

FRANCO-YANKS GO GRIMLY FORWARD

Artillery Blazes Way For Advancing Infantry.

HUN REAR AREAS ARE QUIET

Aerial Observers Report No Movement of German Forces Back of Line.

ENEMY GUNS ARE MOVED BACK

More Than 350 Planes Sally Over Boche Lines and Drop Tons of Bombs.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—French troops today crossed the Aisne east of Oeuilly, southeast of Laon, and drove the enemy northward. The French have gained ground north of Berry-Au-Bac and have taken prisoners, according to the official statement issued at the War Office tonight.

In the Champagne sector the Germans have begun a retreat toward the Aisne River. French forces have crossed the Aisne at Termes, which they hold, and have occupied the station at Grand Pre, where numerous prisoners were taken.

By the capture of Grand Pre the forest of the Argonne has been passed.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 10.—7:40 P. M.—(By the Associated Press.)—Its way blazed over a wide area by aerial bombers, the American Army again moved slightly forward today in the territory held by the Germans. The aviators who participated in the brilliant offensive that began late yesterday flew over the enemy lines this afternoon and reported dozens of towns still smoldering and a significant quiet in extended areas, which, until now, have been the scenes of enemy activity.

The aerial operations for the past 24 hours have been far the greatest ever attempted. They included a bombing expedition of over 350 planes. The towns bombed included those from the point farthest east in the Franco-American positions beyond the Meuse to Metz. This expedition was carried out with the loss of only one man.

Boche Troops Move Back. Observers told the officers at headquarters tonight that they had been unable to see any movement on the roads where ordinarily German troops are moving, and in towns where their presence had not been reported, American troops had been bivouacking. Here and there an enemy battery was observed, but all reports agreed that in the greater part of what had been the Germans' advanced areas the guns had been moved back.

In the flight there were not only bombing planes, but swift combat planes and others with a special mission, like a fleet at sea, with the destroyers patrolling the heavier fighting craft. Anti-aircraft German guns sent thousands of shells into the formation, but without effect. From the ground groups of German planes rose to contest the invasion.

Enemy Planes Brought Down.

Without breaking their own formation and without letting them interfere with their main object allied fliers sent 12 of the enemy crashing downward. One French plane was hit and burst into flames and began settling. Fire streamed from its stern as it eased down in a long, wobbly spiral. This plane fell in No Man's Land and a few minutes later it was reported as lost. The verdict was too soon, however. Although struck when 4500 meters high, the pilot so managed the stream of fire always that he made a safe descent, with the flames in his wake.

The enormous flight of machines that went over the lines in a great aerial demonstration included the French, American and British craft.

Mohrange, a German airbase center, received four tons of bombs dropped. More than 60 tons of explosives were loosed.

Lieutenant Phelan's machine fell. Phelan, however, crawled out of his machine, and being only slightly bruised, made his way back to the American lines.

One man was killed. He was a pilot. His observer, with the secondary

47,000 ESCAPE FROM CAPTIVITY OF TURKS

ASSYRIANS, ARMENIANS, SLAVS REACH BRITISH LINES.

Six Hundred Christian Women Held in Slavery by Moslem Civilians and Troops.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Mesopotamian dispatches received here record the arrival inside the British lines of 47,000 Assyrian, Armenian and Russian refugees from Urmiah, Persian Armenia, who broke through the Turkish front and escaped.

Another 10,000 refugees, according to dispatches, are distributed in Kurdistan towns or are wandering in the hills. The Turks pursued them, but were driven back by British cavalry. Later the Turks entered Urmiah and massacred 200 Persians, mostly old men.

It is reported that 600 Christian women have been distributed among the Turkish troops and the Moslem inhabitants of Urmiah.

TRAIN'S VICTIMS ARE TWO

Sons of Otto Payton, Westport, Aged 5 and 3 Years, Killed.

ASTORIA, Or., Oct. 10.—(Special.)—The boy who was killed by the train at Westport yesterday was Raymond Payton, 2-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Payton. A 5-year-old brother, John Arnold Payton, was so badly injured that he died about 1 o'clock this morning. The boys were playing on the trestle, which spans a small creek there, when the train struck them. Raymond was hurled into the stream. He was picked up by Captain John Brown, of the steamer Mendell, in a dying condition and expired in a few minutes.

The other boy's skull was fractured. He was brought to the hospital here, where he died.

