

FRENCH OFFICERS IN GAY GARBS ARE INTERESTING SIGHT

Oregon Soldier Finds France Is Country of Interesting Homes, Even When Wrecked.

BIG GUNS HEARD BOOMING

Webster C. E. Corliss Is Now on Duty With Regular Army Force and Likes New Duties.

"No two French officers are dressed alike," is an interesting observation made by Webster C. E. Corliss in one of his recent letters written from France. Corliss, a member of the regular army on his arrival in France. The following extracts from several of his letters will be of interest to his many Portland friends:

"December 12, 1917—We landed finally, after a long trip. The censorship will not permit me to go into details, but I can say that we landed safely and soundly and I was not even seasick. It is so good to see land once more. Everything here is picturesque. The waterfront is so neat and clean. The houses and buildings are all of stone and even when they are dilapidated they are picturesque, unlike the cheap wooden shacks in the United States. The road to camp there are quaint peasant huts with thatched roofs.

"French Officers Gaily Dressed
"Before we got off the transport we had quite an opportunity to observe the people. They were very different from the ones we had seen in the States. They were very gaily dressed—no two of them seem to have uniforms quite alike. One sees the regular service uniform of blue-gray, blouses of gray with red details, blue uniforms and everything imaginable; but all of them so much more picturesque than our conventional O. D.'s. From the first I was struck by the manly appearance of the French. They all looked healthy, well fed and sleek, and appeared quite happy. Everything is so neat and clean and interesting. I am fascinated and captivated with France and the French people, so you see I am quite happy.

"December 23, 1917—As you can see by my new address, some of us have been transferred to the regular army. I am well satisfied for things run more efficiently in the regular army. All a man has to do is to mind his own business and do what he is told without question and he is treated very fairly in return, and they meet you half way, too. We are billeted in a very comfortable and clean little town. It beats camp life, but it is very cold here now. A light coat of snow is on the ground.

"January 4, 1918—We are working very hard. I worked in the kitchen at the 'K. P.' (kitchen unit) all day New Year's. But New Year's night several of the sergeants had a party with lots of good things to eat and I was in it because of my music—playing piano and ukulele. Christmas day I was playing the piano in the Y. M. C. A. A major came in and said, 'You play well. I'd like to have you play for some of the officers this afternoon.' So I went to a restaurant in the afternoon and played. The officers were very pleasant to me. The major gave me a whole carton of cigarettes and a box of good American cigars. In the evening another major sent for me. I played at his billet and had good food and wine. It is very cold here just now. The knitted helmet and sweater keep me much warmer than it would otherwise be.

"January 19—We got my first mail in France yesterday. A letter from you and two from father. It certainly is good to hear from home. We have just been paid. I got two months' pay (200 francs) and was on the 'chocolate, tobacco, wine or anything for a while. All over France the troops are allowed to buy wine, but they get put in the 'march' when they are. It is clearing up now and raining occasionally. The French mud is the mudiest mud I have ever seen. We are hiking with full packs and believe me, it is no child's play.

"Can't Hear Heavy Artillery
"February 10—Just got back from work up near the front. I could hear the heavy artillery fire and I thought I could tell you more about it. But I think that we'll be home soon and then I can tell you all the interesting and many pleasant times we had a little time off. I am getting along quite well on the whole, and there is no cause for worry.

"March 4—For some time I have been on detached service, tearing down boxes and loading freight cars with engineers' equipment for shipment to the front. While we were at it it was hard work. Two days ago we had a big rain. We got paid and got a large issue of tobacco and very much mail. I got your package with the tobacco and chocolate, and I was very glad to get it. I ate the chocolate and pipe, and the socks and abdominal band. The first of the seven letters from home was dated November 28 and the last was dated November 15. I received the Christmas box. No, you can't send socks too often. I need a good, durable pair of gloves. I nearly forgot to tell you that I got the

"No Corn Food has the Rich Flavor of Post Toasties Ready To Eat
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New Year's Journal and how I did enjoy it. And the candy and tobacco. "March 12—There are many interesting sights about here. A few nights ago three Russian soldiers in the service of the French came over to our barracks. They were splendid looking fellows in their picturesque uniforms. One had an accordion. They all sang Russian songs and did their picturesque native dances. They speak excellent French. There are three or four Poles and Lithuanians in our section and they could converse in Russian with them. A few companies of these Russians volunteered with France, feeling that they should keep up the honor of their discomfited country. There are many of the Algerian troops (both French born and native) and 'Les Arabes' and troops of the foreign legion quartered around where we have been working. They are attack regiments and there are few of the men who have not at least the 'Croix de Guerre' and many have two, three and four medals."

