HIRANO MARU U-BOAT PREY; HUNDREDS DIE

Japanese Vessel Sent Down South of Ireland.

WOMEN, CHILDREN PERISH

Germans Fire Two Torpedoes at U. S. Destroyer Sterrett, Which Rescues Survivors.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Dublin mailboat Leinster has been torpedoed, according to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The steamer was making a trip from Dublin to Holyhead.

Four hundred persons perished in the torpedoing of the Leinster, according to a report which has not yet been confirmed.

A BRITISH PORT, Oct. 7.—(By the Associated Press.) — The Japanese steamer Hirano Maru of 7935 tons gross, has been torpedoed and sunk. It is feared that 300 lives were lost.

The commander of the American destroyer Sterret heard the explosion and steered his vessel for the point whence the sound came. He found the ship had disappeared and he saw a mass of people struggling in the water.

While the Sterrett was engaged picking up the men and women struggling in the water, the German submarine fired two torpedoes at the warship. Both missiles happily missed their mark.

After making a thorough search for survivors the Sterrett headed for the submarine, firing several shots and dropping depth charges.

200 Passengers on Board.

The Hirano Maru was outward bound for Japan and carried about 200 passengers. She was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine early on Friday morning when about 300 miles south of Ireland.

The few survivors who were picked up by the Sterret have been brought here. They declare that the torpedo struck the steamer in the forward engine-room.

Nothing remained for those on board, including the women and children, but to plunge into the ocean. A large number, however, went down with the ship.

The vessel dirappeared completely within seven minutes after being struck by the torpedo.

Only Strongest Survive.

The weather was bad and rather hazy. Everybody had been supplied with lifebelts but only the strongest was able to shtand the buffeting of the waves and exposure.

There were no small boats available, so the destroyer steamer about, picking up those who were still alive. The American warship picked up 30 persons, one of whom died while being brought ashore.

Among the survivors were these passengers in the first cabin:

A. A. Young, Louis Durmont, A. B. Asklaca, T. H. Butler and Fred J. Kasch.

About 22 members of the Japanese crew were rescued.

TYPHOON HITS JAP COAST

One Vessel Reported to Have Lost Two Men Overboard.

A CANADIAN PACIFIC PORT, Oct. 10.—A Japanese liner arrived here today with a report that its departure from the Orient was delayed by a typhoon which swept the Japanese coast.

Passengers said the wind raged at a frightful velocity. One vessel lost two sailors overboard.

HAIG PUSHES ON 10 MILES

(Continued From First Page.)

been captured by the British, Field Marshal Haig announces in his report tonight.

Advance Is Rapid.

The British have advanced rapidly along the whole battle front. They now hold the line of the Selle River from St. Souplet to Solesmes, which represents an advance of about 10 miles east of Cambrai.

Many civilians have been found in the captured towns and villages, 2500 being liberated in Caudry alone.

The text of the statement reads:

"At dawn this morning our advance was resumed along the whole battle front. At all points rapid progress was made in spite of the efforts of the enemy's rear guards to hold up the advance.

"Our troops, approaching the large woods east of Bohain, have entered Vaux-Andigny. North of that place we have reached the general line of the Selle River from St. Souplet to the neighborhood of the Solesmes and have captured Le Cateau.

"West of Solesmes we captured Avesnes and Rieux, and then St. Martin.

"West of Scheldt Canal we have taken Etrun. In the towns and villages captured in our advance today numbers of civilians have been found, including 2500 in the town of Caudry.

"Southeast of Lens our troops have made further progress and have captured Rouvroy."

WITH THE ANGLO AMERICAN FORCES ON THE CAMBRAI-ST. QUENTIN FRONT, Oct. 10, 4 P. M.—(By the Associated Press.)—The British armies continued their rapid movement eastward today, despite desperate resistance which they encountered at times from strong enemy rear guards who were trying to protect the main bodies of troops now in flight.

Infantry in Neuvilly.

British cavalry, moving astride the Cambrai-Le Cateau road, captured Le Cateau and moved beyond it after overcoming enemy machine gun posts. Just north of here the infantry many hours ago reached Neuvilly.

The Germans were in some strength on the east side of the Selle river at this point, and used their guns vigorously, but the town was taken and passed.

Caudry, Inchy and many other towns are burning, as the Germans continue their incendiarism and destruction.

