PARIS IS MYSTIFIED BY LONG-RANGE GUN

First Three Days of Bombardment by German "Bertha" Described by Rheta Dorr.

FACT HARD TO BELIEVE

Palm Sunday Is Second Day That 9-Inch Shells Fall in Paris at Frequent Intervals After Marvelous 75-Mile Flight.

BY RHETA CHILDE DORR.

PARIS, March 28.—(Special.)—If you want to know how it feels to be three days under bombardment from a gun, or guns, 75 miles distant, I can only reply that it feels queer, so queer that all other feelings are temporarily placed in abeyance. The mind has all it can do to assimilate the fact.

The whole queer business began last Friday evening after dinner. In my hotel a small party of women and several American officers were drinking coffee in the reading-room when somebody said: "Hello! the alerte!" The Paris alerte is such a discreet little horn that there is sometimes difficulty in hearing it.

But the scurrying of pedestrians and the rush of motorcars in the Champs Elysees, a few yards distant from our side street, soon made it plain the alerte had indeed sounded, and our party separated and went its several ways according to temperament—some to the cellar, some to a safer abri, or cave refuge, in the immediate neighborhood and others to the porch of the hotel. As for me, I had long ago made up my mind never to die in a cellar. I went to my room for a warm coat and the little bag that holds my papers.

No Defense Barrage Fired.

Meanwhile the expected barrage, which usually begins about 10 minutes after the sounding of the alerte, remained unaccountably silent. Not a gun was fired, not even after an explosion or two signified the presence of the Hun planes.

They are all over Paris, these abris, designated by the municipal authorities and open to the public. A perfectly typical abri is a wine cellar, approximately two ordinary stair flights below the surface of the earth. The halls and stairs are dimly lighted with candles stuck in bottles or in improvised tin or wooden candlesticks. Most of the arriving guests scuttle downward, assisted by the beams of their own electric torches, a household necessity these days.

Down in one of these caves I sat for 10 minutes watching the people. The place, which was marked as a refuge for 50 persons, was a stonewalled room about 15 feet square. In one corner were several wine barrels, and in another a rack holding a hundred or more empty bottles.

A few boxes answered for seats, and on these and on camp stools brought along by the refugees, some 35 men and women sat and shivered, not with fear, but from the cold and damp of the place.

Men Seek Shelter, Too.

A French officer, with a row of decorations across his coat, looked a little ashamed of being there, but as he was in charge of two young girls and an elderly woman, who might have been his mother, he had his excuses. There was almost as many men as women in the cave, as a matter of fact. One woman, in the prim dress of an English nurse, held in her arms a swathed bundle, around which she strove to keep a small fur rug obviously picked hastily from a bedroom floor.

"Fancy the Germans choosing to come here at the very hour when I had a prematurely-born baby on my hands," she confided to me. "The mother was rather bad, but the doctor said to me, 'Save the baby if you can.' I didn't know the neighborhood, so I chose the first abri I saw. Bad luck that it was such a damp one."

Across the wide spaces of the Champs Elysees we dodged to what my companion from the embassy assured me was one of the smartest abris in Paris. In this cave, which is a sub-cellar of a fashionable hotel, cushioned chairs and tables have been installed and electric lights hung. The stone floors were covered with rugs, and the guests were comfortably reading, chatting, or playing cards. They were all smartly dressed and looked entirely at their ease.

All this time silence reigned, punctured only at rare intervals with muffled explosions which some said were bombs falling, and others insisted were defense guns. In an hour the all clear signal sent people back to their homes in a bewildered state of mind.

The real puzzle began the next morning, when the alerte woke Paris out of its Saturday morning slumbers to face a daylight raid. From the first it was a queer raid, quite unlike any other Paris had experienced. Instead of an occasional explosion of bombs alternated by a familiar barrage fire, we had a steady boom! coming at exact intervals of 15 minutes. Just like that. Boom! Interval of silence. Boom!

Paris Is Mystified.

The abris filled up for a time, but after a while the people emerged and hovered around the mouths of their caves in excited conversation. What was it, anyhow? Why weren't the guns answering? Why could one see nothing in the perfectly clear sky?

The first communiques said that enemy aviators were flying at a great height and were being pursued. Apparently they were dropping bombs at regular intervals.