SHELL EXPENDITURE HUGE

British Hurl Over 10,000 Tons of Steel Daily Upon Germans.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—(British wireless service.)—During 15 successive days recently the British artillery hurled more than 10,000 tons of shells a day upon the enemy, according to a statement by Winston Spencer Churchill, the minister of munitions. Mr. Churchill showed the expenditure of such a vast amount of munitions was possible through the intense industrial organization of the country which had contributed a generous supply of shells.

The great scope of this organization was revealed by the minister through his statement that between 2,900,000 and 3,000,000 persons were engaged in the making of munitions in Great Britain.

HALF HOLIDAY TO BE TAKEN

Bollermakers and Shipbuilders to Work Only 44 Hours a Week.

Members of the Bollermakers' and Independent Shipbuilders' and Helpers' Union last night decided to work only 44 hours a week, taking half holidays Saturdays.

The Pacific Coast Council of Bollermakers called upon all unions affiliated with the organization to work only 44 hours a week.

Membership in the Portland union is nearly 6000, about 80 per cent of the men employed in local shipyards. Some members of this union are also employed in fitting-out plants and wood shipyards also.

BULGARS TO FIGHT TURKS

Porte Advised of Expedition Which Is Planned by Entente Allies.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Porte has been advised that Bulgaria is expected to send troops against Turkey in an expedition planned by the entente allies, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam, quoting advices from Constantinople, the dispatch adds. It is thought probable the Bulgarian Minister to Turkey will be handed his passports within 24 hours.

SOLDIER ALIENS FAVORED

Men Who Served With U. S. Army or Allies to Be Readmitted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Waiving of immigration laws to permit the readmission regardless of physical condition, within two years after peace is declared, of aliens who enlisted or were drafted in the military service of the United States or any of its co-belligerents, is authorized in a joint resolution adopted today by the Senate.

SERBS 15 MILES FROM NISH

French Troops Reported Pushing Toward Montenegrin Frontier.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—French troops operating in Serbia are pushing toward the Montenegrin frontier, according to the Central News Agency.

The Serbian army has reached a line between 15 and 18 miles south of Nish.

BELGIUM GETS NEW LOAN

Additional Credit of \$5,000,000 Increases Amount to \$171,020,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Belgium's quota of loans from the United States was increased to \$171,020,000 today by a new credit of \$5,000,000. This made the aggregate credit to allied governments \$1,220,476,966.

TICONDEROGA SUNK 250 BELIEVED LOST

U-Boat Turns Its Guns On American Soldiers.

SCORES KILLED OR WOUNDED

Twenty Survivors Brought to Port by British Ship.

TRANSPORT IS TORPEDOED

Germans Turn Shrapnel Loose on Those on Board of Doomed Craft; Lifeboats Riddled.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Oct. 10.—Scores of American soldiers were killed or wounded by shrapnel fired by a German submarine after it had torpedoed the steamship Ticonderoga, 1700 miles off the Atlantic Coast, according to the story told by 20 survivors who arrived here today aboard a British freighter.

There were 250 men aboard the Ticonderoga, an American steamship of 5130 tons, and all but the 20 who arrived here today are believed to have perished.

The survivors got away in the only boat which was not demolished by the shellfire from the submarine, they said. Seventeen of the men who reached port were members of a detachment of soldiers detailed to care for horses which were being transported.

The Ticonderoga was attacked, presumably on October 2, when she fell behind her convoy because of the engine trouble.

According to the story of the survivors, the submarine was not sighted until she had sent a torpedo crashing into the side of the ship. The torpedo did not strike a vital spot, however, and the Captain crowded on full steam in an effort to escape, at the same time ordering the crew into action against the submarine, which appeared about a mile off.

"Our gun crews did not fire more than five or six shots," one of the survivors said. "The forward gun was shot away almost at once. The after gun and its crew was done for almost as quickly. Then the men went to the boats, but it was no use, as the flying shrapnel was spraying the decks and men fell in scores, either killed or badly wounded."

Lifeboats Shot to Pieces. Another survivor declared that all the Ticonderoga's eight lifeboats, with the exception of one, were riddled with shrapnel before they could be launched.

A number of men who tried to get into the eighth boat were killed by shrapnel as they clambered over the side of the vessel, he said.

"Finally," this survivor continued, "one of our men in desperation swam close to the submarine and hailed an officer, asking him in God's name to stop firing."

"The lieutenant who answered him did so with a loaded revolver, saying that if he did not swim back he would shoot him."

Boat Nearly Swamped. "When our boat had only 20 men in it we were ordered alongside the submarine and made to tie up while the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1.)

HUNS FIRE CAMBRAI AS THEY CRY 'PEACE'

'FRANCE CAN NEVER FORGIVE,' DECLARES FRENCH OFFICER.

Dastardly Deed Is Committed by Means of Time Bombs, Set Before Canadians Capture City.

WITH THE CANADIAN FORCES IN FRANCE, Oct. 8.—(By The Canadian Press, Cambrai.)—Cambrai tonight is a smoking ruin. The Germans have probably never perpetrated a more ruthless nor more premeditated vandalism than this destruction of Cambrai. "France can never forget nor forgive this," remarked a French officer. "Took hand, the enemy comes offering us peace."

When the Canadians entered Cambrai the great public square of the Place d'Armes was virtually intact. In one short street a dozen houses simultaneously burst in flames.

Cathedral Is Ruin. The town hall, the bishop's palace and other buildings were blown to pieces. The cathedral still stands, but only with its ruined chancel. Fire is lapping the base of the great belfry tower.

As the hours went by the universal character of the holocaust developed. The sun was obscured partly, and it seemed like a fiery ball in the smoke and thick dust of falling walls.

The Canadian engineers sought to pen in the conflagration by dynamiting the buildings, but the flames broke out at the back of the soldiers. There remains in the city Father Thies, a priest of the Church of St. Druon. Two days ago he was ordered by the Germans to leave the city. He refused because he had to attend to a dying woman.

The Germans threatened to shoot him, but he persevered and today he is caring for civilians who had hidden for 10 days in the cellars.

Canadians Realize Ambition. The Canadian troops which penetrated Cambrai early this morning now are in complete possession. Thus is fulfilled the ambition of the Canadian Corps for the achievement of which it has been fighting ever since it stormed the Canal du Nord and took Bourlon Wood on September 27.

The capture of Cambrai fittingly crowns the brilliant record the corps made since August 8. Cambrai fell on the night of October 7, at half past one.

The morning was pitchy dark, but the careful preparations resulted in all the troops getting to their destinations without a hitch. The Third Division had the honor of crossing the canal and penetrating into the city.

The element of surprise assisted in overwhelming the enemy defense in the streets. Once the Place d'Armes was reached they spread out over the entire area and by daylight had passed through the city to the south, well on the avenue d'Valenciennes, which on the southwest they had established themselves at the corner of the boulevard de Liberte and the Porte de Paris. Some enemy elements apparently were caught between the city and the imperial forces further south.

Our troops began at once to try to save the city from the fires that broke out at various points. The allies have not fired a single shell into Cambrai and these fires were of incendiary origin.

Meantime our Third Division swept out due east in the line of the Scheldt Canal, securing all the bridgeheads as far as Eswars and capturing Hamillies, Ellicourt and Cuvillers. Their victory was complete and glorious.

Troops originally recruited as Cana-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2.)

MAYOR IS ORDERED TO CLOSE UP CITY

Executive Acts on Edict of Health Officials.

INFLUENZA CASES NUMBER 60

Officials Confer to Combat Spread of Disease.

ALL THEATERS UNDER BAN

Crowding in Structures, Stores and Streets Discouraged in Proclamation of Executive.

Portland today stands closed for public gatherings, as a result of the threatened spread of Spanish influenza in this section. Public meetings, schools and places of amusement are closed down by order of the Mayor and at the suggestion of the Surgeon-General of the Public Health Service of the United States.

At a conference of city, state and Federal health officials yesterday it was decided that the city had the chance to forestall a serious epidemic of the malady by prompt action in preventing persons from congregating in public places. Crowding in the streets, stores, streetcars and other places where persons are brought into close contact also was discouraged in the proclamation of Mayor Baker, which was issued last night.

Public Places Under Ban. A few of the immediate effects of the order will be:

1. Closing of schools to more than 35,000 children and more than 1000 teachers.

2. Closing of about 50 theaters.

3. Closing of church services.

4. No open-air meetings, parades or other gatherings of crowds on streets.

5. No meetings of lodges, clubs or similar organizations.

In compliance with an order duly served on me October 10 by the State Board of Health, acting under instructions from the United States Public Health Department, Washington, D. C., I am required to order the closing of all public, theater, dancehall, public functions, public gatherings, lodge meetings, churches and other places where persons assemble in numbers; to warn persons from congregating in numbers in stores, poolrooms, card-rooms or other public places; to warn persons not having necessary work against riding on streetcars, and particularly during the hours when war workers are moving to and from their places of employment.

