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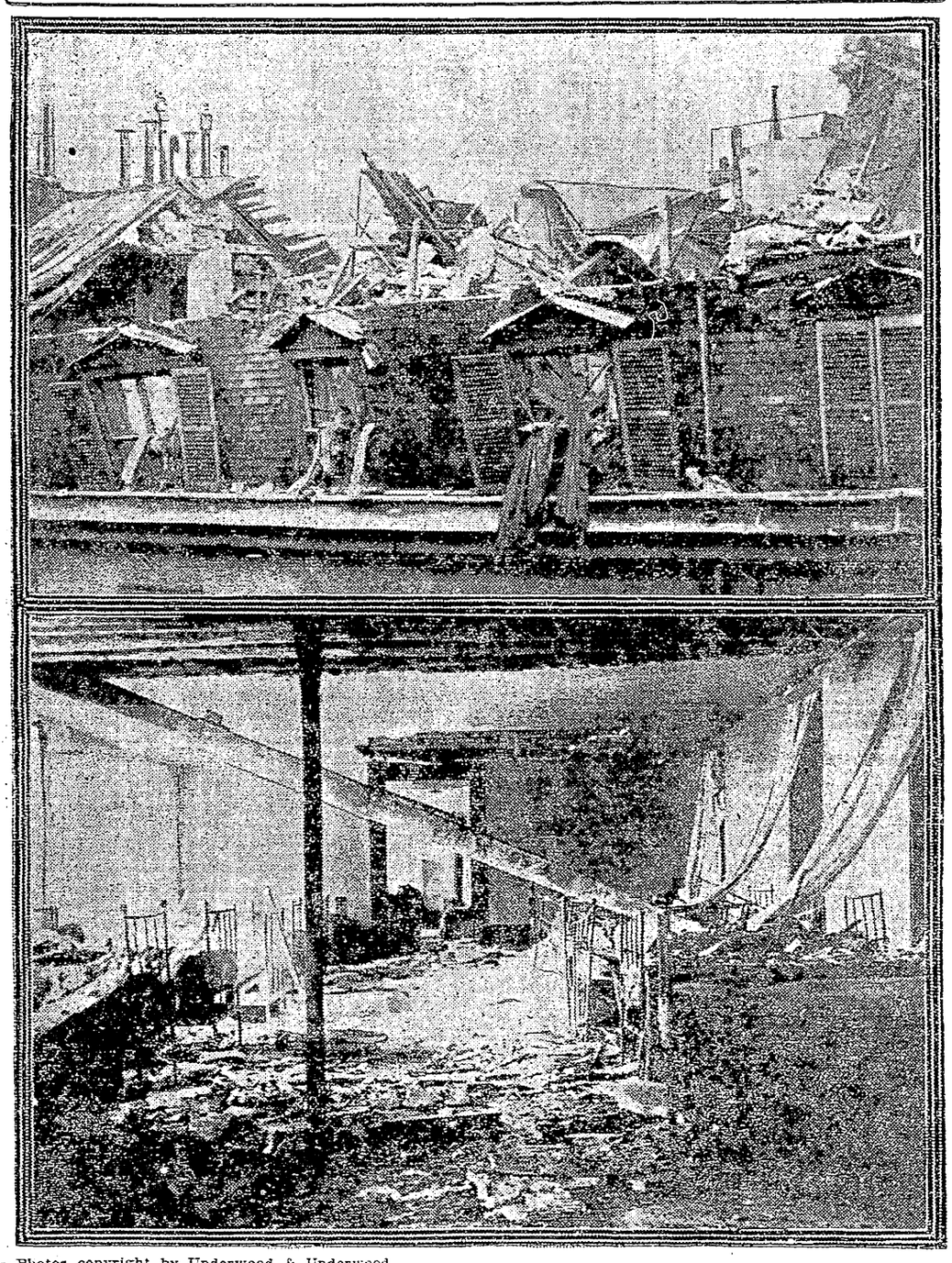
RESULTS OF HUN RAID ON PARIS SHOW THAT HOMES OF POOR AND HOSPITALS ARE VICTIMS



—Photos copyright by Underwood & Underwood.