It happened that I had several engagements that day—widely scattered over the town. The Metro stopped running at an early hour and cabs were practically impossible to get; so I walked, in the course of the day, at least seven miles, through a Paris closely shuttered, for the most part, and always to the accompaniment of that hollow and monotonous boom!

"What do you make of this raid?" I asked one of the officers whom I encountered in the army headquarters in the Rue Ste. Anne. He thought it was a Zeppelin raid. Certainly no airplanes could maintain a steady equilibrium over so long a period. As we spoke a younger officer came in with an exciting tale of adventure. Crossing a public place, he had witnessed the falling of a bomb, not 50 feet ahead of him. The bomb had plowed up the ground and had broken some glass. Passersby, the American among them, had been thrown down and shaken up, but not injured. Poor sort of a bomb, we agreed.

Not until the noise ceased for the day, about 4 o'clock, was the news spread that Paris had actually been under bombardment from a new German gun, a record-breaking, long-distance cannon, throwing a nine-inch shell. As the nearest point from which such a gun could have been fired was 75 miles distant, astonishment and stupefaction were the first emotions that resulted from the news. Many refused utterly to credit the report.

Experts All Busy.

Verification came when, in the Chamber of Deputies, pieces of shells were handed around, one of the pieces having been picked up by M. Clemenceau himself. M. Painleve, former Premier, and one of the greatest mathematicians in Europe, gave an interview in which the technical possibilities of such a phenomenal instrument of war were learnedly discussed.

Either the Germans had discovered a gun free from recoil, and hence practical for use from Zeppelins, or they had discovered a means of combining ordinary artillery science with one of several known methods of increasing the speed of projectiles, such as, for example, methods used in sending firework rockets. If the latter, then the shells fired on Paris must be of low explosive capacity; hence of little efficiency.

This turned out to be exactly the case. Sunday morning at 7 the bombardment began again, but by this time Paris had recovered from its stupefaction and horror and was gay and light-hearted once more. A perfect Palm Sunday drew the usual crowds to the streets. The outgoing trains to the suburbs were packed with holiday-makers, the Metro ran on schedule and nobody paid the slightest attention to the Bomb! Bomb! that kept up most of the day, but in a tired, discouraged fashion, I thought, as if aware that the Parisians knew that the German's latest bark was worse than its bite.

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS

British.

LONDON, April 29.—Today's official British War Office statement reads:

"The hostile attack reported developing yesterday afternoon in the neighborhood of Locre was repulsed by rifle fire and machine gun fire.

"A heavy bombardment with high explosive and gas shells was opened by the enemy this morning on the whole front from Meteren to Voormezeele, and infantry attacks are now developing.

"The hostile artillery has also shown great activity during the night from the River Scarpe to Lens and between Givenchy and the forest of Nieppe.

"By a successful enterprise carried out by us last night the post in the neighborhood of Festubert, captured by the enemy on the night of April 26-27, was retaken by us, together with 50 prisoners.

"A number of prisoners and four machine guns also were secured by us in successful raids south of Albert and in the neighborhood of Neuville-Vitasse."

French.

PARIS, April 29.—Today's official French War Office statement follows:

"During the night the Germans attempted several times to attack the French positions in Hangard wood. Our fire checked all their efforts. There was great activity of the artillery on both sides between Villers-Bretonneux and the Luce River and in the region between Lassigny and Noyon.

"A German raid north of Grivemer was without result. French detachments penetrated the German lines in the vicinity of Corbeny, near Courcy, on the right bank of the Meuse and in Upper Alsace, bringing back prisoners. There was very heavy artillery fighting at Fosses wood and Caurieres wood (Verdun front).

"On the remainder of the front the night passed in quiet."

The War Office supplemental announcement tonight says:

"Both artilleries were active north and south of the Avre in the region of Plemont. An enemy detachment, which attempted to cross the Oise east of Varesnes was dispersed.

"In the Vosges we repulsed a raid on one of our small posts in the Linge sector.

"Two enemy airplanes were brought down April 27. The same day our bombing planes dropped 6000 kilos of projectiles on establishments in the enemy zone.

"Eastern theater, April 28.—The artillery was active east of the Vardar and at the Cerna Bend. On Dobropolje a Serbian detachment penetrated an enemy work and after an engagement with grenades drove out the garrison. Bulgarian attempts at two surprise attacks in the same sector were repulsed.