John J. Alexander, second lieutenant infantry, U. S. A., son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Alexander of this city, is enlisted with the United States regulars and went to France with General Pershing in the first American expeditionary force. He was made a corporal soon after enlisting, while at Fort Bliss a year ago, and on December 1, was detailed to attend school for special training. After three months at the school he was made a second lieutenant and is now on some special detail, the nature of which he could not explain. He writes interesting letters about the life over there, and wishes to be remembered to all his Portland friends and especially to J. J. Robertson of 186 North Seventeenth street.

GERMANS BELIEVED MASSING FOR FIGHT

(Continued From Page One)

neighborhood of Mesnil, which is located on the Amiens-Arras front, about 11 miles north of the Somme. There are also indications that Haig anticipates an effort by Hindenburg to consolidate the two big battle fronts by an attack between the Scarpe and the Labasse canal. He reported numerous successful raids on both sides of Lens, which is about midway between the two battlefields. These raids may have been part of a feeling-out process to determine whether the German lines had been strengthened materially there.

"Flank Attack May Develop
"In that the well known Vimy ridge. By a flanking movement from Lens southward Hindenburg may hope to take this important height, after which he would attempt a turning movement northward against Bethune and Givenchy, or southward against Arras. The British commander also reported heavy shelling on both sides of the Somme and Amiens in the Lens sector, and in the neighborhood of Nieppe forest and Festubert.

"Haig Improves Positions
"London, April 22.—(U. P.)—In fighting which broke out late on the Picardy front Sunday the British improved their positions at Villers-Bretonneux and in the district, the war office announced today.

"(Villers-Bretonneux is between 9 and 10 miles east of Amiens. Albert is about 17½ miles northeast of Amiens.) The British were in a position to capture the German line north of Albert, but were all repulsed by the British.

"Successful British raids were carried out at points north and south of Lens. Capture of prisoners and machine guns was reported. The artillery was active along the Somme river. Early Sunday night a strong local attack accompanied by heavy shelling, was made against our positions in the neighborhood of Mesnil," Haig reported. "After sharp fighting, in the course of which the Germans succeeded in capturing one of our advanced posts, the attack was repulsed."

"The Germans are preparing for fresh attacks on both the Flanders and Picardy fronts. Men have been massed and guns have been moved up for a resumption of the assault. The allied positions have been strengthened all along the line, and the outcome of the forthcoming fighting is awaited with the utmost confidence.

"The battle lines have settled down on a battlefield which has been the scene of operations on Sunday were confined to local enterprises."

"German Artillery Active
"In the sector of Robecq (five and one-half miles northwest of the British rail head at Bethune) Field Marshal Haig's forces delivered a local attack which threw the Germans out of some of their advanced positions. German artillery has been active in that area and the British positions have been violently shelled.

"It was immediately southeast of Robecq that the Germans made a series of unsuccessful attacks in an effort to break the British line. The British held the line and forced their way into Bethune. The assaults were centered in the zone between Robecq and Locon, and, although the British in great force, were entirely repulsed.

"Thirty-Third Day of Drive
"There have been no further infantry actions on the Picardy front, at latest fighting there was heavy shelling east and southeast of Amiens, which indicated another series of attacks. The German war office in its report on Sunday night merely said that there was nothing.

"It has been just 33 days since the Germans began their drive towards Amiens and 13 days since the twin offensive in the north developed.

"Yankees Silence Hun Guns
"WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN LORRAINE, April 20 (Night).—(U. P.)—German artillery northwest of Toul attempted to utilize a clear day to fire into French villages and get gun ranges. Noting the dust raised by the American heavy artillery, directed from the air, quickly silenced the enemy guns. Americans cooperated with the French night, north of St. Mihiel (between St. Mihiel and Verdun). There were no casualties.

