

German Armies Are Facing Disaster Biggest Military Victory In World's History Now Verging

HUN COLLAPSE SEEMS CERTAIN

PARIS SEES NO REASON FOR
AN ARMISTICE NOW.

Praises President Wilson's Reply
As A Shrewd Evasion Of
German Queries.

PARIS, October 10.—That the giving way of the whole German line is a certainty and that the collapse will soon follow is the belief in Paris—a collapse piece by piece of the enemy's positions and a crumbling away of his army regiment by regiment and division by division. The formidable war machine is so seriously affected, it is pointed out, that even those who fashioned it now are doubtful of its soundness—hence their peace proposition, the first that they have really formulated.

The attitude of Paris Tuesday when the stirring news of the allied successes was coming in was impressive from the calmness of the people. The discussion of the reports in public places generally betrayed the passionate interest the public attached to the sensational developments.

But there was no demonstration anticipative of any speedy peace. The people, as did their leaders, perceived the necessity for prudence and caution in considering the possibilities.

News Greeted Calmly.
The news of the diplomatic moves was greeted with the same quiet as—
(Continued on page 2.)

INFLUENZA GRIPS NATION

DISEASE HAS SPREAD TO EVERY
PART OF UNITED STATES.

Western States Suffer, As Well As
the Extreme Eastern Coast
of the Country.

Heretofore when an epidemic struck the Atlantic coast, people of the west felt reasonably sure that it would not cross the mountains and affect the Pacific coast, but the Spanish influenza has broken all records for quick spreading and it is now located in almost every state in the nation. Reports from Washington, D. C., to the health department yesterday showed the disease is epidemic in many western and Pacific coast states as well as in almost all regions east of the Mississippi river. Its spread also continued in army camps, the number of new cases reported being greater than on the day before.

Influenza now is epidemic at three places in Arizona, in Maryland, in Missouri, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia and other states. In Mississippi the amusement places over the state have been ordered closed and all public gatherings prohibited. Schools have been ordered closed and public gatherings prohibited at Seattle, Bremerton, Pasco, Prosser, Sultan and Port Angeles, Washington.

Appears In California.

The disease is reported from many parts of California, while in Texas the malady has been reported from 77 counties with the number of cases varying from one to 4000 in each county. A slight decrease is noted in the number of cases reported in Massachusetts, but in the District of Columbia the malady is spreading rapidly, more than 2000 new cases being reported.

New cases of influenza reported on Wednesday at army camps totalled 13,605, a slight increase over the number Tuesday. There also was an increase in pneumonia cases, with 2842 reported. The 820 deaths made a total of 6543 in the camps since the epidemic started last month.

Camp Funston, Kansas, reported 1430 new influenza cases Wednesday, while Camp Custer, Michigan, reported 1000 and Camp Taylor, Kentucky, 607. The highest number of pneumonia cases, 370, was reported at Camp Meade, Maryland, while Camp Custer had 275 new cases and Camp Grant, Illinois, 201.

Germans Routed on Hundred Mile Front; Half Million Hun's Best Troops are in Full Retreat.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—(By United Press.)—The greatest victory in military history appears to be approaching. Attacking on nearly a fifty-mile front, from below St. Quentin to near Douai, the British, French and Americans are reported to have broken through completely along nearly half of this front.

Through this gap the Allies are pouring vast numbers of men who are pursuing nearly half a million of Germany's best soldiers, who are reported in utter rout.

CAVALRY REACH LECATEAU.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—(By United Press.)—It is learned that the British cavalry is now on the outskirts of Lecateau.

HUNDRED MILE FRONT SEES FLEEING HUN.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—(By United Press.)—Germans are reported to be withdrawing on a wide sector along the whole hundred mile front between Cambrai and Rheims. The enemy is employing countless machine guns to slow up the rapid advance of the Allies.

LAST DEFENSES FALL.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY, Oct. 10.—(By United Press.)—The Germans in Cambrai are staggering under the impact of combined British, French and American blows. They seem to be verging on an utter rout instead of a retreat.

The last of the German organized defenses have been burst through and all along a twenty mile front the once well built German lines have crumbled and no longer stand. The Allies are pouring through these broken lines into the open country beyond, while the Germans are in wild retreat to the east. Allied cavalry is slashing at their heels with the Allied infantry following closely in column formation.

A six mile advance by the Allies has been gained since the attack of yesterday began. The tremendous explosions, which were reported, wrecked Cambrai's center which was already fire-swept. Fifty to twenty blocks in the heart of the city have been completely ruined.

AMERICANS WIPE OUT HUNS.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 10.—(By United Press.)—The American forces are through the Kreimhilde line on nearly a four mile front. They smashed the last organized German defense in this region west of the Meuse and are advancing northward, with only the natural defenses between them and the Belgian frontier.

The Argonne pocket has been almost entirely wiped out by the junction of Americans and French at Lasancourt, the Americans moving up through the forest with engineers blazing the way through the woods and the maze of tangled wire.