"Places of Military Importance" Wrecked by Germans.

Upper photo—View of secveral of the houses which were wrecked by the bombs dropped by the Germans. These places, of "military importance" to the Germans, were the homes of the people who live in the poorer section of Paris.

Lower photo—Bombs were dropped on the dormitory of a children's hospital, which fortunately had been vacated in time by the 200 children, and none was injured there. The building is a mass of wreckage. If the children had not been removed, doubtless every one of them would have been killed.

More than 100 were killed in the Paris air raid, practically all women and children. Many were seriously wounded. German air raids over Paris have been very few for they are very costly and usually the airmen do not come back. Several of the raiding planes were brought down by the French.

GERMANS TRY TO CUT RAILWAYS TO STARVE RUSSIANS

LONDON, Saturday, March 2.—German forces are moving on the town of Bologoie, on the Moscow-Petrograd Railroad, which place is the chief freight center for the feeding of Petrograd, says a dispatch from Petrograd under date of yesterday, received today by the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The Germans probably intend, the message adds, thus to cut off supplies from Petrograd and to compel the capital to capitulate by famine.

Large columns of German troops, the correspondent says, are marching toward Novosokoliniki.

Enemy forces have occupied the station of Kliastitse in their movement in the direction of Petrograd.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN OFF, REPORTS INDICATE; HUNS MOVE

Peace negotiations between the Germans and the Bolsheviki apparently have been broken off again, says today's Associated Press summary of news from Russia. Resumption of the

(Continued on Page Three.)

Bank Clearings

SEATTLE.	
Clearings	$3,757,170.90
Balances	575,535.97
Portland.	
Clearings	$3,566,054.00
Balances	564,471.00
Spokane.	
Clearings	$1,267,869.00
Balances	271,598.00
Tacoma.	
Clearings	$ 784,477.00
Balances	134,724.00

Passenger Train Service in West To Be Cut Down

Rearrangement of Schedules Calls for Reduction of One-Third or More.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 2.—Passenger train service in the West will be reduced one-third or more by a rearrangement of schedules to be announced shortly by Director-General McAdoo.

Scores of trains on competing lines leaving and arriving at terminals about the same time will be eliminated. Unnecessary trains on many Western lines are to be taken off and the locomotives and crews used for essential freight service. There is no thought, however, of making a few Western lines the principal passenger-carriers, as contemplated in the East. Officers also stated that the reduction in schedules will not result in any serious inconvenience to passengers.

The curtailment, which has been under consideration for several weeks by Gerrit Fort, passenger traffic director for the Railroad Administration, will be effective from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Coast. In much of this territory traffic is comparatively light and by a reduction of the number of trains Railroad Administration officers believe they can save many millions of dollars and still provide ample facilities for all through travel to the Coast.

Charged With Theft Of Ordnance Prints

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 2.—Louis Schroeder, an American of German parentage, employed as a draughtsman at the War Department, was indicted by the grand jury yesterday on a charge of larceny from the United States for having taken prints of gun carriages and of other ordnance, many of which were found in his room.

(Continued on Page Two.)

NEW HOUSING LAW SIGNED BY WILSON AIDS SHIPBUILDING

SIGNING of the $50,000,000 housing bill by President Woodrow Wilson in Washington, D. C., yesterday afternoon enables the government to go ahead full blast with its gigantic plan of bringing thousands of skilled mechanics to Seattle to work in the shipbuilding plants.

At the present moment the housing problem for shipyard workers in Seattle is serious but not critical.

Under the new law, the Shipping Board is empowered to commandeer all empty residences, hotel buildings, apartment houses and other structures in Seattle and other shipbuilding centers.

Such structures will be commandeered as the occasion arises.

This outlines the situation as developed in Associated Press dispatches from Washington, D. C., and by inquiry in Seattle.

Housing Problem May Be Solved.

The law enables the Shipping Board to effect a speedy solution of the problem it faces in its plan to transfer thousands of skilled mechanics from inland districts to Seattle and other shipbuilding centers.

A survey of the housing conditions in Seattle was made recently by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club, the data being submitted to the government.

Officers of the Seattle district headquarters of the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation as yet have received no advices from Washington regarding the exact manner in which the law is to be put into effect. The Shipping Board's new department of housing, headed by Director J. Rogers Flannery, will have full charge of the housing problem. A Seattle district branch of the department will be established with an assistant director at the helm.

The new law follows the general line of recommendations made to the Shipping Board by William Pigott, supervisor of wooden ship construction in the Seattle district, which comprises

(Continued on Page Two.)

YANKEES DEFEAT KAISER'S PICKED TROOPS IN FIGHT

Battle Ground Littered With German Dead After Terrific Hand-to-Hand Struggle.

HUNS TAKE 12 PRISONERS

American Captain, West Point Graduate of 1917, Killed Leading Daring Exploit.

(For Editorial Comment See Page 6)

AMERICAN soldiers on the firing line in France have met the famous German "shock troops" for the first time and have outfought them, says today's Associated Press summary of war news.

In two sectors—northwest of Toul and along the Chemin des Dames—the Germans failed in attempts to penetrate the positions held by the Americans.

An official statement today from Berlin on the raid in the Toul sector says: "In a German attack northeast of Seicheprey yesterday the Americans suffered heavily and lost twelve prisoners." Seicheprey is northwest of Toul.

Hand-to-Hand Fight.

The fight northwest of Toul resulted in a desperate hand-to-hand struggle. The Germans reached the American line only to be driven back with heavy losses.

The dead were found in the American trenches, and many enemy bodies were scattered over No Man's Land.

An American captain, a West Point graduate of 1917, was killed in a gallant exploit.

When the Germans reached the American position he led a party out in front of the wire entanglements and attacked the enemy from the rear as they retreated.

On the Chemin des Dames sector the Germans were driven back, but not until after they had captured ten American prisoners. In both attacks the enemy left prisoners in American hands.

AMERICANS OUTFIGHT HUNS IN SNOWSTORM AND TAKE PRISONERS

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Saturday, March 2.—(By The Associated Press.)—A driving wet snow was falling yesterday morning when the Germans opened fire on the American salient with every weapon at their command. Seventy-seven's, heavy shells and gas shells fell in a perfect whirlwind on the American trenches for half an hour. At the same time other enemy shells in great numbers were dropping on the American battery positions.

The Germans, evidently thinking that the Americans in this section, having had one taste of gas a few days ago, would fear it now, let loose great quantities of poisonous gas, but the men put on their masks and only a few were affected by it. So intense was the fire that the woods back of the salient were shot to pieces.

At 6 o'clock the barrage fire lifted on the trenches to the right of the salient and Germans to the number of 240 came sweeping forward under the protection of their fire.

Americans All Ready.

They advanced apparently intending to make a big haul and jump into what was left of the trenches, but there, instead of the easy time anticipated, found the Americans all ready for battle. Fierce hand-to-hand fighting began.

One American captain rallied men with rifles and machine guns and went through the American wire entanglements into No Man's Land and there waited for the enemy, whom he expected to be driven out by his comrades in the trenches.

He was right, for soon groups of the enemy started back through the wire entanglements. The Americans poured in a deadly fire, but unfortunately the captain was killed during the fight. He is the first member of the 1917 class at West Point to be killed.

While the Americans were in front of the wire entanglements and in shell holes, still fighting desperately, the American barrage fire began sweeping No Man's Land, catching many running Prussians who had enough of American methods. The barrage swept back and forth making sure of doing all possible damage to the foe.

Germans Found Dead.

When the enemy had been driven back out of the positions, the bodies of ten German soldiers were found in the American trenches. Two German officers were entangled in the wire and many bodies were in sight. Eight were visible through the snowstorm at one point.

