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FIGHT TILL VICTORY'S WON

GERMANS BURN VILLAGES BEHIND THEIR LINES AS THEY PREPARE RETREAT

LAON, GREAT CONCENTRATION CENTER AND SUPPLY BASE, AFLAME IN MANY PLACES.

Americans Make Progress Despite Strong Resistance —Germans Ordered to Hold Line at All Costs —Captured Documents Establish Fact.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—(By United Press.)—The Germans are burning the villages and towns behind the lines along the whole front from Lille to Rheims. This is believed to presage their retirement in several sections. The enemy is already reported to have retired two miles on a seven-mile front below Cambrai. Laon, the great communication center and base of the St. Gobain massif, was fired yesterday. At least a score of places were in flames.

The Matin says: "Fighting will continue to the end until there is a general German retreat. This retreat is announced by the burning of villages. The great evacuation seems near."

ENEMY MAKES STRONG RESISTANCE.

PARIS. Oct. 7.—(By United Press.)—The French have advanced farther northeast of Rheims, capturing St. Mansmos and penetrating Havine, today's communique says. The Germans are offering powerful resistance all along this front, particularly near Berincourt. Violent fighting continued through the night above St. Quentin, where the enemy made numerous counter attacks.

AMERICANS OVERCOME RESISTANCE.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, Oct. 7.—(By Fred S. Ferguson, United Press Staff Correspondent.)—The Americans made additional progress in the Aire valley, despite strong resistance. The Germans brought out heavy artillery and reinforcements. From captured documents it is established that the enemy's plans are to hold the Kreimhelde-St. Ellung line at all costs.

FRANCO-AMERICANS MARCH ONWARD.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—(By United Press.)—The Franco-Americans, across the Suippe river, on a ten-mile front are advancing towards Lanouville and Semide.

Desperate resistance has been encountered here. The Germans are destroying materials in preparation for a retreat.

EMPEROR SPEAKS

Says He Extends His Hand Only For An Honorable Peace.

BERLIN, via Basel, Switzerland, —Emperor Wilhelm Sunday issued a proclamation to the German army and navy in which, after announcing that the Macedonian front had crumbled, he declared that he had decided, in accord with his allies, to again offer peace to the enemy.

The text of the emperor's proclamation reads:

"For months past, the enemy with enormous exertions and almost without pause in the fighting has stormed against your lines. In weeks of the struggle, often without repose, you have had to persevere and resist a numerically far superior enemy. Therein lies the greatness of the task which has been set for you and which you are fulfilling. Troops of all the German states are doing their part and are heroically defending the fatherland on foreign soil. Hard is the task.

"My navy is holding its own against the united naval forces and is unwaveringly supporting the army in its difficult struggle.

"The eyes of those at home rest with pride and admiration on the deeds of the army and navy. I express to you the thanks of myself and the fatherland.

"The collapse of the Macedonian front has occurred in the midst of the hardest struggle. In accord with our allies I have resolved once more to offer peace to the enemy but I will only extend my hand for an honorable peace. We owe that to the heroes who have laid down their lives for the fatherland, and we make that our duty to our children.

"Whether arms will be lowered is a question. Until then we must not slacken. We must, as hitherto, exert all our strength unwearily to hold our ground against the onslaught of our enemies.

"The hour is grave, but, trusting in your strength and in God's gracious help, we feel ourselves strong enough to defend our beloved fatherland.

"(Signed) "WILHELM."

WEST COAST SHIPS

Official Figures Show That Million Tons Is Passed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—(By United Press.)—The west coast has hit its first million tons of shipping. The official figures show that the Pacific coast yards have built a hundred and thirty-seven vessels, of 1,040,000 tons. The Atlantic coast has 87 vessels, of 864,000 tons; the Great Lakes, 131 vessels, of 415,000 tons.

OFFICERS TO ATTEND SCHOOL

ORDER APPLIES TO COMMANDERS OF OREGON GUARDS.

Special Instructions Are To Be Given For A Period Of Four Days.

All officers of the Oregon Guard stationed here and in Enterprise were notified this morning through the office of Adjutant-General Charles F. Beebe, to appear at a school of all officers of the Oregon Guard and National Guard of Oregon to be held for four consecutive days beginning October 17. The meeting will be held in the Multnomah county armory in Portland, and such instruction as shall be given will pertain to the efficiency of the Oregon Guard and organizations of the National Guard.

Major H. E. Coolidge, Adjutant H. E. Dixon and Quartermaster Nolan Skiff, officers of the Fourth Separate Battalion of Oregon, have stated that they will attend thruout the four days. Captain J. H. Peare, of Company B, is attending the Student Officers' Training Camp in Eugene, but Captain A. W. Nelson, of Company A, and Captain Abijah Fairchilde, of Company C, at Enterprise will attend the school.

The official order reads as follows:

"All officers, excepting officers of the Medical and Chaplain Corps of the Oregon Guard and National Guard, of Oregon, are directed to report and register for this assembly not later than 8:30 a.m., October 17. Failure to do so will be deemed sufficient cause for requiring the resignation of the officer concerned.

"Medical officers of the Oregon Guard and National Guard will report on Saturday, October 19th at the Multnomah County Armory for a clinic to be held on that date at Vancouver Barracks, under the supervision of medical officers of the United States Army. . . . Medical officers whose private practice would be seriously interfered with will, upon application, be excused from attendance thereat. All medical officers whose private practice will not seriously interfere with attendance on this date will report their ability to attend immediately upon receipt of this or-

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FOUR SONS IN SERVICE

Mother Works Hard, But Saves Money To Buy Liberty Bond.

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 6.—Mrs. Lottie Simmons has four sons in the service. She works all day over a hot range in the kitchen of a Tacoma restaurant. But she spared $50 from her meager savings to buy a Liberty bond.

"If God will be good to me and send my kids back safe again, I'll never ask for anything else," she said to a bond solicitor. "Money ain't much when you've given your four sons like I have, but I want to do my duty, too. I have to work pretty hard now my boys are gone, but I've saved a little here and there."

WANTS IT A KNOCKOUT

Secretary Of Navy Declares That Potsdam Must Be Whipped.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 6.—The war is not over yet. We must hit Potsdam a knockout blow now and end the rule of autocracy for all time.

This was the substance of an address made here last night before several hundred members of the Mid-day Luncheon Club of this city by Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels.

BRIDGES WASHED AWAY.

Much Damage Done To Roads By Cloudburst At Huntington.

BAKER, Ore., Oct. 6.—Members of the County Court making a trip to take stock of the damage done to county roads and bridges in the cloudburst that flooded Huntington and caused thousands of dollars loss, found that much work will have to be done immediately to get the highways fit for travel.

One large steel bridge and several smaller ones were washed out and highways in many sections were filled with gravel, logs and debris of all kinds, in a few cases being impassable. Repair work will be started at once under the direction of County Road Superintendent E. M. Weisman.

Mrs. F. L. Lilly left Saturday evening for a brief visit with relatives in Portland.

ATTENTION OREGON GUARD

All officers and enlisted men of A and B Companies, Fourth Separate Battalion, Oregon Guard, are hereby ordered to report at their headquarters for muster at 7:30 p. m., Tuesday, October 8.

H. E. COOLIDGE,
Major Commanding

WHOLE COUNTRY OPPOSES PEACE OFFERS WHICH ARE PROPOSED BY THE ENEMY

SECRETARY McADOO DECLARES THERE MUST BE NO RELAXATION OF AIMS OF WAR.

France Says That No Proposals Can Be Considered Until Germany Is Defeated and Guarantees Given For the Safety of the Future.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—(By United Press.)—America will fight "until victory is clinched." Secretary of the Treasury Wm. G. McAdoo thus indicated America's attitude towards the peace proposals officially received today. In a statement in behalf of the Fourth Liberty loan, the secretary declared: "Now is the time, above all others, not to relax, but to intensify our efforts, that the goal for which we have already made sacrifices may be won. There is more reason now than ever before to put the Fourth Liberty loan over the top."

PEACE PROPOSAL IS DELIVERED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—(By Carl D. Groat, United Press Staff Correspondent.)—The Swedish minister delivered the Austrian peace note to Secretary of State Lansing at 10:30 o'clock this morning, consuming only one minute. The Swedish minister will see President Wilson this afternoon, on simply Swedish business.

BARTERING FOR AN ADVANTAGE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—(By United Press.)—The latest Teutonic peace moves are regarded as attempts to barter for an advantageous peace before the Hun armies are annihilated.

It is believed that President Wilson's reply to Germany will include a demand of German evacuation of the German armies from France and Belgium and the surrender of their arms to the allies before negotiations will be opened.

Competent authorities declare that President Wilson will refuse to accept Teuton peace offers at this time.

GERMANY'S PROPOSAL DELIVERED.