"British aviators bombed enemy encampments around Hizzar and Seres."

German.

BERLIN, via London, April 29.—The announcement from general headquarters today says:

"On the Flanders battlefront from midday the artillery fire revived. The booty taken since the storming of Mont Kemmel has increased to more than 7100 prisoners, including 181 officers, 53 guns and 233 machine guns.

"Between La Bassee Canal and the Scarpe, as well as north of the Somme, there has been lively reconnoitering activity on the part of the English. Strong partial attacks made by the French against Hangard wood and the village were sanguinarily repulsed. Forefield engagements occurred at many points on the remainder of the front.

"On the eastern bank of the Meuse a thrust in the French trenches brought in some prisoners.

"From the other theaters of the war there is nothing new."

YANKS FACE ENEMY

American Battalions Move Up to Active Front.

SHRAPNEL SPRAYS TROOPS

Newly Arrived Units Placed Under French High Command — U. S. Artillerymen Unlimber and Rake Enemy Positions.

(Continued From First Page.)

of the men. The correspondent saw several locomotives hauling trainloads of Americans with the Stars and Stripes flying. Every train was well protected against attack by hostile aircraft, and gunners with weapons mounted on flat cars were ready for instant work.

Once off the trains the various units assembled their equipment and started out in the rain on marches which, in some cases, were more than 50 miles. But the rain did not keep up long. With the sunshine the spirits of the marching men rose so high that, though some of them were tired, nearly all trudged along toward the battlefield under their heavy load singing or whistling. They waved their hands at friendly passersby in return for the greetings from the men and kisses thrown by women and girls. The people marveled at the hardiness of these Americans as organizations which were making a march of 25 miles in a day passed along in this manner.

Men March in Night.

Through many towns the tramp of the men and the rumble of artillery wheels sounded all through the night, for these forces were anxious to be on time at the points at which they were to receive special training. Such training was required because they were facing open warfare, whereas formerly they had fought in the trenches.

Along some of the roads over which the Americans passed they encountered streams of refugees going the other way. The troops watched them silently for the most part, and the pitiful scenes caused many an American to grit his teeth. More than one infantryman has shared his rations with some French family whose only home was a farm wagon containing a few of the most cherished possessions.

On the evening before the troops entered the line diversions were provided for them. The regimental bands played in almost every town where troops were billeted and they played the latest American tunes brought over for them. Thousands of men gathered to hear the bands, even standing in the pouring rain to listen to the shrapnel - helmeted musicians and whistling all the tunes they knew.

Film Stars Applauded.

On some evenings just after dark, mov g pictures have been shown in various towns by the Y. M. C. A. Both French and American films were displayed and roars of approval greeted well-known moving-picture actors. There were especially loud cheers for the women stars, for the men have been away from their wives and sweethearts for a long time and even the pictures of American women on the screen were appreciated vastly. Pictures showing scenes in American cities gave a touch of home which only mud-splattered American soldiers overseas on the eve of going into battle could appreciate.

Announcement that American troops had entered the allied line in Picardy, east of Amiens, was made by the Paris War Office last Wednesday night.

The Germans that day attacked the British, French and Americans along a lengthy front from north of the Somme to below Castel. Particularly stubborn fighting occurred around Hangard, from which the French were driven, but part of which they regained Friday.

A Paris dispatch Thursday announced that more than 100 wounded Americans had reached Paris hospitals from the battle front.

CAPTURE OF YPRES IS HELD REMOTE

Fighting for Possession of Ruined Town Only Incident to Hun Drive.

AMERICANS MAY SAVE DAY

Indications Point to Move on Part of America to Add Million Men to Army at the Earliest Possible Time.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The battle for possession of the ruins of Ypres is regarded by officials here conversant with reports from American observers in France as only an incident of the German drive. They do not foresee, it was learned tonight, any extensive retirement of the British lines in this region even if the enemy gains this shattered village standing at the apex of the salient in the allied lines in Flanders.

Ypres is important because of the high ground about it. But if it is lost it is believed here every inch of ground behind it will be as bitterly contested by the British and French troops as has each step forward the enemy has made for the past 10 days. Even the whole Ypres salient, officers here think, has no strategic value which justifies the assumption that its loss might force a general retreat over a wide front.

Allied Positions Threatened.

