

## HUN IN BIG ROUT; 9-MILE GAIN MADE

### Allied Cavalry Is Hot On Trail of Boche.

## FLIGHT OVER WIDE FRONT

### Great Debacle Overtakes Foe Army and the Pursuing Troops Plunge Ahead.

## 30 DIVISIONS ARE SMASHED

### Infantry of Entente Forces Dashes Forward, Encouraging No Opposition.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—French troops advancing east of the St. Quentin-Le Cateau railroad have captured Etaves wood and Bocuquaux village, and further south have taken Marcy and reached Fontaine Notre Dame, as well as Fonsomme, it was officially announced.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—(11:15 P. M.)—The Anglo-French troops have forced the Germans to a general retreat north and south of St. Quentin. The first army, pursuing the enemy rearwards, has advanced about five miles to the east of St. Quentin and taken 2000 prisoners.

The railroad junction point of Mezieres-Sur-Oise has been captured by the French. Big gains also have been made by the French along the Aisne, where 600 more prisoners were taken.

In the Aisne Valley French troops carried the plateau and village of Montcheutin, Grand Ham and Lancon, crossed the Aisne north of Montcheutin and captured Senne. More than 600 prisoners were taken in this region.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY ON CAMBRAI-ST. QUENTIN FRONT, Oct. 9.—(4:30 P. M.)—(By the Associated Press.)—The German troops on a 20-mile front have been put to full flight and the British cavalry is reported to be pursuing them, the infantry marching in columns of four through villages hastily abandoned by the enemy.

**Cambrai Left Behind.**  
Cambrai has fallen and the British are now well to the east.

The deepest gain some hours ago was at least nine miles on this sector, and there are no signs of the advance slowing up. On the contrary, it is going faster every hour, with clear ground ahead.

Everything that could be burned had been set afire by the enemy before he began what virtually amounts to the rout of no less than 30 divisions, the smashing of which was continued furiously today.

**Canadians Rush Far Ahead.**  
North of Cambrai the Canadians attacked and penetrated deeply also.

The British marched through Bertry without opposition. They reached the outskirts of Troisvillers and held Maurois and Honnechy.

Large forces of the enemy have been seen from the air fleeing well to the east of Le Cateau.

Marets fell early and the British reached Busigny and passed quickly through Bohain. These are only a few of more than a score of towns captured.

Many thousands of prisoners and quantities of field and machine guns were taken, as well as vast stores of other booty, which the enemy did not have time to blow up or set afire.

All this was the immediate effect of yesterday's great victories, which are being exploited to the fullest. The Germans may try to make a stand on their partly completed line at Le Cateau, but they have been badly punished and they face an overwhelming disaster.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE CAMBRAI SECTOR, Oct. 9.—(By the Associated Press.)—Successful explosions have occurred in Cambrai, which, it is reported, have reduced the town to ruins.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—(6:30 P. M.)—The Standard says it learns that the Anglo-American advance between Cambrai and St. Quentin continues and that the big railroad town of Busigny, southwest of Le Cateau, has been taken.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—(4:40 P. M.)—(Concluded on Page 2, Column 2.)

## BIG AIRPLANE CARRIES PIANO OVER CHANNEL

### TRIP FROM LONDON TO PARIS MADE IN SAFETY.

Feat Performed Merely to Demonstrate Carrying Capacity of Allied Bombing Planes.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—One of the new allied bombing planes, in order to demonstrate its carrying capacity, has brought from London to Paris a full-sized upright piano.

The machine landed in Paris safely after its flight across the English Channel.

The airplane is capable of carrying six persons and much bombing explosives.

When this weight is measured in pounds, however, it is not readily comprehended and it was determined to bring over a piano as clear evidence of the machine's capacity.

## 'WIN WAR FIRST,' SAYS T. R.

### Roosevelt Thinks Peace Terms Should Be Discussed Later.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt made the following statement tonight on President Wilson's response to the German peace proposal:

"Four days ago and again and again prior to that time I said that this war ought to be fought through until we secured the unconditional surrender of Germany and her vassal allies—Austria and Turkey. To this statement I unqualifiedly adhere. I fear that President Wilson's latest announcement will be treated as an invitation to further note-writing.

"The effort to fight and to negotiate at the same time is apt to damage the fighting end of the combination. Personally I believe that our sole aim should be to win the war and not to discuss peace terms with the enemy until the war has been won."

## FIFTEEN CASES IMPORTED

### Spanish Influenza Brought by Soldiers From Camp Forest.

CAMP LEWIS, Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 9.—Spanish influenza made its first appearance in Camp Lewis today with the arrival of 217 officers and enlisted men for the 21st Engineer Regiment from Camp Forest, Ga. It was announced by Major Ikey O. McGlasson, division sanitary inspector, tonight.

Fifteen cases were discovered in the unit. These were immediately isolated and quarantined at the base hospital. Every other member of the unit was placed immediately in restrictive quarantine to prevent the disease from spreading among other soldiers stationed here.

## AMERICAN EDITORS ACROSS

### Party of Which Edgar B. Piper Is Member Arrives in London.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 8.—A party of American editors who sailed on September 26 as the guests of the Ministry of Information have arrived safely at a British port.

The party of American editors to which the foregoing item refers is doubtless the one of which Edgar B. Piper, managing editor of the Oregonian, is a member. The party includes the editors of some 15 American newspapers published in cities of Portland's class.

## NATION ASSURES DIVIDEND

### Government to Protect Owners of Western Union Company.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Under an agreement completed today between the Postoffice Department and the Western Union Telegraph Company the Government agrees to pay all interest on outstanding bonds of the company, all dividends and interest payments due on stocks and bonds of subsidiary companies, all taxes and operating charges on the property and in addition the sum of \$1,000,000 per year.

This sum insures the present rate of dividend on the company's stock.

## INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

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## YANKEES EAST OF MEUSE PUSH ON

### Day Filled With Major and Minor Successes.

## MENACING SECTOR REMOVED

### Maurelle Fortifications Are Stormed and Captured.

## BOCHE UNITS WORN OUT

### Four Enemy Divisions Are Withdrawn From Fighting Because of Being Exhausted.

(By the Associated Press.)  
WITH THE FRANCO-AMERICAN FORCES NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, 11 P. M., Oct. 9.—The Americans today maintained the advantages gained yesterday east of the Meuse and pressed on to the southern outskirts of Sivry and entered Chauve Wood.

West of the Meuse, against freshly engaged divisions they penetrated the enemy's main line of resistance between Cunel and Romagne.

In the Argonne they took important heights to the South of Maroq and joined hands with the French. They took over 2000 additional prisoners.

All Efforts Succeeded.

The Americans had their day filled with major and minor successes and advanced at every point in the sector where they attacked. Farther to the east, co-operating with the French troops, American divisions advanced for a considerable distance east of the Meuse and cleared the Germans out of the sector where they had been dangerously troublesome, because they were able to pour an enfilading fire upon the advancing troops.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 9.—(By the Associated Press, 10:25 P. M.)—Complete reports show that the Maurelle fortifications have been occupied by the Americans. To do it the troops had to storm the redoubtable Hill 263, which was taken as early as 10 o'clock this morning. Hill 263 was captured a half hour later. The advance here and there had been momentarily checked by fierce resistance and the stiffest kind of machine gun fire, but the Americans had so resolutely gone after their objective and the advance artillery firing had been so complete that nothing could stop them.

Prisoners Four Into Cages.

More than 1500 prisoners had been counted up to late this afternoon. These were confined in the cages and more were coming in. From a strategic point of view the victory was more important than at first appeared. From just north of Romagne and east and west of the point carried by the American troops there is nothing but level ground and no more serious enemy fortifications to encounter.

Ideal conditions for the Americans (Concluded on Page 2, Column 1.)

## Progress of the War.

(By the Associated Press.)  
THE German armies are in full flight before the British, American and French forces on the front between Cambrai and St. Quentin. Cambrai, the strong point of the enemy in this region, has been taken by the Canadians in its entirety, and north of Cambrai the Canadians have deeply penetrated the German line.

Out in the open east of what once was the old Hindenburg line cavalry is hurrying the retreating foe in what virtually amounts to a rout. So fast is the retreat that columns of the allied troops in parade formation have passed through numerous villages, completely out of contact with the Germans.

More than 10,000 prisoners and between 100 and 200 guns were captured in Tuesday's fighting, and the continuation of the battle Wednesday resulted in further large captures.

In the fighting 23 German divisions—more than a quarter of a million men—have been severely mangled.

The maximum depth of the advance is between eight and ten miles. The Germans are declared to be fleeing to the east of Le Cateau, one of the most important railroad centers in this region.

Behind them the Germans are leaving the country devastated, burning towns and villages as they flee.

The victory seemingly is a complete one and, with General Foch's strategy working smoothly in bending back the German line in one great converging movement, the Germans apparently are in a serious predicament. From the region northwest of Rheims to the Meuse River, north of Verdun, the French and Americans are slowly but surely pushing the Germans backward toward the Belgian border.

In Macedonia and Asiatic Turkey the troops of the entente still have the enemy on the run. Nowhere is the enemy able to do more than fight retarding battles, giving ground when the pressure becomes too strong.

Under the avalanche of steel hurled against them on the Cambrai-St. Quentin sector, the Germans could not live and were forced to flee eastward. Heavy casualties were inflicted on those of the enemy who had the temerity to endeavor to make a stand.

On the other hand the casualties of the allies are declared to have been relatively small, those of the Americans less than half the number of prisoners taken by them.

Where the enemy purposes to make his next stand cannot be foretold, but probably an effort for a turn-about will be attempted along the Valenciennes-Sedan front. After this line the only known German defensive position west of the Rhine is the Meuse River.

The Americans already are threatening to make this line untenable, having started an advance up the valley on the eastern side of the stream toward Sedan.

The maneuvers of the French north-west of Rheims are cutting more deeply into the German line, despite the serious resistance that is being offered by the enemy to postpone the fall of the great St. Gobain massif and the highly important strategic positions of Laon and La Fere, which seemingly are likely to be pinched out of the battle front by the successful operations around St. Quentin and Berry-Au-Bac.

Strong resistance also is being imposed by the Germans against further advances by the French and Americans in Champagne and east of the Argonne forest. Particularly heavy counter attacks have been launched by the enemy on various positions, but without results other than increasing his casualties.

On the other hand, if Maximilian attempts to repudiate the military party, he will undoubtedly bring about a dejection.

Rejection May Be Speedy.  
If the response is in the affirmative, Germany's proposal will be rejected, as the President has already given notice that he will have no dealings with such authorities.

The powerful Socialist elements in the Reichstag also are counted upon to resent any such statement by the Chancellor as directly in conflict with the Reichstag resolution of July, 1917, and with the very recent pledges to make the Cabinet a representative body, under which the Socialists were entitled to take part in the government.

On the other hand, if Maximilian attempts to repudiate the military party, he will undoubtedly bring about a dejection. (Concluded on Page 2, Column 2.)

## MAX MUST SPEAK QUICKLY OR FALL

### Prompt Reply to Wilson's Note Expected.

## FATE OF CABINET IS INVOLVED

### New German Chancellor Has Task of His Life.

## SUBTERFUGE IS LIKELY

### Enemy Expected to Strive for Long Diplomatic Discussion to Weaken Allies.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—An early response to President Wilson's note of inquiry to the German Chancellor is expected by American officials.

While realizing that an answer to the three pertinent questions put to the Prince of Baden will be very difficult if the original proposal of the German government was not sincere, officials are confident that internal conditions in Germany and the tremendous exigencies of the military situation will force speedy action by the Chancellor if he hopes to prolong the existence of his Cabinet beyond a few days.

Austrian Conditions Worse.  
So far as the hold of the government on the people is concerned, conditions in Austria are even far worse than those in Germany.

This fact is calculated to affect strongly the German government, which is understood to entertain grave doubts of the strength of purpose of the dual monarchy and to fear that Austria, or perhaps Hungary acting independently, will follow Bulgaria in seeking unconditional peace.

This would leave Germany to wage the war alone, for it is a foregone conclusion that Turkey already is lost to the central alliance.

The pointed inquiry directed to Prince Maximilian as to whether he is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the empire who have so far conducted the war will, it is believed, be very embarrassing.