"Surprise Attacks Repulsed
"Paris, April 22.—(U. P.)—German surprise attacks were repulsed east of Rheims and east of the Aves, the French war office reported today. "In the region of Tennesse (near Hangeard-Saint) we took some prisoners. Artillery fire continues active on various parts of the front."

"Allies Aid Bolsheviks In Defense of Kola
"Washington, April 22.—(U. P.)—In addition to the west front situation, the war experts here are following developments in the Finland fight closely. Cooperation between allied forces and Bolsheviks, following landing of allied forces on the Murman coast, is to protect vital stores at Kola.

AUTO MOBILE FALLS 150 FEET; 8 ESCAPE

Women and Children Face Death When Car Turns Somersault but None Is Killed.

Mrs. Frank Fruhlit and seven others, including her young children, narrowly escaped death at 5:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon when the car she was driving crashed over a 150 foot embankment, at the head of the Thurman street grade. Mrs. Fruhlit was knocked unconscious and the others were badly bruised.

The accident occurred when Mrs. Fruhlit attempted to make a turn and backed over the edge of the gulch. The automobile turned over five or six times, and its occupants were scattered like chaff.

Those in the car besides Mrs. Fruhlit were her daughters, Wilma and Velma, 8 and 10 years old, respectively; Mrs. C. W. Wolfer of 258 Irving street; Mrs. Charles Cowley of 186 North Seventeenth street, a sister of Mrs. Fruhlit; Mrs. Crowley's sons, Hugh, 14 years old, and Harold, 2, and Gladys, young daughter of Mrs. J. J. Robertson of 186 North Seventeenth street.

"Woman Regains Consciousness
"Mrs. Fruhlit regained consciousness when the Ambulance Service ambulance arrived and requested that she be taken to her home. Her head was badly cut and she was bleeding profusely. The others were able to go to their homes. Mrs. Fruhlit lives at 528 Tenino street.

In an automobile collision with the Linton road at 6 o'clock Sunday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Anning and John Anning, her son, aged 7, of 611 Elliot street, were badly bruised and taken to the emergency hospital and later sent to the Good Samaritan hospital. Miss Beanie Seymour, the other occupant of the car, was severely bruised and received treatment at the hospital.

"Woman's Arm Broken
"Mrs. Anning's automobile was knocked over an embankment by a car whose driver did not stop and who made no report to the police. His car's license number was not obtained.

"Mrs. Anning's arm was fractured. John Anning, her son, was cut on the head and Miss Seymour was badly bruised. Mr. Anning is a shipbuilder and resides at 611 Elliot street. All four victims were reported as doing nicely at the hospital today.

"Although the shells were raining all about them, the men remained cool and methodically loaded and fired their pieces. They were without food or rest, but that mattered not to them.

"The fearlessness of the American ambulance drivers was one of the high lights of the battle. One young American driver who had served as a volunteer in the French army said: 'The bombardment in Saturday's fight was as bad as anything I ever heard of. I made a dozen trips over a road that the enemy shelled steadily all day and I thought that every trip would be my last. Shells burst just around my ears and I can't say I was scared much for shells in charge of the signal men. Communication was cut time and again, but the men always fixed up the wires. It was a thrilling sight to see them calmly putting up the wires and patching up the breaks, and with German shells falling all around them. I saw shells falling with death on all sides with utter indifference. They worked as if there was not any such thing as danger.'

"I saw one fellow badly wounded in the leg. Don't bother too much about me, fellows," he exclaimed. 'Just hustle me to the hospital. I can get fixed up to get at these Hunners again.' 'I saw a lot of such cases as I ran the ambulance back and forth. The boches sure wasted a bunch of gas shells. Where the next blow will be for hours. The Germans fought with fury at first, but our fellows soon wore them down. It was a stiff old battle while it lasted. If the folks at home could only see the grit of our men they certainly would be proud.'

"Salvation Army Girls Escape
"The Germans shelled a large area prior to and during the battle, braving dangers for days, were compelled to establish their canteen in safer territory. Today they escaped unscathed, although they had a harassing experience. Six shells broke within 50 yards of the canteen and two within a dozen yards. The girls would have remained if the military authorities had not insisted upon their departure.

