

WILSON TO REJECT GERMAN PROPOSAL

President Silent But Reply Not in Doubt.

ALLIED TERMS MUST STAND

American Executive Confers on Subject With Premiers of Entente Nations.

ANSWER WILL BE HISTORICAL

Momentous Declaration of Policy Likely to Be Dispatched Within Few Days.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—President Wilson is conferring with the premiers of the entente nations over the form of answer to be made to Germany's latest peace proposals. The indications are that it will not be dispatched for a day or two. While there may be some question as to the form of the reply, there is no question whatever as to its nature. It may not use the short and forcible term, "unconditional surrender," which has come from the spokesmen of the Nation.

Terms Not Altered. It is sure, however, to convey to the German government very clearly the fact that nothing less than the terms already laid down can be accepted, and that those terms cannot be made merely "the basis of negotiation."

As to an armistice, such a step would be looked upon as suicidal and not to be thought of.

By this time Prince Maximilian's note and that of Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in official form undoubtedly are in the Foreign offices in London, Paris and Rome, forwarded by President Wilson as requested by the central powers.

Double Purpose Involved.

The exchanges now going on have a two-fold purpose:

Obviously the American Government would not proceed to speak for the other belligerents on a matter of such importance without consultation among them, and it is proposed to avoid the mistake of making a curt and peremptory rejection which could be used by the central powers, before their own people, to bolster up the argument that they are waging a "defensive" war and that the objects of the co-belligerents "are to destroy" them.

In the absence of official announcements of what the President has done, it is highly probable that he has taken one of these two courses:

Reply May Be Formulated.

Either he has asked Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando to advise him of their replies, or, more likely still, the President already has formulated a reply and asked the Premiers for their acquiescence.

The temper of debate in the Senate today and the general tone of public opinion in the United States as expressed in the newspaper comment are a very fair index of the Government's views.

The consensus of opinion in the Senate debate was that the offer should be rejected; the practically unanimous public opinion as reflected in newspapers all over the country was that no peace terms short of unconditional surrender could be discussed.

It is very clear that the reply will be not only an answer to Germany and her allies, but a statement for the historical record of the world. It is realized on every hand that a rejection of a peace offer must be a convincing one and one which will justify the prolonging of the war to the ends sought.

It is realized that it must be convincing to the people of Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States, so that they may be warned against the insidious danger of throwing away the hard-won victory so near their grasp, and at the same time leave no opportunity for the militarist leaders of the central powers to lure their people on to more bloodshed and sacrifice.

Congress May Be Addressed.

There is a suggestion that to carry

DOUGHBOYS TURN HUN ATTACK INTO DEFEAT

AMERICANS SMOTHER BOCHES WHO ATTEMPT SURPRISE.

U. S. Troops in Champagne Get Advance Information and Enemy Is Made to Suffer.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Germans delivered a local attack in Champagne at daylight east of St. Etienne. They received a counter thrust at the hands of the Americans which those Germans who lived to tell the tale will long remember.

The Americans had advance information of an impending German attack and they more than met the Germans half way. When the German artillery opened, the Americans were ready and sent into the enemy line five or more shells for every German projectile hurled at them.

Among the prisoners were 17 bewildered pioneers from the Rheims sector, who were serving as infantrymen for the first time.

As the German artillery opened along the line from St. Etienne to Orfeuil several companies of German infantry started filtering through the shaggy patches of pine wood. Most of them were seasoned troops. The French and American artillery, however, was so effective that these veterans were thrown into confusion. Many of them were killed. The 17 pioneers were cut off from the other Germans by American machine gun fire and made prisoners. Six of them were wounded.

The pioneer detachment came out of the mist before the Americans had reached an open place. The Americans, seeing that they had the pioneers at their mercy, used their machine guns against their rear. The Germans became confused as they were unable to go forward, sideways or backward and sought the cover of the sand dunes.

An American private who speaks German, with his pistol as his only weapon, crawled forward and compelled the Germans to surrender.