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## TURKISH SURRENDER BELIEVED IMMINENT

### POLITICAL CRISIS FOLLOWS RECENT FALL OF CABINET.

Situation at Constantinople Understood to Be One of "Disintegration"; Enver Pasha Out.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The belief is held in responsible quarters here that the surrender of Turkey is imminent. The procedure, it is thought, will follow the same lines as in the Bulgarian collapse.

The Evening Standard today says that the British authorities are in possession of information showing that a process of disintegration exists in Constantinople.

It is rumored that a Turkish peace note has been dispatched through the Spanish government.

The British Foreign Office has received indirect news of the fall of the Turkish Cabinet.

Tewfik Pasha, who, it is reported, will be the new Grand Vizier, is understood to have pro-Ally, rather than pro-German sympathies. He was once Ambassador to Great Britain.

According to advices which are not official, however, the Cabinet had decided to take military measures against Bulgaria, but found that the opinion of the country was against them.

Enver Pasha, the Minister of War, also has resigned.

## GOVERNOR'S SON GOES EAST

### Earl Withycombe Leaves for Washington to Join Regiment.

SALEM, Or., Oct. 9.—(Special.)—After an extended furlough spent in Salem, Earl Withycombe, son of Governor Withycombe, left today for Washington, D. C., and expects soon to be ordered to France to join his regiment. He became ill while in camp in Virginia.

Suffering with measles he was taken to a hospital in Washington, where other complications developed with the result that he spent many months in the hospital, and upon his recovery he was accompanied as far as Portland today by his mother.

## OREGON CITY BOY CAPTAIN

### Ralph Holsclaw Assigned to Duty at West Point Academy.

Portland friends of Ralph L. Holsclaw, yesterday received word that he has been commissioned as Captain in the United States Army and has been assigned as instructor at the Military Academy at West Point.

The young man took the officers' training course at the Presidio less than a year ago and was commissioned as First Lieutenant. He was sent back to this country a short time ago and received his new commission recently at an Eastern cantonment.

His people live at Oregon City, but he is well known in Portland.

## JEWS MARK HISTORIC SITE

### Tablet Placed at Location of Pioneer House of Worship.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—A bronze tablet marking the location of the first Jewish house of worship ever erected in the Northwest was placed on the Chicago Federal building today by the Jewish Society of Illinois.

Fortified Line Overrun.  
"Since August 21 the British first, third and fourth armies have broken through the whole elaborate series of deep defensive zones built up with successive belts of heavily fortified trench lines, including the entire Hindenburg system on a front of over 35 miles from St. Quentin to Arras. Having penetrated this battle area to a depth of between 30 and 40 miles, our troops are now operating far beyond and east of the Hindenburg defenses.

"In the process of these operations and since the date mentioned we have inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy in killed and wounded and have taken over 110,000 prisoners and 1200 guns.

Britons "Come Back" Hard.  
"This feat of arms has been performed by British troops who had already withstood the first heaviest onslaught of the enemy's main forces in the Spring. Only the endurance and determined spirit of these troops permitted them to pass to the offensive with such conspicuous success. By their heroic action in defense and attack the men from all parts of the British empire have proved themselves soldiers of the highest order.

"The advance continues this afternoon. We have reached the general line of Bohain, Busigny, Caudry and Caucourt."

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Field Marshal Haig's communication seems to mark another phase in the astonishing success of allied arms, namely, the completion of the breaking through of the whole Hindenburg defensive system from Arras to St. Quentin.

According to accounts sent by the correspondents at the front, the general belief is that there are no further strong defensive positions to conquer such as now have been passed.

Staats Zeitung to Issue Again.  
CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The Illinois Staats Zeitung, a German-language newspaper which suspended publication here several months ago, will resume daily issue tomorrow. Judge John Steik, chairman of the board of the new company controlling the paper, issued a statement in which he said that the paper was needed for Government purposes to reach persons speaking German only.

## MARSHAL FOCH AND KING ALBERT ARRANGING THE BELGIAN DRIVE WHICH MADE FOR VICTORY.



MARSHAL FOCH STANDS SECOND FROM LEFT AND KING ALBERT FIFTH IN THE DRIVE ON BELGIAN SOIL THE FORCES OF THAT COUNTRY ARE COMMANDED BY KING ALBERT HIMSELF.