"The men in charge of the Red Cross station remained serving hot coffee and doughnuts. A shell struck within 10 feet of their shack, but they escaped.

"The Americans outfought the Germans at every point, as was admitted by the official statement issued in Berlin on Sunday. The statement stated that the German storming troops 'returned to their lines of departure during the night.' The German war office said further that the attack was carried out by South Saxons forces and that the Germans pressed forward over a mile. The Germans claimed the capture of 183 American prisoners, including five officers and 25 machine guns.

"The men on the Woerle plain, on the southern flank of the German salient, whose apex is at St. Mihiel. It is about 15 miles north by west of Toul. The Woerle plain is the district lying between the Meuse and Moselle rivers in eastern France.

"Huns Appear 'Dope' Crazy
"With the American army in Lorraine, April 21.—(Night).—(U. P.)—American troops attacked the Germans northwest of Toul this morning, following a heavy barrage, retaking all the positions lost in Saturday's strategic retreat. The ground was covered with the enemy dead, showing the heavy cost of their assault. Latest reports show that the Americans although outnumbered, valiantly repulsed the Huns in a series of three waves of storm troops. A German barrage behind their own troops forced their advancing infantry across No Man's Land into the attack.

"Americans say the Germans were 'dope crazy,' and more like wild men and beasts than humans, singing and yelling as they advanced. During Saturday's attack, many Americans fought in gas masks for eight hours. The Germans were 'Man's Land' (Seicheprey) Germans

SENATOR, WRITER AND STAR BOOSTING BIG LOAN



Major Charles Gordon (Ralph Connor), "Bill Hart, movie hero, and Senator W. S. Kenyon of Iowa, who will talk of Liberty loan at two meetings tonight.

and Americans were mixed up everywhere. The Yankees tried to force the Boche into the open, declaring: "We can lick 'em when they come out of their sewers."

"Machine gunners didn't know 'when to give up. Setting their guns in the streets, they mowed down the Germans as they came out of their holes. The voice of finding two machine gunners with a semi-circle of dead Germans around them."

"Germans Claim 183 Prisoners
"London, April 22.—(U. P.)—The German war office today issued a bulletin by the Berlin war office Sunday claiming the capture of 183 Americans, including five officers, in the assaults on the American positions near Seicheprey. They also claimed the American losses were "extraordinarily high."

"Near Seicheprey Bavarian troops stormed American positions, advancing two kilometers (about a mile and a quarter) the statement says. "They repulsed counter-attacks, and after destroying the enemy's works, withdrew to their original line."

"They took prisoner 183 Americans, including five officers and captured 25 machine guns. The American losses were extraordinarily high."

"In describing the same action, the French war office declared the Americans repulsed a lively German attack Saturday night. Later it was stated that the allied line had been entirely reestablished.

"The region of Seicheprey Saturday night American troops repulsed a lively German attack," the communique said. "We regained most of the lost ground."

"Department Gets No Report
"Washington, April 22.—(U. P.)—The war department today without any details of the battle of Seicheprey. It was stated that there was no information from the American losses. The German claim of 183 prisoners and 25 machine guns is not believed here. However, in the absence of details from the other side, it was explained that no denial could be made.

"Pershing has not seen fit to inaugurate a series of official communications dealing with the part the Americans are playing in the present struggle. However, war department officials say that this is a matter entirely in the hands of the American commander.

"Army officers here today believe that the German attack was a bluff. The German claim of 183 prisoners and 25 machine guns is not believed here. However, in the absence of details from the other side, it was explained that no denial could be made.

"The Boche is a cross between a vandal and a swine," defined United States Senator William S. Kenyon of Iowa, who added, "I saw great guns along a 500-mile front dealing death and destruction. I said, 'God, where are you, that you allow the world to be visited by such calamity and permit 40,000,000 men under arms to be seeking each other's lives?' but my faith came back with the realization that God is still running the universe, that he is not Prussian, that he is working out his own purposes and that he couldn't be on the side of Prussianism."

"The price of war is paid by the coldest of hearts," dramatically declared Major Gordon (Ralph Connor) in a stirring address at the Heilig theatre at noon today under the auspices of the Liberty loan campaign committee.