AMERICANS GET 2000 MORE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—(By United Press.)—General Pershing has reported continued American advance east of the Meuse to Sivry's outskirts, and penetration of the German lines west of the Meuse, with the capture of two thousand additional prisoners yesterday.

HUNS ARE WITHDRAWING.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 10.—(By United Press.)—Heavy fighting is under way in the Romagn region between the Meuse and Argonne, where the enemy is rushing up heavy reinforcements and concentrating its artillery. Germans are frantically reinforcing the sides of what remain of the Argonne pocket, while he is withdrawing troops and supplies from the center of the pocket.

LAON REGION AGAIN HOT.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—(By United Press.)—The war office today announced that renewal of attacks in the Laon region had begun. Progress is already reported there and east of St. Quentin and in Champagne.

GERMAN BASE IN DANGER.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—(By United Press.)—The Allies are within two miles of Lecateau, the great German base, according to Haig's announcement today. The British have begun an advance eastward from Lens, capturing Salamines village, fifteen miles from the Belgian border and seventeen miles south of Valenciennes.

ALL AMERICA TO FIGHT TO VERY LAST

SENATORS HEAR FROM HOME
AND READ MESSAGES TO
SENATE.

LODGE REGRETS WILSON ASKED ANY QUESTIONS

Says His Answer Should Have Been
Same As One Made To Austria-
Hungary—No Explanation Would
Have Been Necessary—Everyone
Could Have Understood Meaning
—No More Notes.

WASHINGTON, October 10.—(By United Press.)—Discussing President Wilson's response to Germany's request for an armistice several senators in the United States senate today read hundreds of letters and telegrams from "back home" demanding that the United States stand firmly for unconditional surrender.

Senator Lodge said: "My one regret is that the President should ask Maximilian questions, thus beginning a debate. All over the United States Wilson's reply is being explained. Is it a crime for me to wish the president had sent a note not needing explanations and interpretations. I wanted a note like that sent to Austria-Hungary. Nobody was puzzled by that note. It represented the American people's voice."

NO NOTE WRITING

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 10.—(By United Press.)—It can be stated on the highest authority that there will be no extended note writing between President Wilson and Germany. Germany must answer the recent inquiry frankly and to the point or discussions will stop. On this point the American public may rest absolutely assured.

NOTICE TO CHORUS.

It is the request of the managing committee, that all members of the Community Chorus, which will render several numbers this evening at the Teachers' Institute, be at the High School auditorium by 5 o'clock.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mrs. T. N. Murphy wishes to announce a rummage sale at the Red Cross shop Saturday, October 12, between the hours of 1:30 and 5:00 p. m. On account of the rainy weather Saturday, October 5, the sale was not very successful. Lots of good things for you this week, so everyone be sure and come.

HAS HE ABDICATED?

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 10.—(By United Press.)—Persistent rumors are in circulation here that the Kaiser has abdicated. "Reports of the Hohenzollern overthrow were expected to be circulated at the time the German peace offensive was launched," is oftentimes repeated.

POTATOES SHOW GREAT INCREASE

NUMBER OF BUSHELS AN ACRE
RAPIDLY GAINS.

Increase Has Been Thirty-Six Per
Cent Over The Last Twenty
Years.

WASHINGTON, D.C., October 10.—The yield of potatoes per acre is gradually increasing in this country, as shown by the records of the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture. During 1866-1874, the average annual yield per acre was 91 bushels, but the average markedly declined to 71.3 bushels in 1885-1894. Perceptible recovery was made in the following ten-year period and a much larger recovery, rising to a new high-water mark, was reached in 1905-1914, with its average yield of 97 bushels per acre.

In 20 years the productivity of the average potato acre increased 36 per cent. This increase is due to various causes, among which are greater specialization of production, more intensive treatment, and higher fertility of the soil. The ten-year average yield of 97 bushels per acre in 1905-1914 was followed by 96.3 bushels in 1915, 80.5 bushels in the very low year 1916, and 100.8 bushels in 1917.

Compared with population, the yield of potatoes per acre declined from 1866-1874 to 1905-1914. The gain of production per capita in recent years has been more because of increased acreage than because of increased production per acre.

HARVEST HOME FESTIVAL.

Contributions are being collected by the Salvation Army for the Harvest Home Festival sale which will be held Saturday. Any marketable agricultural products, such as apples, pumpkins, etc., or even chickens, will be greatly appreciated. All having salable produce which they wish to contribute to this worthy cause, should report to Captain William G. Smith and the articles will be called for.

WEATHER FORECAST.

PORTLAND, Oct. 10.—(By United Press.)—Weather forecast for Eastern Oregon, cloudy, probable showers.

TURKEY NEGOTIATING WITH ALLIES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—(By United Press.)—Representatives of the new Turkish government are negotiating with the Allies regarding terms for withdrawal from the war. This the United States learns. The new grand vizier has representatives now in touch with the Allied governments.