Health Authorities Act. By the State Board of Health because of the prevalence in the city of Spanish influenza, and its purpose is to check the spread of this disease.

This order is effective commencing this morning, October 11, 1918.

The order of the State Health Board reads as follows:

By the order of the Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service you are directed to discontinue all public meetings, closing all schools and places of public amusement. You are requested to urge upon every one the necessity of avoiding crowds, unnecessary streetcar traffic and shop-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1.)

OVERTIME ABUSE IS NO LONGER POSSIBLE

NEW RULING ANNOUNCED BY WAR LABOR BOARD.

No More Loafing on Week Days to Corral Double-Time Pay Allowed on Sundays.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—In announcing awards in three labor controversies today the War Labor Board laid down the rule that no worker shall draw overtime and extra-time pay unless he works 48 regular hours a week except where illness or some other just cause prevents.

This policy meets complaints that have come from many war industries that some employes make a practice of laying off during the week to work overtime on Sundays for higher rates of pay. Today's ruling puts this practice under the ban and at the same time provides that excessive overtime neither shall be permitted nor exacted. In order to keep overtime within reasonable limits, it is ordered that where more than two hours in excess of eight hours' work in one day is required, overtime shall be paid for that day, regardless of whether the worker shall have worked the regular schedule that week.

The awards were in controversies between employes and managements of the American Locomotive Company of Schenectady, N. Y.; the Mason Machinery Company of Taunton, Mass., and the United Engineering Company of Youngstown, O. In each case the standard eight-hour day, with time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays, was prescribed.

The men of the once formidable German armies holding the Hindenburg line from north of Cambrai to St. Quentin are facing eastward, defeated and in retreat. Their backs are the targets for the British, American and French troops, who bitterly fought them, step by step, out of supposedly impregnable defenses, and now are harrying them across the open country toward the German border. Nowhere is the enemy attempting a stand in force.

True, the German border is yet a long distance away, but the past two days of chase have materially decreased the width of the area separating the invaders from their own Rhine line.

Cambrai 12 Miles Behind. La Cateau, the important junction point 12 miles southeast of Cambrai, represented Thursday night the point of deepest penetration by the allied troops. The British were the masters of it. All along the front, however, the British, American and French have been steadily pressing forward their infantry forces, taking numerous towns and villages, while far in advance of them the hoof beats of the cavalry horses intermingle with the roars of the whippet tanks and the staccato barking of the machine guns inside the moving fronts.

So fast has been the retreat of the enemy that at various points the allied forces afoot lost contact with them. The retreat, which is over a front of about 35 miles, from the south of Douai to the region east of St. Quentin, has left in the hands of the allies, in addition to the towns taken, valuable lines of communication and strategic positions of high importance, and driven in a wedge that seemingly will force the Germans to fall back everywhere from the North Sea to the vicinity of Verdun.

Valenciennes Is Nearer. Southeast of Douai, one of the remaining strong points in the German line in the north, the British are standing in Etrun, 12 miles southwest of Valenciennes, the pivotal point in the enemy's known next defense line, and 10 miles to the south the city is outflanked at Solesmes.

Both in the Macedonian theater and in Palestine the allied forces are pressing the enemy hard. Albania is fast being cleared of the Austro-Hungarian troops, while in Serbia the enemy is nearing Nish, harassed by the Serbians. At last accounts General Allenby was still driving the Ottoman troops northward in Palestine.

So lightning-like are the maneuvers of the allies' armies on the various battle fronts—from the North Sea to Verdun, in Macedonia and in Palestine—that, except to the war expert with his military maps constantly before him, it is almost impossible to visualize the situation and realize the swift strides the allies are making in defeating the common enemy.

Five Important Cities Fall. In France and Belgium in three weeks five important cities, which had been in German hands for four years, have been recaptured. Dixmude, Arras, Lens, Cambrai and St. Quentin are now in allied hands, while Lille, Douai and Valenciennes seemingly are all but captured. Serbia shortly is to be fully reclaimed, and the Turks soon will know the Holy Land no more.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—British troops reached Le Cateau this morning. The Germans offered stubborn resistance at various positions, while at other points they gave up without the semblance of a fight.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Le Cateau has

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1.)

HAIG SWINGS LINE 12 MILES ONWARD

Le Cateau Falls Before Swift British Drive.

CAVALRY IS FAR TO EAST

Front Extended Along Selle River From St. Souplet to Solesmes.

TANKS HELP IN CLEARING ROAD

Enemy Machine Gun Nests Between Fresnoy and Bohain Offer Stiff Resistance.

(By the Associated Press.)

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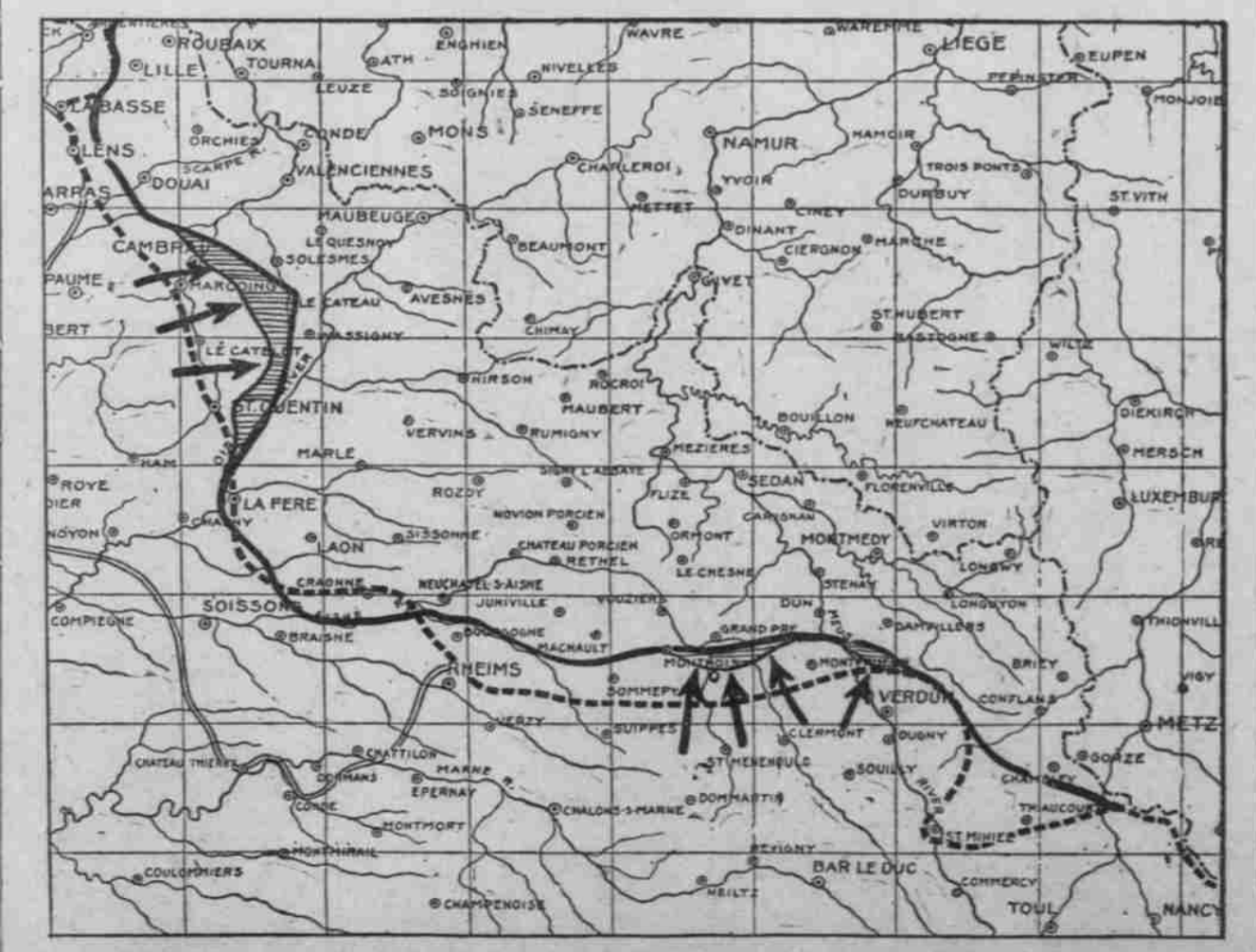
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(Continued on Page 4, Column 1.)

MAP SHOWING BATTLE FRONT WHERE BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICANS ARE PLUNGING TOWARD BELGIUM AND GERMAN BORDERS.



Heavy Black Line Indicates Approximate Front at Present, While Broken Line Is Hindenburg Line, Which Allies Have Penetrated at Nearly All Points. Shaded Portions Between Cambrai and St. Quentin Indicate Gains by Allies in Yesterday's Fighting Along British Front. While Shaded Portions in Southern Portion of Line Show Gains by Americans in Last Two Days.