The ground was littered with enemy hand granades, boxes of explosives for destroying dugouts and incendiary bombs which they had no opportunity to use.

They managed, however, to drop incendiary bombs in two dugouts which were destroyed by fire, but no Americans were in them.

Two German prisoners were wounded

(Continued on Page Three.)

Unless You Vote Next Tuesday You Must Register for the County Primary Sept. 10 General Election Nov. 5

TELLS OF BELGIAN SPIRIT

—Color design by Martin. Photo copyright by Harris & Ewing.

Gen. Eliot Wadsworth.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN BELGIUM, Saturday, March 2.—(By the Associated Press.)—Gen. Eliot Wadsworth, of Boston; Col. Ernest Bicknell, of Chicago; Maj. Ivy Lee, of New York; Major Van Schaick and Major Simmons, all of the American Red Cross, have just completed a visit to the Belgian front.

"Above all, we were impressed by the splendid courage and optimism of every one from generals to children, who are staying on farms and studying in schools within sound of the German guns," said General Wadsworth.

"We were impressed especially by the care Belgium is lavishing on the children, uprooted from their homes by war, and by the splendid organization of the hospitals, both military and civilian."

ENTENTE LEADERS HANDLING JAPAN'S PLAN WITH GLOVES

Proposal to Send Forces to Siberia Proves War's Most Delicate Problem.

Mr. Jermane's Dispatch

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 2.—It is probable that the United States, in considering the relationship of Japan to the new situation created in the Far East by the German advance into Russia, has touched one of the most delicate problems that has arisen since the beginning of the war; for it may affect the entire relationship of Europe to Far Eastern problems and raise new problems in Russia.

Since yesterday high officials of the American government have been considering the questions that Japan has presented. The British ambassador, Lord Reading, has conferred with Secretary Robert Lansing and the latter with President Woodrow Wilson and the only statement given out is that no decision has been reached.

Japan entered the war as a combatant at the request of Great Britain, which invoked the treaty between them for the protection of their interests in Asia. Great Britain could spare neither ships nor men, and so Japan was asked to take over the task of driving Germany out of China and the Pacific. This she did to the entire satisfaction of the Allies.

Must Aid in Asia.

A glance at the treaty between Great Britain and Japan shows that each nation is bound to go to the aid of the other in the event of war in Asia. Japan is not obliged, however, to go to Great Britain's assistance elsewhere. But notwithstanding this exemption she has sent a naval squadron to the Mediterranean to help the Entente in its contest with Germany. But that was a good while ago, as time is measured in this greatest of wars. Japan is now facing a situation of her own, in the threat of German invasion of Siberia, and she wants to know what the Allies think about her intervening there to protect her own interests and those of China as well.

At the same time she invites Great Britain and the United States to unite with her in the proposed movement, thus placing a stamp of sincerity upon her policy and showing, as it is as-

(Continued on Page Two.)

SEATTLE TO BE SCENE OF ACTION BY GOVERNMENT

Preachers of Sabotage and Anarchy Will Not Be Permitted to Stay in U. S.

WILL MAKE PROBE HERE

Overt Act Not Necessary for Arrest and Transportation of Disturbers.

GENERAL roundup of alien disturbers in the Pacific Northwest, spreading sabotage and anarchy, was ordered today by the Department of Labor at Washington, D. C.

All aliens preaching these doctrines, Secretary William B. Wilson ruled, whether they be members of the I. W. W. or not, shall be confined for deportation from the country.

In response to a demand for the wholesale internment of some 3,000 I. W. W. in the Pacific Northwest, Secretary Wilson ordered that any alien advocating sabotage or anarchy be deported even though he may have committed no overt act. He ruled, however, that mere membership in the I. W. W. would not be ground for deportation.

A special investigation was ordered into the movements of I. W. W. members gathering about Seattle.