When the Americans captured St. Etienne they took five Austrian 88s, 12,000 rounds of 88 ammunition and 125,000 rounds of machine-gun cartridges.

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GARROS AGAIN IS MISSING

Famous French Aviator Who Once Escaped Hunas Disappears.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Lieutenant Roland G. Garros, a French aviator well-known in the United States, who last February escaped from a German prison and rejoined his aerial squadron, has again been reported as missing after a flight over the battlefield.

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The Weather. YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 61 degrees; minimum, 46 degrees. TODAY'S—Fair; mostly wind.	Peace Move. No doubt exists that Wilson will say no to Germany. Page 1. Senate scorn German peace. Page 1. Allies wait Wilson's reply to Germany. Page 2. Austrian statement says peace move not due to defeat. Page 2. French press says Germany trying to dodge disaster. Page 2. Allies' soldiers want only victorious peace. Page 2.	War. British gain on four-mile front. Page 1. Yankess and French gain. Page 3. Yankess begin new attack. Page 1. Loss of Belgian ports will not affect U-boat war. Page 5. Americans turn Hun attack into defeat. Page 2. Official casualty list. Page 7. Hope of peace sets Berlin crowds wild with joy. Page 1.	Foreign. Rebirth of Pan-Russia planned at Ufa convention. Page 6.	Sports. Fans want to see Barracks and Foundation in return clash. Page 12. Boxing Commission to hold meeting to discuss proposed changes in rules. Page 12.	Commercial and Marine. All coarse grains slump in local market. Page 17. Corn drops 9 cents in Chicago pit. Page 17. High-grade rails firm and war stocks weak in Wall street. Page 17. Increased bond issue for Portland port facilities proposed. Page 15.	Portland and Vicinity. Democratic candidate denies affiliation with Non-Partisans. Page 10. Oregon asked to send munitions workers to Eastern plants. Page 15. Business men ask liberty to employ women in evening. Page 10. City government to cost more. Page 12. Spanish influenza breaks out in Portland. Page 6.	Power company wants to lay loop on Yamhill street. Page 4. Weather report, date and forecast. Page 12.
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YANKEES THROW Foe FROM HILLS

Vital Heights West of River Aire Captured.

BOCHE RESISTANCE CRUSHED

Americans Force Germans to Flee From Chatel Chehery.

FRENCH CONTINUE TO GAIN

Berry-au-Bac Is Taken and Advance Is Made to Aisne River; Sappe River Also Is Crossed.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—The French have captured Berry-au-Bac, the War Office announces tonight.

The statement says: "We have captured Berry-au-Bac. Northwest of St. Quentin local operations to improve our positions gave fine results. Seven hundred prisoners were taken in the last 24 hours."

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Americans achieved another important, though local, success today, forcing the Germans out of Chatel Chehery, northwest of Apremont.

Pushing forward, they overcame the stubborn resistance of the enemy and settled themselves on the commanding heights west of the River Aire.

Nothing of importance occurred on the other portions of the American front throughout today.

FRENCH ARMY IN ATTACK

The attack which culminated in the capture of Chatel Chehery began this morning by the left and left-center troops just north of Hill 223, to the western edge of the Argonne, where the French to the left joined in the assault. The infantry went forward at 5 o'clock, the troops on the east crossing the Aire. A heavy mist afforded the men good protection while it lasted. Beyond the river the men were infiltrated through the valley between Hill 180 and Hill 223. Thence they worked into the wood beyond and attacked and carried Hill 180 after hard fighting.

The Germans began the withdrawal of their artillery when they saw the attack was likely to prove successful.

GRENADES ARE USED FREELY

The troops in the center of the attack met the first obstacle 10 minutes after starting, in the shape of German trenches. The Americans deluged these with hand grenades, carrying the entrenchments. They reached their first objective in record time and entered Chatel Chehery at 8:40 o'clock with only slight resistance.