Should the rate of advance they have made for the past two weeks be maintained by the Germans it is estimated it would take weeks for them to reach positions which seriously threatened the allied hold on the channel ports. Meanwhile, the strain of continuous offensive operations will increase steadily upon the German forces while it decreases correspondingly on the allies, with shortened communication lines to maintain.

For this reason many observers here believe the present situation with the Germans steadily pounding and the allies striking back wherever opportunity offers may continue for some time. Unofficial reports from France have indicated three weeks as the time that might elapse before the allies could regain the initiative. So far as known, however, there is nothing of an official nature to indicate what General Foch, supreme commander, looks forward to in this regard.

Official announcement that American troops are in the trenches in the Amiens region was welcomed by officials here.

Americans in Trenches.

The only statement as to the ground occupied by the American forces is that it is east of Amiens. Since unofficial dispatches describe the sector as not directly involved in the present fighting at Hangard and Villers-Bretonneux, however, it is assumed that the newcomers have been placed somewhere along the line to the southeast of Hangard, toward Noyon. If so, officers here believe that these American units may share in the ultimate triumph of the allied armies directly, as it is from this flank of the Picardy battlefield that it has always been anticipated any great counter movement would be launched.

The increased Army programme, necessitated by the German drive, it is learned, probably will be laid before Congress by Secretary Baker within the next few days. The whole question of available equipment, quarters and transport tonnage has been reviewed recently in preparation for submitting these figures.

There are some indications that efforts will be made to add a million men to the Army at the earliest possible time, supplementing the million and a half already with the colors.

DEICH'S POLICE IN CHARGE

Oregon Guards Will Resign as Protectors of Waterfront Property.

This is the last day on which the Oregon Guard will serve as protectors of the waterfront in Portland. As fast as men have become available through creation of companies of the Oregon Military Police they have been placed on guard duty, relieving such members of the Guard body as did not transfer.

This evening the Guardsmen will turn in all state property at the Armory and full charge of the waterfront will be taken over by Major Richard Deich's Military Police. The new body still lacks 40 to 50 of the recruits required for full strength of 200 enlisted men.

MAY 6 WAR-STAMP DAY

MERCHANTS TO GIVE CERTIFICATES AS CHANGE ON THAT DAY.

Campaign to Be Inaugurated Throughout United States and $100,000,000 Is Goal Set in Drive.

There'll be no small change in Portland on May 6.

Every time you buy any article for 25 or 50 cents and hand the clerk a dollar, you won't get any change back. Instead of the familiar two-bit pieces, you'll receive war savings stamps unless you ask specifically for silver.

That's the way the retail merchants of Oregon are going to help the sale of thrift stamps.

On that day all the retail merchants of the state will conduct special advertising campaigns for the feature; special window displays and special inducements will be offered for the purchase of the stamps.

The quota for Oregon is $819,128, and Julius L. Meier has been appointed chairman of the war savings stamp committee to handle the thrift stamp day programme.

Mr. Meier is getting in touch with merchants all over the state in order to get their co-operation. Two hundred leading retail merchants of the state will be appointed merchant representatives.

The thrift stamp drive is not limited to Oregon. Every state in the Union will observe May 6 as thrift stamp day, and it is expected that $100,000,000 will be realized from the sale of the stickers and as a result of books started on that day.

May 4 marks the close of the liberty loan campaign, and thrift day will mark the beginning of more intensive efforts in the war savings stamp drive.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT OBJECT

North Bank Highway Association Is Organized.

VANCOUVER, Wash., April 29.—(Special.)—The North Bank Highway Association, organized with the object of having the river road between Vancouver, Camas and Washougal improved with hard-surface pavement, will meet in the Camas Opera-House in Camas at 8 P. M. Wednesday, May 1. A similar meeting will be held in the Commercial Club rooms in this city Friday evening, May 3.

The Donohue road law, under which the improvement is to be made, will be discussed and explained fully by officers of the association and interested members.

Outside of the Pacific Highway, the Vancouver-Camas road is the most heavily traveled in Clarke County.

Rasputin and Anna, a Butterfly of the Court of Nicholas—Scene From the "Fall of the Romanoffs," at the Liberty, Starting Tomorrow.

OVERMAN BILL WINS

Senate Rejects Amendment and Passes Measure.

HOUSE ACTION TO FOLLOW

Vote Is 63 to 13 on Proposition to Grant President General Powers to Co-ordinate and Reorganize Federal Departments.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Rejecting all amendments designed to limit the President's authority, the Senate late today passed the Overman bill, with its general grant of power for the Executive to co-ordinate and reorganize Government departments and other agencies during the war.

The vote on the measure, which now goes to the House, was 63 to 13. Many Senators who opposed the Administration in the long fight over proposed amendments joined the majority when the measure came to final passage.

Only one Democrat—Senator Reed, of Missouri—voted against the bill. Republicans who voted against it were Brandegee, Cummins, Dillingham, France, Gallinger, Harding, Johnson of California, Knox, Poindexter, Sherman, Sterling and Sutherland.

In beginning to vote on amendments the Senate rejected, 44 to 28, an amendment by Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, proposing to except the Government printing office from the President's powers to reorganize Government departments.

An amendment by Senator Cummins, of Iowa, Republican, to prevent the President from interfering with jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission over rates and physical valuation of railroads, was defeated, 43 to 31.

Senator Harding's amendment, designed to limit the President's authority to war matters, was defeated, 42 to 30.

Senator Harding, speaking against the bill, declared that if the Senate "is to accept an executive mandate and refuse every suggestion of an amendment to the bill, Congress might as well delegate its taxing power to the executive department and go home."

ELKS' SHOW HUGE SUCCESS

"Night in a Cabaret" in Vancouver Proves Triumph.

VANCOUVER, Wash., April 29.—(Special.)—The Elks' show, "A Night in a Cabaret," a musical comedy staged by local talent, was given tonight to a crowded house, every ticket being sold, in the U. S. A. Theater.

The comedy was unusually good for local talent, and the costumes were attractive. The Elks have given a show every year for so long that several in the cast who have appeared for the past few years are the peers of many professional actors and actresses. Many of the musical numbers tonight were encored several times. The hits on local people brought roars of laughter.

The show will be repeated here tomorrow night.

Forest Grove Receives Bonds.

FOREST GROVE, Or., April 29.—(Special.)—Local banks this morning received $100,000 worth of the new liberty loan bonds for distribution to subscribers, the first to be received in this section of Oregon.

One of a Series of Informative Articles on Dental Hygiene—No. 7

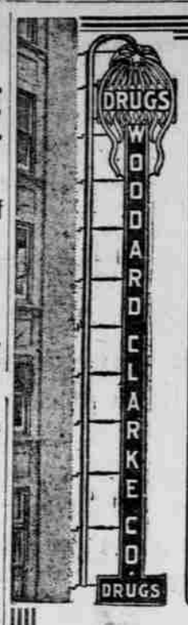
What Causes Tooth Decay?

WE know that when food is left exposed to warm air for a given time it ferments or turns sour. Food caught between the teeth ferments, and this fermentation is usually caused by very small plants called micro-organisms. Food deposits in the mouth or in between the teeth soon ferment and decompose, forming an acid, which is a solvent for the enamel of the teeth. *One decayed tooth affects its neighboring teeth.*

It will thus be seen that decay is due to the presence of fermenting food particles in the mouth. Remove this by means of a tooth-brush, or dental floss, or by any other way, and you will help to *prevent* decay of teeth.

Diseases which occur in childhood, such as tonsilitis, measles, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and others, cause the teeth to become liable to decay more easily. This is because during sickness the teeth do not receive proper nourishment and care. Very often the six-year molars come through with defective enamel. When this happens to them, or any other tooth, it is *very important* that they be *kept clean* until they can be treated and filled by the dentist.

Published by the State Dental Association of Oregon



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$1.50 Oriental Cream	$1.25
1 bar Oreno Olive Oil Castile Soap	98¢
$1.00 Miolena Freckle Cream	85¢
$1.00 Wood-Lark Freckle Cream	85¢
25c Packer's Tar Soap	22¢
Mennen's Kora Konia	25¢
Nonspi	50¢
50c Odorono	45¢
Air Float Talc., asstd. odors	10¢
40c Orchard White	35¢
50c Milkweed Cream	45¢
$1.00 Milkweed Cream	85¢
$1.00 Aero Rubber Cushion Hair Brush	69¢
Tooth Brushes	15¢, 25¢, 35¢
25c Cla-Wood Peroxide Dental Cream, 3 for	65¢

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