"He appealed to all Americans of red blood to rise in their might to sweep away a system which, he said, was its objective the destruction of the spirit of people with whom it is at war. "You will never pay the price of Belgium has paid. Why should men think so much of their lives in face of the brutal assaults which the Huns have committed? That has been under a Russian autocracy, are now enslave by the Kaiser's militarism."

"The speaker was introduced by Bishop W. T. Sumner, chairman of the meeting. Major Gordon will appear at the First Presbyterian church at 8 o'clock this evening. Under the non de plume of Ralph Connor, Major Gordon has written several books, among which are the "Sky Pilot" and "Black Rock."

ed all but 65 men out of 1100 who entered the fight. Major Gordon returned to Canada about one year ago and was lent to the United States government for a series of speeches during the third Liberty Loan campaign. He expects to return soon to the western front.

"The world will not be safe until the power of German militarism is crushed. Early in the war the people of Canada and of England failed to recognize the magnitude of the task before them. We talked a great deal about an early peace; about defeating the German army in the field and coming to a favorable compromise. We believed the German people were infinitely better than the Prussian government. Now we know better. There is no division of sentiment in Germany. The whole structure of German life, social, industrial, commercial and educational, is based upon the military power of the nation. The people of the country are taught that the power of the sword alone entitles men to the right of national existence."

"We must fight this war to a finish. We must destroy for all time the menace of Prussianism. The fight will be a long and a hard one. Our enemy is strong, courageous and capable. The organization of Germany's military force has no parallel in history. At present the situation is serious for the allies—serious, but not necessarily discouraging. We cannot become discouraged. We must fight till we win."

"Fitting funeral services reflecting the personal grief of the bereaved were held Sunday at the Holman undertaking parlors, for Mrs. Joseph Savan, prominent war auxiliary worker, whose death was caused indirectly by exposure during the third Liberty loan campaign. The chapel was crowded with friends of the departed and the many beautiful floral gifts were high testimonials of the esteem in which the young woman was held.

"Rabbi Rosencrans of the Synagogue Talmud Torah officiated. He lauded the brave deed of Mrs. Savan, whose life he termed an inspiration to others. Dr. Jonah B. Wise also paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the departed. Interment was in Talmud Torah cemetery."

"The funeral services of Mrs. Clarissa A. Dean were held this afternoon from the Finley chapel and final services were held in the cemetery. Mrs. Dean was a native of Ontario, Canada, age 58, and had resided in Portland since 1905. She was a member of the Rebekahs and the Pythian Sisters. Her husband, Mr. Dean, was a U. S. marine service; Ray and Lee Dean of this city."

"Mrs. Minerva S. Buck
"Mrs. Minerva S. Buck, aged 89, died Sunday in this city. She had resided in Oregon for four years, and was born in Danville, N. Y. Mrs. Buck is survived by her daughter, Mrs. W. Harry Thompson of this city, and Mrs. Harry Thompson of South Dakota. Most of her life was spent in Sturgis, Michigan, and the body will be forwarded there by Miller & Tracey.

"Frederick J. Marsh
"The funeral of Frederick J. Marsh, an old-time Indian scout and at one time under General Custer, was held from the Miller & Tracey parlors Saturday. Rev. Mr. Bingham officiated. Final services were at Multnomah cemetery."

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WHAT YOU SHOULD GIVE FOR BIG WAR

Figures Show Amount of Money Each Family Ought to Contribute.

San Francisco, April 22.—(U. P.)—If you want to know your share in the cost of the war, just look over these figures, issued Sunday by Liberty loan officials. It is estimated that the war, for one year, will cost \$15,000,000,000, and the committee here considers that one half of this sum must come from family incomes.

The following table has been prepared, showing the amount of taxes and Liberty bonds each family should deduct from the \$15,000,000,000 by deducting taxes from each amount, the balance remaining is considered the amount of money that should be invested in Liberty bonds. As the present issue is for \$2,000,000,000, or one fifth of the total cost of the war for a year, the amount that should be subscribed to this particular issue will be \$400,000,000. The first column represents the family income and in the second is shown the share to be contributed:

1,000 99 22,500 7,870
1,000 99 22,500 10,480
1,000 99 22,500 12,500
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1,000 99 22,500 20,000
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1,000 99 22,500 132,500
1,000 99 22