WAR WORK DRIVE LAUNCHED TO REPLENISH COUNTY WAR CHEST

Within a month's time there will be inaugurated in Union county simultaneously with somewhat similar movements everywhere in the United States, a titanic task to provide a year's financial supply for ministering angels in war-torn Europe. The campaign, commonly but erroneously designated as a "drive," brings forth radical changes here as well as in other communities. In times past Union county, along with nearly all other counties in the United States, wasted precious time and dollars in conducting separate and distinct campaigns to raise funds for the eight or nine recognized institutions of mercy and relief to soldiers. Several months ago Union county saw the error of its ways, and patterning after the experiences of other pioneers in this respect, inaugurated the War Chest plan. The original idea is now taking tangible form and its full working basis will soon be ready for publication.

Rest Of Country Awake.

Union county, once more foremost in giving birth to ideas with a punch, was scheming how to overcome the tremendous loss sustained by many separate drives, and how well it has succeeded will soon be apparent.

President Wilson and other government officials took a hand in affairs nationally and frowned upon separate drives. "Get together" was their advice.

And now these agencies of mercy have come together. Instead of harem scramble methods, the nation as a whole will soon institute a campaign to raise funds with one effort for all allied causes. It is virtually the War Chest plan as adopted in Union county, except that it falls to encompass many splendid points the War Chest plan does reach.

Simmered down to the last analysis, there are three pertinent reasons why the War Chest should prevail. These the Observer will take up one at a time and discuss for the benefit of its readers. Watch for these three reasons in future issues.

Broad-minded People Speak.

From President Wilson down the War Chest plan is advocated with vigor. There can be no valid reason advanced against it—when weighed from all points of view. The chief objection is that men of one religious faith object to giving to the cause of some other faith.

Those who stay home and object to this phase, don't ask if the soldier is giving up his life in France for Catholic or Protestant. They pin their faith on the soldier, but they don't care whether Catholic or Protestant soldiers stepped the Hun on the Marne this summer. That doesn't concern them.

Neither should it concern them what agency spends their money to

help these same soldiers when they drag themselves back from the front line trench looking for baths, hot coffee and shelter, after a successful tussle with the Hun.

Commander Booth Speaks.

Evangeline Booth, commander of the Salvation Army in America has a message for Union county people that rings true as a piece of Damascus steel. Here is what she says:

"The Salvation Army in the United States greets with utmost enthusiasm the announcement that all of the recognized war relief organizations, representing the creeds and elements that go to make up our nation, are welded together for a great war chest fund drive in November."

"We meet in seffice. Here there are plenty of dissimilarities in plans and methods, but the one controlling ideal in all is to do good—to help men. Each organization has its quota to contribute and each has a distinctive realm to occupy, and albeit each has its distinguishing spirit. Certainly, we repeat, this is so in the case of the Salvation Army, but no man or woman who has been close enough to catch a view of one title of the need will ever dream of saying aught against any one of these ministering agencies that are grappling with the problems which press upon us in these stressful times."

"If we could multiply ourselves

(Continued on Page 3)

WOMEN SHEEP HERDERS NEXT

FOREST OFFICIAL BELIEVES WILL WORK ON RANGE

Another Year Of War Will Make
Men Herders Impossible,
He Says.

If the war lasts through another grazing season Emile Grandjean, supervisor of the Boise forest, is of the opinion that it will be necessary to use women sheep herders.

"Many of the sheep raisers have lost many sheep during the last season," said Mr. Grandjean. "Whether this has been due to climatic conditions or to the untrained herders, I am not prepared to say. I rather blame the severe losses to the scarcity of competent herders. Owing to the war conditions sheep men have been compelled to hire unskilled labor."

Women Herders Possible.

"If the war continues throughout next grazing season there is a probability that consideration will be given to women herders. Several have been tried out this season and have given satisfaction."

"Do they hire them in pairs?" the reporter asked, "because I can't imagine one woman being willing to be without a chance to talk to someone for a whole day at a time."

"No," said the Supervisor. "the women to whom I refer did the work alone the same as men, but think what a splendid opportunity it gives her to think up clever things to say when she does meet someone. Then, too, a woman can employ her time while watching to so much better advantage than a man. Why, one woman could watch a bunch of sheep and knit several sweaters or pairs of socks at the same time."

Range Was Never Better.

Mr. Grandjean has just returned from a tour of general inspection of the forest and says the grazing was never so good at this season as it is now, says the Boise statesman. The fall rains have greatly improved the condition of the forest. About one-half the stock which grazed during the summer are still on the range.

Predatory animals have been exceedingly destructive the last summer, according to Mr. Grandjean, and steps will be taken this fall and winter to exterminate as many of them as possible. Several forest officers will be detailed to hunt them.

ATTENTION—This space has been reserved by the Fourth Liberty Loan Committee to publish the names of Union county people who do not subscribe to their quota of Liberty Bonds. The Committee is making a final canvass and Bonds may be ordered from any member. After this final effort has been made, those who do not buy their full quota may expect to see their names appear in this space.

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE.