FRENCH RETALIATE FOR FOE'S ZEPPELIN RAID UPON PARIS

Aviators Flying From Belfort Drop Bombs on Alsace Town—Eight Persons Injured in Night Attack Upon Capital.

PARIS, March 22.

Six hours after two German Zeppelins bombarded Paris from the skies, the French had launched a successful retaliatory attack. The French airmen, starting out from the aviation station at Belfort, flew over Habsheim, in Alsace, and dropped a number of bombs. It is reported from Belfort that two aeroplanes of the Taube type were destroyed and four hangars demolished. Several regiments of German recruits that were maneuvering in the fields near Habsheim became panic-stricken and broke ranks, fleeing to a nearby forest.

The Sunday Zeppelin raid was declared today to be a complete failure, and persons went about their business without the slightest anxiety. So far as can be learned, only one death resulted from the raid. An aged woman died of fright. Seven persons were wounded. Damage to property was slight.

Of the four Zeppelins that left the German lines for Paris, following the valley of the Oise, only two succeeded in reaching the capital. The other two turned back, one at Ecouen, 10 miles north of Paris, and the other at Mantes, on the Seine, 36 miles from here. The two craft that succeeded in flying over the city were driven off by batteries.

Paris remained comparatively calm during the aerial invasion, the residents seemingly exhibiting more curiosity than fear.

The first bombs began dropping on the outskirts of the city at 1:45 a. m., and the last ones fell at 2:25.

At 4:30 the military authorities notified the Prefecture that all danger was over, and the lights of the city, which had been extinguished when the raiders appeared, again were turned on.

Some of the missiles were highly explosive and others are said to have been filled with inflammable liquids. Several fires started, but were quickly extinguished.

The most damage apparently was done to two factories in Courbevoie, where night work was going on, the light through their glass roofs making them excellent targets, and at Asnieres, where seven bombs were dropped.

The factories at Courbevoie, which doubtless were the objects of the German attack, are the Renault Aeroplane and Motor Works, which are supplying the French army with hundreds of machines daily.

At least 40 shells were dropped in the suburbs. Eight were thrown at Asnieres, and Compiegne was also bombarded without serious damage. In Paris an incendiary bomb struck a roof 200 yards from the American Hospital and near Isadora Duncan's residence. The house was set on fire, but the blaze was quickly extinguished.

GERMANS ATTACK FRENCH POSITION AT LES EPARGES

Paris Reports Violent Attacks in Vosges and Along the Aisne.

PARIS, March 22.

At Les Eparges the Germans have launched a number of violent counter-attacks in an effort to recapture the ground lost to the French last week. On the other hand, the French are delivering counter-assaults in the Vosges to retake ground lost at Reichackerkopf.

Upon the Aisne, in retaliation for the bombardment of the Soissons Cathedral, the French have cannonaded the German positions with the utmost violence. The French used their heaviest guns against the German lines extended from Nouvron to Celle.

Artillery duels are reported from the northern end of the battle line.

New turns and angles put upon the battle front by recent fighting have increased its length until it is now estimated that the line is 500 miles long. Of this the French are defending about 450 miles and the English the balance. Counting the various lines of earthworks, it is estimated that there are at least 3000 miles of trenches on the battle front on the Allies' side alone and at least that amount of earthworks on the German side also.

PRZEMYSL FALLS BEFORE CZAR'S ARMY

Continued from Page One

the people were suffering keenly from hunger.

Early in the siege, Austrian sorties were successful in stemming the advance of the Russians, but General Dimitrieff's army was reinforced and he received new long range Howitzers with which he bombarded the forts into submission.

OPENS WAY TO CRACOW.

The fall of Przemysl will release probably 150,000 troops and a great quantity of artillery for the operations in western Galicia, particularly against Cracow.

Przemysl lies on the San river, about 30 miles east of Tarnow, which the Russians hold. Przemysl has been a constant menace to the Russians position at Tarnow, owing to the possibility of the city being relieved by an Austrian army from the south.

The announcement of the fall of Przemysl caused great rejoicing here. The Russian victory is regarded as of the utmost importance, opening the way for a determined advance against Cracow and thence into Silesia, the "gateway to Berlin."

TE DEUM OF THANKSGIVING.

