give you a splendid assortment to select from, of our own stock. We assure you of better value for your money here than elsewhere. Call and see for yourself.

The American Cloak Manufacturing Co.,
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OUR AIRMEN BOMB HUNS

British Flyers Work Havoc on German Troops and Ammunition Depots.

Special to The Standard.

London, March 24.—An official statement of the aerial operations issued tonight says:

A thick morning mist on Friday prevented our airplanes from leaving the ground during the early part of the day. When the mist cleared there was much activity in the air on our part. The enemy's low flying machines were particularly accurate, engaging our forward groups with machine guns.

"The enemy's massed troops again offered good targets for our low flying airplanes. The locations and range of bodies of hostile troops and transport were reported to our artillery and successfully engaged."

"Eight and a half tons of bombs were dropped on hostile railway stations in the rear of the battlefield and also on the enemy's billets and high velocity guns, troops and transport."

AMERICANS ALSO SHELLING HUNS

Special to The Standard.

With the American Army in France, Mar. 24.—An enemy observation balloon near Montez broke from its moorings this morning and floated toward the American lines. The artillery brought it down in No Man's Land and then completely destroyed it, firing about one hundred shots.

The American artillerymen continue shelling of the German first lines and communicating trenches.

Men's Wear For Easter



Fancy Shirts - \$1.25 to \$6.00

New Cravats - 50c to \$2.00

Soft Collars, fancy stripes and silk - 20c to 50c

Hosiery in light weight cashmere, silk and lisle, all colors - 25c to \$1.50

Union Suits of silk and fine wool, \$2.00 to \$7.50

WOODROW HATS - \$5.00

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