An attack on Hill 244, where the Germans occupied strong positions, was begun at once and there was desperate fighting as the Americans stormed the heights.

In the meantime other infantry detachments filtered through in single file into Abbe Wood and helped to carry Hill 244, which was taken before noon. The troops reached the north side of the hill by 1 o'clock in the afternoon, while others advancing over the

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Progress of the War.

(By the Associated Press.)

THE troops of the French General Berthelot have delivered a successful blow against the Germans northwest of Rheims which adds materially to the menace that is hanging over the German front from the North Sea to the Swiss border. This was the capture of Berry-au-Bac on the north side of the Aisne, about 10 1/2 miles northwest of Rheims, and only a scant five miles from the eastern end of the famous Chemin Des Dames ridge at Craonne. A further advance northward across the railroad not alone will put the great stronghold of Loen in a pocket, but also will outflank Neufchatel, another enemy stronghold on the west.

The Turks also have suffered a serious blow in the loss to the French of Beirut, capital of the Vilayet of Syria. The occupation of this report on the Mediterranean by a French naval division gives the allies a base for the landing of men who can operate in all directions against the Turks over the roads radiating from it.

Although peace talk still is in the air, there is no peace for the German and Austro-Hungarian armies in the field.

While attempts are being made in "well informed circles" in Germany and Austria to show that the latest peace proposals of the central powers are honest expressions of a desire for "just peace," Marshal Foch's armies are proceeding without pause in their task of clearing Belgium and France of the invader. Likewise in Serbia and Albania the Serbs and Italians are fast reclaiming enemy occupied territory, while at last reports the British General Allenby in Palestine still was hard after the retreating Turks.

While further good gains have been made by the British east of Arras, where the operations have in view the capture of the important town of Douai, and other advances have been recorded between Cambrai and St. Quentin, chief interest for the present centers in the fighting in Champagne and between the Argonne forest and the Meuse, where the French and American armies are driving the enemy steadily northward.

All along the front from Rheims to the Meuse, a distance of more than 50 miles, the enemy everywhere has met with reverses. The German line is falling back at some places in disorder. Where the enemy is trying to resist the French and Americans are meeting their counter thrusts with splendid stamina, and gradually forcing them to give ground step by step.

East of Argonne forest, between that great wooded bastion and the Meuse, the Americans have further advanced their line notwithstanding the fact that the enemy has thrown in large reinforcements. In the latest fighting the Americans drove the Germans out of Chatel Chehery, northwest of Apremont, and obtained command of the heights west of the Aire.

Taken together, the entire southern flank of the German front, from a rather serious situation in the Argonne to the north of Verdun, Laon, the great storehouse of the Germans northeast of Soissons, is reported to be on fire, indicating the possibility of an early falling back; the Chemin Des Dames defenses are outflanked at both ends; Rheims has been restored and the Germans pushed back more than 10 miles north of it, while eastward General Gouraud's armies and the American First Army are brilliantly carrying out their part of the great covering movement that, assuming at its far distant date will force the enemy materially to readjust his line.

A further indication of the troubled times in the German front is the report that Field Marshal Von Hindenburg has resigned after a stormy interview with Emperor William, during which Von Hindenburg informed the Emperor that a German retreat on a large scale was necessary.

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BRITISH GAIN ON 4-MILE FRONT

Field Marshal Haig Advances North of Scarpe, TWO VILLAGES ARE TAKEN

ENGLISH DRAW FRONT CLOSER TO THE CITY OF LILLE.

HUN POSITIONS BOLSTERED

BOCHES SHOVE IN ALL AVAILABLE MEN IN EFFORT TO HOLD GROUND FROM MASNIERES TO BEAUREVOIR.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The British line has been advanced on a front of four miles north of the Scarpe, Field Marshal Haig reports tonight. The villages of Blache St. Vaast and Oppy were captured.

The statement reads: "In successful local operations this morning we advanced our line on a front of about four miles north of the Scarpe River, capturing the villages of Blache St. Vaast and Oppy and more than 100 prisoners and a number of machine guns.

Patrols Have Encounters.

"Patrol fighting took place also northeast of Epigny and north of Aubencheul-aux-Bols. We have progressed in both localities."

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE, Oct. 7, 1918. A. M.—(By the Associated Press.)—British troops in the Lille sector and in the Beaurvoir district were reported today to have made further slight advances, but these were mainly in the nature of line-straightening operations.

Positions Are Improved.

Generally, it appears that the British armies for the moment have paused but at the same time are taking advantage of the lull to improve their positions.

In the fighting around Aubencheul 400 prisoners were taken by Haig's men. At Oppy a successful minor operation gave the British ground, 34 prisoners and four machine guns. The enemy is holding the Masnieres-Beaurevoir line in as much strength as he can muster.

The Hindenburg system having been smashed, the Germans naturally suppose they may be quickly called upon to fight a great battle. Along the Masnieres-Beaurevoir line they have put in every man they could lay hands on.

More Defeats in Store.

Great Britain's armies, military officials have secured satisfaction from the German cry of despair and have now forgotten it. They are continuing their plan to do their best toward administering a defeat to the enemy. Great events, the officials add, may not be far distant.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS NEAR ST. QUENTIN, Oct. 6.—(Reuter's.)—

The losses sustained by the New York division, which co-operated with the British in the heavy fighting north of

(Concluded on Page 2, Column 4.)

BERLIN CROWDS WILD OVER HOPE OF PEACE

NEW CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH IS GREETED WITH MAD ACCLAIM.

"Peace Has Come," Cry Popular, but Herr Wolff Is Doubtful as to What Wilson Will Say.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—Excited crowds in the streets of Berlin yesterday tore special editions of the newspapers containing the speech of Prince Maximilian, the new Chancellor, from the hands of the newswriters.

Everywhere shouts of "Peace has come!" "Peace at last!" were heard. Theodor Wolff, in Sunday's Berlin Tageblatt, thus describes the scenes in the German capital and adds: "One would like to share this hope and yet for the present, at least, one has to be dubious and skeptical."

This note of doubt pervades a large section of the German press, apart from the Pan-German irreconcilables. Herr Wolff continues: "Surely, if an honest world could today exercise the war frenzy, President Wilson ought to be won by the pure love of humanity which fills Prince Maximilian's breast. President Wilson ought to say to himself that peace to annihilation would only exalt Chauvinism in the entente countries, and that, therefore, continuation of the war would not serve his ideals. All this the President of the United States ought to do, but whether he will do it is uncertain. Therefore, one should not indulge in premature hopes."

Herr Wolff declares that the powers of yesterday in Germany are openly hostile to Prince Maximilian's demarche, while secretly rejoicing that there is not the responsibility in this crisis to a young woman, and his responsibility will nevertheless not be forgotten by the nation.

GUN DRAWN FROM BUGGY

Portland Youth, Now in Hospital, May Lose Right Arm.

OREGON CITY, Or., Oct. 7.—William Gerber, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gerber, of Ninety-second street, Portland, out hunting near Stone, Clackamas County, Sunday, accidentally shot himself in the right arm. Gerber was with a young woman and made the trip in a buggy. In attempting to take the gun from the vehicle, it was discharged.

Dr. H. S. Mount, of this city, was called, and the young man was removed to the Oregon City Hospital. Every effort will be made to save the arm.

AMERICAN YEOMAN HERO

Secretary Daniels Commends Brave Deed Done in France.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Secretary Daniels today commended Yeoman John H. Johnston, of Providence, R. I., for heroism in rescuing a 31-year-old French boy who fell through the planking of an old platform over the Charnette River, near Rochefort, France, on August 24.

Johnston leaped into the river and brought the child out against a strong current.

GROCCERS TO SIGN PLEDGE

Every Retailer Will Be Asked to Conform to Food Regulations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Every retailer in the United States will be asked this week to sign a pledge to conform to the rules and regulations of the Food Administration and to cooperate in the enormous food-saving programme necessary if America is to fulfill its obligation to its associates in the war and to European neutrals.

LODGE DECLARES FOR VICTORY

Declaring that an armistice would mean loss of the war, Senator Lodge said the allies must gain a complete military victory and that Germany must be "put behind the bars." He pointed out the danger of the "peace offensive," which he predicted last August the enemy would make, and said he did not believe President Wilson contemplated accepting any such proposal as that made by the enemy.

Senators in private declared that it would be inadvisable for the Senate to adjourn, in view of developments, and that the foreign relations committee should keep in close touch with the situation. It was suggested that, in event of a recess, an agreement for prompt reconvening upon call of leaders should be made.

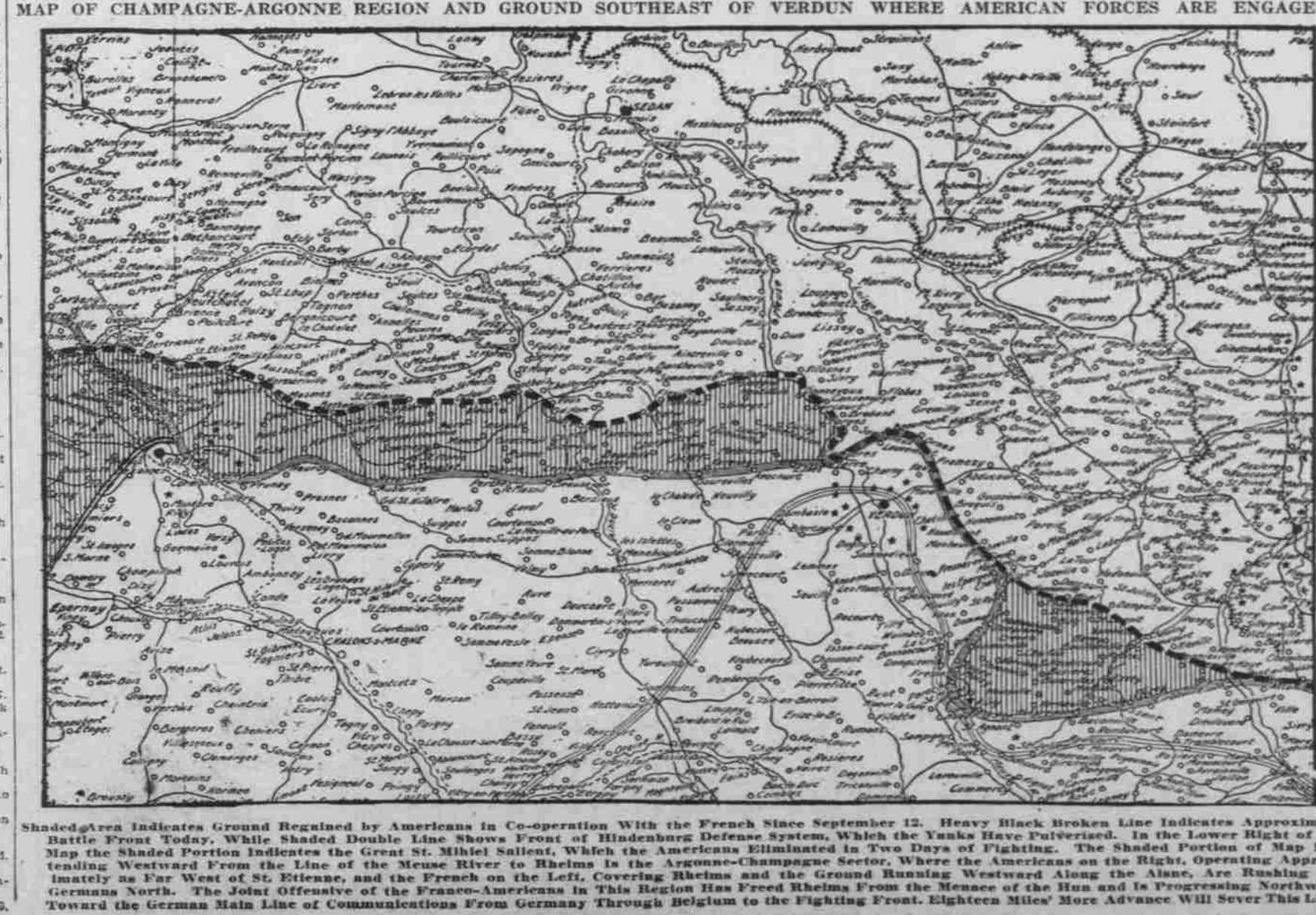
Discussion of Germany's peace offer began in the Senate soon after today's session convened.

Senator Poindexter, of Washington, Republican, declared the proposal for an armistice "a most insidious danger."

Germany Would Quit Victor.

"Germany would come out a victor, just as she went into it. If we accepted this offer, Alsace-Lorraine would still be in German hands. Poland would still be enslaved; Serbians and Bohemians in Austria still would be under the Austrian yoke; Russia, although evacuated,

(Concluded on Page 2, Column 1.)



SENATE SPURNS OFFER OF PEACE

Leaders Ask Rejection of Foes' Proposal.

UPPER CHAMBER UNANIMOUS

Military Victory Held the Only Policy for Allies.

GERMAN TRICK UNMASKED

Request for Armistice Declared by Hitchcock to Be "Absolutely Abhorrent to Members."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Immediate rejection of the German and Austrian proposal for an armistice and peace negotiations was demanded in the Senate today by leaders voicing the common sentiment of the membership.

There was no dissent from the view that an armistice would defeat all that America and the allies have been fighting for. Every speaker during two hours of a spirited session devoted entirely to discussion of the enemy's latest move joined in declaring that only through military victory could the cause of the allies and humanity be won.

Both Parties Represented.

Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee; Republican Leader Lodge, of Massachusetts, ranking minority leader of the committee; Senators Poindexter, of Washington; McCumber, of North Dakota; Pittman, of Nevada; Ashurst and Smith, of Arizona; Nelson, of Minnesota, and Reed, of Missouri, were among the speakers, representing both political parties.

The discussion which was made to vacant galleries, closed as a precaution against the Spanish influenza epidemic, must be renewed next Thursday when the Senate reconvenes after a recess.

First Requisite Defined.

After Senator Hitchcock and others had declared an armistice impossible, Senator McCumber introduced a resolution proposing as the first requisite to any peace negotiations, absolute surrender by Germany, including dissolution of her army and navy, and pledges for complete indemnification.

The resolution was referred to the foreign relations committee. Although first pointing out that Germany's offer contemplates acceptance of President Wilson's 14 peace terms, Senator Hitchcock declared that the request for an armistice was "absolutely abhorrent" to every member of the Senate.

It was "unthinkable," he said, that the German and Austrian proposals will be accepted, and he insisted that not only must Alsace-Lorraine be restored to France, but that, in any peace negotiations, an organic change in Germany's laws must be had, so that the allies will deal with representatives of the German people.

Lodge Declares for Victory.

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CARTOONS SUSPENDED; "TIG" TAKES HIS VACATION.

E. S. ("Tig") Reynolds, whose daily cartoons, each carrying a punch and a grin, have so long been a feature of The Oregonian, has left for a two weeks' vacation, which he will spend hunting and fishing in Southern Oregon. During the past two weeks, besides drawing his "one a day," Mr. Reynolds has been serving as a liberty bond salesman. From the effects of this added labor, as well as 15 months of unbroken daily grind, he has gone to recuperate.

Reynolds' cartoons will be restored as a regular daily feature of The Oregonian after the cartoonist's vacation is over.