The official report follows:

"The fortress of Przemysl has surrendered to our troops. At the headquarters of the commander-in-chief a Te Deum of thanksgiving was celebrated in the presence of Emperor Nicholas, Grand Duke Nicholas, the commander-in-chief of the Russian army, and all members of the General Staff."

GERMANS DRIVE SLAVS OUT OF MEMEL AFTER GORY STREET BATTLE

Recapture of Baltic Seaport Announced by Berlin—Muscovites Retreat in Northern Part of East Prussia.

Przemysl has surrendered to the Czar's investing forces, according to an official statement from Petrograd. Capture of the Galician stronghold opens the way for a new drive on the old objective, which is a key both to Vienna and Breslau and Posen, the Silesian defenses of Berlin.

Memel, which the Russians occupied on Thursday, was recaptured by the Germans, after a conflict in which the streets flowed with blood. The Berlin official report states that the Baltic seaport of East Prussia was retaken yesterday.

Vienna chronicles local successes in the Carpathians. Austrian forces again are active on the Servian border.

The Germans are making violent attempts to drive the French from their positions at Les Eparges, says the official report from Paris, while in the Vosges the French are attacking the Germans in an attempt to retake lost ground. Along the Aisne the French are shelling with their heaviest guns the German lines.

GERMANS RETAKE MEMEL AFTER BLOODY CONFLICT

Hostile Forces Fight Bitterly in Streets of Baltic Seaport.

BERLIN, March 22.

The city of Memel, the German seaport on the Baltic occupied by the Russians last Thursday, was recaptured by German troops Sunday, according to an official report from the German General Staff, issued here this afternoon.

There was sharp fighting in the streets of Memel before the town was recaptured. The General Staff's report stated that private property was looted by the Russians.

The official report also announces repulse of Russian attacks at various points in the eastern theatre.

ANOTHER FRENCH BATTLESHIP SUNK, TURKEY ASSERTS

Gaulois Goes Down Off Tenedos After Being Forced to Retire From Battle Line, Says Official Reports.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 22.—An official statement issued at the Turkish War Office today asserts that the French battleship Gaulois sank off Tenedos as a result of damage suffered in the attack of the Allies' fleet on the Dardanelles forts last Thursday.

"Our observers report," says the statement, "that the French battleship Gaulois retired in a badly crippled condition to Tenedos with the other hostile ironclads after the battle of March 18 and subsequently sank. The members of her crew were rescued by other warships.

"It is believed that more than 100 French sailors were killed by our shells when they exploded on the Gaulois."

The French battleship Gaulois was built in 1896, with a displacement of 11,082 tons. She carried 631 officers and men. Her armament consisted of four 12-inch, ten 6.5-inch and eight 3.9-inch guns, together with 20 3-pounders and four torpedo tubes. A dispatch from Tenedos, transmitted by Paris last night, stated that the Gaulois was anchored off Havrais Island, with a French battleship standing by.

AUSTRIA HURLS FORCES UPON SERB FRONTIER

New Artillery Assaults Reported Near Belgrade.

LONDON, March 22.—Resumption of military operations by Austria against Servia is indicated in a message from Nish received here today by the Servian legation. The telegram follows:

"In an artillery duel near Belgrade our guns showed superiority over those of the enemy, whose fire was devoid of result, although very heavy.

"Our artillery destroyed numerous boats gathered at Port Afadakale, near Prehava, and sank a pontoon bridge at Orchave.

"The precision of our fire soon silenced the enemy in a slight artillery duel near Smederevo."

All the places mentioned are in Servia near the Hungarian border.