The Swiss minister delivered the plea of the German premier, Prince Maximilian, to Secretary Lansing this morning.

MUST BE UNCONDITIONAL.

There is speculation as to whether the President will include in his answer that peace may be obtainable if Germany surrenders unconditionally. Telegrams received at the white house showed that the country demands an unconditional surrender, as a preliminary to any peace conference.

FIRM STAND WILL BE TAKEN.

State Department authorities made it plain that, while President Wilson has not spoken, it is safe to assume that the American position will in general be in line with the stand taken on the last Austrian note.

SENATE DISCUSSES THE PROPOSAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—(By United Press.)—Declaring that an armistice means losing the war, Senator Poindexter, of Washington, started a discussion of the Hun peace offer in the senate this morning.

In a warm controversy with Senator Hitchcock, of the senate foreign relations committee, Poindexter said that Hitchcock appeared to favor the armistice.

Hitchcock hotly denied this, declaring that an armistice is "preposterously impossible."

FRANCE GIVES NO CONSIDERATION.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—(By United Press.)—Germany does not accept Wilson's peace terms. She merely says they form the basis for negotiations. No peace is possible until Germany makes full reparation, and gives guarantees insuring the future. This is the stand taken by all France. The French press declares that no consideration can be given to the proposal.

One fact stands out. Germany knows, and admits, she is beaten. But this does not mean the war's end.

ARTILLERY IS THE FAVORITE

MAJORITY PREFER THIS UNIT OF THE SERVICE.

Opportunity Is Given Registrants To Attend The Training School On The Coast

Of 1634 soldiers whose qualification cards were examined soon after they were inducted, three-fourths of the number expressed their preference of branch of service the artillery. And now it is open to those not yet in the army; registered and classified men may volunteer and be inducted for heavy artillery organized for overseas service.

These regiments of the powerful guns—howitzers, big cannon, anti-aircraft, railway artillery—are moving in greater numbers and more swiftly into the fighting in France. Men, apt, qualified, and "game" for this branch that is big in every sense of the word are needed now; men who want to see real action, and give the best that is in them will jump at this chance that is offered. For opportunities are limitless to be enlisted specialists, non-commissioned officers, specialized soldiers, ammunition men and fixers of high-explosive shells.

Officers' training camps, too, are within the reach of the man of spirit, ambition, and the lively fighting qualities, for schooling preliminary to the studies in the camp is given to all who want it and thus many are equipped to begin the course for commissions.

If you are registered and classified write a letter to the Commanding Officer, Coast Defenses of the Columbia, Fort Stevens, Oregon, giving your name; order and registration number; class (number and letter) present address; number and address of local board; and whether qualified for general or limited service. The rest of the induction will be taken care of.

PRUSSIAN EAGLES GO

ABERDEEN, Wash., Oct. 5.—The Prussian black eagles which several years ago were made to adorn the frieze of the public library building must come down, according to a decision of the library board at a meeting last night, when redecoration of the interior was ordered. They were placed in the frieze by an Austrian decorator.

American eagles were ordered, but the Austrian, not knowing any kind other than the Prussian, substituted them. There not being any special objection at that time to the Prussian variety, they were allowed to remain.

HARVEST HOME FESTIVAL.

Contributions are being received at Salvation Army Headquarters for the Harvest Home festival sale to be held next Saturday. The proceeds of the sale will go towards the upkeep of non-self-supporting charitable institutions in the United States. Captain Smith, of the local band states that agricultural products, clothing, or similar articles suitable for sale will be appreciated.

President Wilson's Fourteen Peace Terms

The 14 terms essential to a lasting peace, as outlined in President Wilson's address on January 9 of this year, and as reported to be accepted by Austria, are as follows:

1—Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

2—Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

3—The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

4—Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

5—A free, open-minded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.

6—The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest cooperation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and insure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, in more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

7—Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they themselves have set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act, the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

8—All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly 50 years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

9—A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

10—The people of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

11—Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea; and the relations of the several Balkan States to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into.

12—The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

13—An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

14—A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

GERMAN POISON PLOT

Enemy Attaches Deadly Berries To Clusters Of Growing Fruit.

METUCHEN, N.J., Oct. 5.—Second Lieutenant David M. Abt, at his home here on leave from a base hospital in France, where he was wounded August 7, said today the Germans attached poisoned berries to clusters of growing fruit in the territory over which they retreated along the Vesle River.

The artifice was discovered, however, in time to warn the American soldiers.