Announcement of the government's purpose came to Seattle today in Associated Press dispatches from Washington, D. C. Special Assistant to the Attorney-General Clarence L. Reames, who is in charge of espionage activities in Seattle, said this afternoon that he preferred not to add anything to the official statement given out at the national capital.

An order was issued by the secretary to immigration officers at Seattle to proceed at once in accordance with the following ruling:

"1—That we will not arrest, detain or deport any alien simply for joining the I. W. W.

"2—That we will arrest and detain, until we can deport, any alien, whether member of the I. W. W. or not, who is found advocating or teaching the unlawful destruction of property or advocating or teaching anarchy or the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials, or who is in other manner subject to deportation under the immigration laws, even though he may not commit any overt act.

To Provide Quarters.

"3—If the quarters at the Seattle station are not ample to take care of all who may be arrested and detained for deportation under these instructions, the commissioner at Seattle will be authorized to obtain additional quarters."

Agitation for the internment of alien members of the Industrial Workers of the World in Washington state has been widespread since labor troubles in the logging camps, which interfered with the government's aircraft program, were blamed on the I. W. W. Civic organizations and employers urged the establishment of a detention camp at Puget Sound to accommodate 3,000 men.

Two Years' Job to Drive Foe Across Rhine, Says Brees

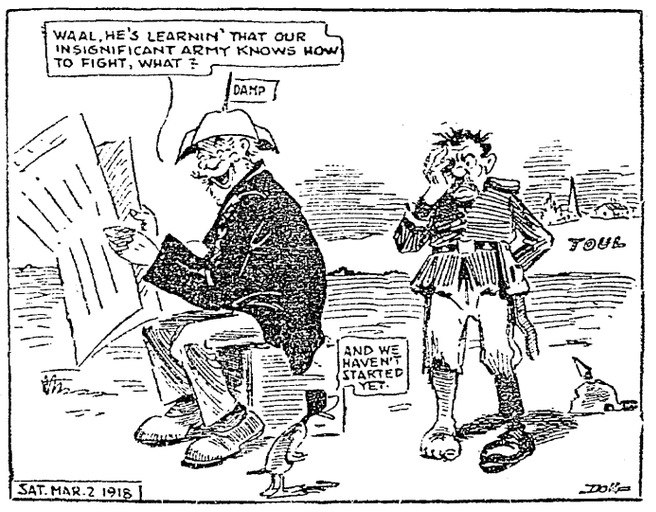
BUTTE, Mont., Saturday, March 2.—Two years at least will be required to put the Germans back across the Rhine, declared Col. H. J. Brees, chief of staff of Gen. H. A. Greene at Camp Lewis, who has just returned from France, where he spent a month observing military conditions. Colonel Brees stopped over here to visit his mother and brother.

"American people must not fool themselves by expecting an early peace," declared Colonel Brees. "A patched-up peace will mean another war later on, when the fighting would be on American soil. Sea transportation is a big feature in this war and American soldiers must be sent over there in large numbers before the formidable preponderance of Allied strength on the west front tells."

Grain Ship Chartered By Switzerland Sunk By German Submarine

PARIS, Saturday March 2.—A Spanish ship which had been chartered by Switzerland and was conveying 3,000 tons of wheat from America to Europe has been torpedoed and sunk, according to a dispatch from Berne to The Petit Parisien. The sinking, the Berne advices say, was contrary to the solemn undertakings entered into by Germany. The news has had a strong effect on political circles in Berne.

THE WEATHER



Fair tonight and Sunday; moderate easterly winds.

TEMPERATURE AT NOON TODAY, 44

Temperature during last twenty-four hours: Maximum, 47; minimum, 32. Relative humidity, 74 per cent. Sunrise, 6:48 a. m. Sunset, 5:54 p. m.

TIDES AT SEATTLE TOMORROW.

First low water	1:52 a. m., 5.4 ft.	Second low water	2:32 p. m., 1.6 ft.
First high water	7:33 a. m., 11.0 ft.	Second high water	9:11 p. m., 9.6 ft.