ZEPPELIN WRECKED AT LIEGE

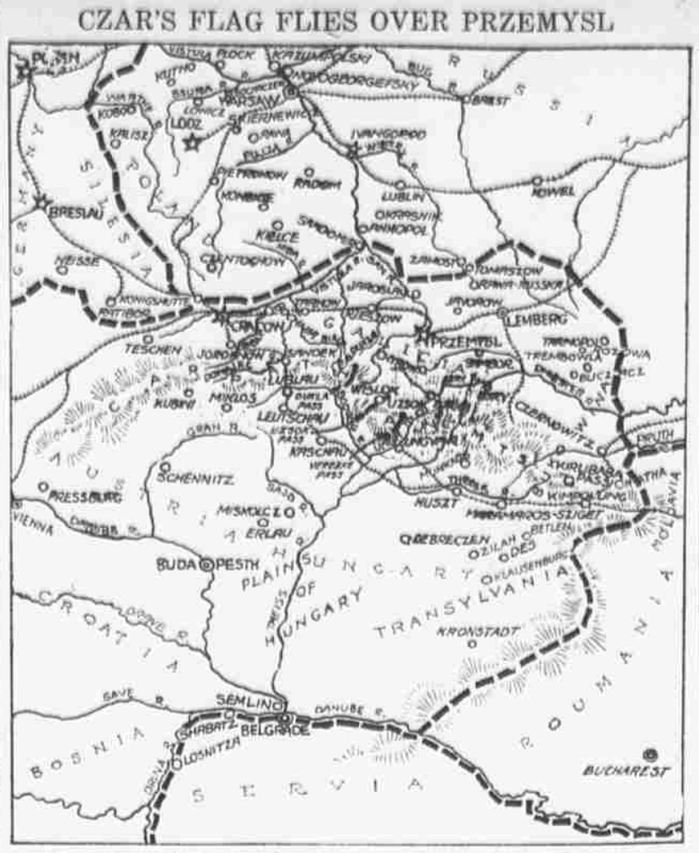
MAESTRECHT, Holland, March 22.—A new Zeppelin airship was wrecked at Liege Saturday, according to travelers who arrived here today from Belgium.

They said the German airship was so badly damaged that repairs were found impossible.

RUSSIANS TAKE TURK POSTS

PETROGRAD, March 22.—Defeat of the Turks in the Alaschgarda valley and the capture of two important posts by the Russians were officially announced here today.

CZAR'S FLAG FLIES OVER PRZEMYSL



The capture of the Austrian fortress of Przemysl, in Galacia, now opens the way for the Russians to concentrate their attacks on Cracow and relieve the pressure on their forces at Tarnow, which they recently captured. Cracow is the last remaining great fortress between the Russian troops and Buda-Pesth and also is the key to Breslau and Berlin.

SUFFRAGISTS PLAN WEEK OF ACTIVITIES

Campaign Will Be Pushed With Vigor—Theatre Party and Bazaars on Program.

The third week of the spring campaign being waged by suffragists in and about this city starts today. This week's work promises to be even more vigorous. The early part of the week will be taken up in furthering the plans for the spring and summer campaigns and in propaganda purposes. Other activities scheduled for the week are a theatre party and two bazaars.

The suffragists have several events scheduled for today. Miss Hannah J. Patterson, of Pittsburgh, State chairman of the Woman Suffrage party, addressed the College Equal Suffrage League at the home of Mrs. Lucy Lewis, 1535 Pine street, this afternoon.

Tonight at 9 o'clock Miss Dille Hastings, of the Equal Franchise Society, will address the Foresters Association, at 1802 South Broad street.

Many suffragists will go in a body tonight to see Nazimova in Marion Craig Wentworth's "War Brides." They will occupy boxes. These will be decorated with the yellow suffrage colors. A number of "votes for women" flags will also be hung from the boxes occupied by the suffragists.

Tomorrow suffragists in Oak Lane will give a bazaar under the auspices of the sectional branch of the Woman Suffrage party at the home of Mrs. H. C. Groben, Oak Lane. The general character of articles sold at such affairs will be on hand. A number of novelties will also be introduced.

Mlle. de Vrabant, who recently came to this country from Belgium, will act in the capacity of a fortune teller. She will also sing. Others who will contribute vocal numbers are Sadie T. Stewart, Mrs. James Campbell and Mrs. George Malpass. Mrs. E. P. Whitney will be the accompanist. Mrs. George Piersol, Mrs. Scott Nearing and Mrs. J. F. Dechant will be among those who will speak at the bazaar in support of the "cause." Funds raised will be used to further the work of the Oak Lane branch of the Woman Suffrage party. The bazaar will be held from 2 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

A tea will be given by members of the Woman Suffrage party tomorrow afternoon at the home of Mrs. Ellwood, 146 Sumac street, from 3 to 6 o'clock. Mrs. Frank Miles Day, Mrs. M. Estelle Russel and Miss Betsy McKay will make addresses.

On Wednesday a bazaar will be held by the Equal Franchise Society at the headquarters, 33 South 9th street. A number of "left overs" from the Keystone State Bazaar, recently held by the combined suffrage societies of this city, will be sold. Various assortments of dainties for the home will be on hand. Mrs. M. C. Morgan will contribute fresh candies made by herself. Implements for farm and garden use will also be sold, as well as seedlings, cuttings and potted flowers and plants.

A committee is in charge of the plans for the affair, including Mrs. Wilfred Lewis, Mrs. M. H. Ingham, Mrs. Horatio Gates Lloyd, Miss Margaret Davis, Mrs. Harry Lowenburg and Miss Sophia H. Dulles.

OPPOSE ABOLITION OF CENSORSHIP

Holy Name Societies Defend Breitinger and Declare Against Movie Men's Plea.

The fight of moving picture exhibitors against J. Louis Breitinger, State Censor, took a new angle today with the entry of the Diocesan Union of Holy Name Societies in Philadelphia, which adopted resolutions against repealing or altering the censorship laws. Movement to repeal it or, as a compromise, to force J. Louis Breitinger out of his place as chief censor, has been begun by the moving picture men.

The stand of the Diocesan Union was influenced by the attitude of the Catholic organization toward censorship. It was explained, when the censor law was upheld by resolution. This has been consistently in favor of restrictive laws for moving pictures. The Diocesan Union brought its influence to bear in favor of the passage of the original censoring act, it was said.

Nearly 300 delegates from Holy Name societies in Philadelphia were present at the annual meeting of the union yesterday when the censorship law was upheld. It was indorsed by Bishop John J. McCort, State Senator Farley and a number of other speakers. The meeting was at Annunciation Church Hall, 10th and Dickinson streets.

When several speakers had urged a stand on the side of the censorship law, the union adopted a resolution authorizing the officers to take any action deemed necessary to fight the effort to repeal the law.

The film men's efforts to repeal the present law will be combated by petitions, public meetings and a great demonstration in favor of censorship by Catholic societies in Chester, Montgomery, Bucks, Delaware and Philadelphia Counties, it was announced.

"This society was active in bringing about the passing of the present censorship law," said Bishop McCort, "and if any attempt is made to annul this law we must enter the battle again and stand ready to back up the censorship. The minds of our children would be open once more to debauchery and demoralization. This must not be."

John J. Guerin, newly elected custodian of the union, was another who spoke against repealing the censorship. He defended J. Louis Breitinger, the censor.

"We believe that Mr. Breitinger is doing his duty well," Mr. Guerin said. "The only defense the moving picture people have for their action is that all the pictures are not being censored. We stand for an addition to Mr. Breitinger's staff. We do not believe he has been abusing his power, as the exhibitors say.

"With the censorship removed, the movie people, I believe, will try to make up for lost time. They can appeal to a lower class of people if they are given their own way. It's simply an effort to make more money at the expense of public morals.

Attorney General Francis Shunk Brown is in Philadelphia today to discuss the protests of the moving picture men.

NIGHT TRANSFORMED INTO INFERNO WHEN SHELLS HIT TRENCHES

Weird Lights Cast Grotesque Shadows As Soldiers Prepare to Defend Burrows From Attacks. Noise Heightens Effect.

By PHIL RADER

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LONDON, March 1.—The most picturesque and weird hours of all the life in the trenches is the time between sunset and the fall of darkness.

If the real picture were put on the stage it wouldn't be believed. As you sit and watch it yourself you feel that your eyes and mind are deceiving you. As the sun sinks and grows red and the shadows grow long the gulch of the trench fills with early night. It begins to grow cold and the frost crystals form on the muddy sides of the trenches, giving the effect of tinsel or bits of bright stones. The darkness of the trench is broken now and then by the flare of a cigarette puffed nervously or by the flare of a rifle.

Silhouetted against the red sky is the erect figure of a Legion soldier, his glistening bayonet protruding above the trench walls and catching the dying glare of the sun's light. Further along are the ugly shadows of the machine guns, brightened by the polished brasswork.

As the darkness grows deeper you catch a glimpse of a sharp pin point of light on a distant hill, which flickers, in the Morse code, a message from a French battery to its comrades many miles distant. They are talking of some new plot to kill human beings. There is a rattle of rifles, and their quick flashes, first at one point in your trench, and then in another. From afar comes the putt! putt! putt! of a Maxim gun.

GUNS ROAR AT NIGHT.

Nightfall is the machine gun's hour. During the hours of daylight the machine gun men have got their ranges and fixed their aims, and now, in the darkness, when their precious guns are safest from sharpshooters, they flare out the results of the day's work.

From distant corners of the compass comes the roar of deep-throated batteries.

The stars seem all the brighter, because you are gazing at them from the bottom of your black trench. Suddenly the sky is bisected by an arc of sparks, terminated by a beautiful glare of pure white light, which transforms night into day for the space of many seconds.

"THE JUGGLER" A CLOCK.

The gray of morning is a sight of good cheer. In our trench we measured the morning light by whether or not we could see the legs of "the juggler" fluttering in the wind.

"The juggler" was the corpse of a Frenchman, which for six weeks lay some 200 feet in front of our trenches, lying on his back, with his arms outstretched, a canvas water bucket clutched in each hand, his legs sticking up into the air, in a spot so deadly from rifle fire that no one could reach him. The dead man lay there through the nights and days. The French called this grotesque heap "the juggler," because they remembered that Japanese athletes stretched themselves out in this dead Frenchman's posture and tossed things about in the air with their feet.

When the rags on the legs of "the juggler" were plainly seen then we knew that morning had come, another night of madness had passed, and we might sleep until the night lights and the night noises broke out again at sunset.

DESCLAUX TRIAL BEGINS IN PARIS

Paymaster-Treasurer Faces Court for Sending Army Supplies to German Woman.

PARIS, March 22.—Francois Desclaux, former paymaster-treasurer of the French army, today went on trial before the First Council of War, charged with appropriating military food supplies and sending them to his beautiful German friend, Madame Bechoff.

When the possibilities of a food famine were first discussed, the paymaster's first thought, it was alleged, was for shi "friend." He sent her dainties for her larder.

Madame Rivet, femme de chambre to Madame Bechoff, received a letter from her husband at the front. He had not eaten for 24 hours. In a flash Madame Rivet saw it all. The soldiers couldn't eat because the best rations intended for them were finding their way into her mistress' larder. She flew to tell the military authorities, and France was shaken by the biggest scandal since the Caillaux affair.

BRITISH IGNORE PROTEST

American Ship Held for Prize Court, Bound for Rotterdam.

LONDON, March 22.—Despite a protest from the United States Government the American steamer Maracas has been placed in the custody of the British prize court. The Maracas arrived at Hull last night from Kirkwall after being held there 10 days.

The Maracas carries a cargo consigned to Rotterdam and Copenhagen, but preliminary investigation of her papers is said to have convinced Admiralty officials that the ultimate destination of her goods was Germany.

NEW BRITISH CHIEF OF STAFF

Major General Robertson Appointed to Post to Succeed Murray.

LONDON, March 22.—Major General Sir William Robert Robertson, now serving as quartermaster general on the staff of Field Marshal Sir John French, with temporary rank of lieutenant general, has been promoted to the chief of the Imperial General Staff to succeed Major General (temporary Lieutenant General) Sir Archibald James Murray.

TURK CONSUL LEADS ATTACK UPON AMERICAN MISSION

Three Priests and Two Deacons Beaten, Petrograd Reports.

PETROGRAD, March 22.—A dispatch from Djulfa, Persia, to the Westnik News Bureau, the official Russian news agency, says:

"The Turkish Consul at Urumiah, Mehemed Raghib Bey, at the head of 70 Askaris, recently attacked the American mission at that place, where 15,000 orthodox Christians had taken refuge. The Consul ordered three priests and two deacons to leave the mission, and as they were passing through the streets they were insulted and mercilessly beaten.

"In the courtyard of the orthodox mission, a gibbet was erected.

"An American missionary, Mr. Allen, who was also subjected to insults and blows, succeeded in sending to Selmas two messengers to ask for assistance from the Russian troops to save the lives of the Christians, whom the mission was not able to protect."