Other important advances have been made, and notwithstanding the enemy's flight, more than 2000 additional prisoners have been taken since yesterday. One army of the three participating in the operations took 59 cannon yesterday and many more today. The others undoubtedly have done as well.

The Germans are still in full flight, but resistance from the rearguards appears to have slightly stiffened and it is considered not unlikely that the enemy may try to make a stand on the east bank of the Oise and the Sambre Canal, running northeast of it.

French Line Advances.

Already the French first army operating south of the British has reached the river at Mezieres, and as they are drawing closer to it northward the British and Americans are approaching it still further north. The French line at last reports from Mezieres ran west of Regny, east of Marcy to the outskirts of Fontaine Notre Dame and north of Beautreux.

There has been hard fighting east of Bohain, but apparently the opposition there has been overcome, for continued advances are reported.

An attack was launched this morning east of the Scheldt Canal and the British penetrated for a considerable distance, leaving the enemy-occupied ground to the north in a still deeper and sharper salient. Incidentally the British here are only about five miles from Douai, to the north of them. They are also able to place an enfilading fire upon the Germans holding the salient, making it exceedingly uncomfortable for them.

There continue to be indications that the enemy realizes he must get out of here and his plans for the moment very probably have to do with straightening his line northward all the way to the salient the Belgians and British have made in his positions at Roulers. The Germans made one weak effort to push back the Belgians in this salient early this morning, but the attacks failed entirely, the Belgians pouring in a hot fire.

Cavalry Heavily Engaged.

The British captured Troncois without opposition and marched through the town, but the Germans appeared to be in considerable strength in Camnoles and fought hard before the British smothered most of them with the fire from their own machine guns and artillery.

It seems that the cavalry, which has performed wonderful work in clearing up the country and hastening the retreat of the Germans, at several places has been heavily engaged by small groups of enemy machine gunners. In some of these places opposition has been overcome by maneuver and charge, while at other points whippet tanks and armored cars have cleared the way for the horses and the men.

The cavalry forced its way eastward along the road to Le Cateau by fighting. In some localities the cavalrymen appear to have dismounted and continued the fight at points where it was dangerous to risk themselves and their horses by charges. But at other places they hacked their way through into the enemy's lines with their sabres.

The enemy frequently broke and ran at the sight of the cavalry. The German dislikes the steel of the sabre even more than he dislikes the steel of the bayonet.

Cambrai's Suburbs Little Injured.

Cambrai was not as badly damaged by the internal mines as had first been believed. But at that the Germans did all they possibly could to wreck the city. They seemed to have placed great charges of explosives under various points in the center of the city and when these were detonated houses were thrown into the air, tumbling, crashing into the streets. While the center of the city is a mad jumble of debris, the outskirts are not badly damaged. Even the window panes in some manner escaped being shattered by the concussion of the exploding shells. Crockery and chinaware are standing on the shelves in houses around the edge of the town. Some of it has not even been upset.

Only two civilians were found in Cambrai by the British. These have been sent to the rear with several hundred other persons from towns out of which the Germans have been driven.

Throughout the whole battle area roads and fields are littered with dead Germans. Occasionally there is the body of a khaki-clad soldier who reached his journey's end.

Here and there in the tracks left by tanks there is an assortment of field gray cloth, snaky-looking canvas machine-gun belts, guns themselves and a shrapnel helmet or two—all bearing witness to how a British tank had charged down upon a machine-gun nest and crushed the entire position under its great weight.

Fires Burn at All Points.

Fires are still burning everywhere. They are accompanied by explosions as ammunition dumps go up. Occasionally shells from British guns find their target in the ammunition of the enemy, but more often the explosions are set by the Germans themselves to keep the material from falling into the hands of the British, who they realize will soon be at them if they do not go quickly.

It is quite apparent that the Germans have no definite ideas at present of obtaining any order out of the ragged remnants of their smashed divisions. At almost every report from the low-flying airmen, who themselves have been severely punishing the enemy today, is to the effect that the roads leading eastward continue to contain streams of confused, disorganized Germans and their equipment.

There are no signs of the general movement eastward coming to a halt. The British seem everywhere to be rolling back the enemy wherever they have continued the attack.

The cold wind and drizzle of today reminded the fighters that Winter is fast approaching and for that reason it is doubtful if the victorious British armies and the Americans co-operating with one of them will pause. All the rear organizatins are moving up as the men in the line go forward.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—French troops advancing east of St. Quentin have penetrated to adepth of nearly four miles and occupied numerous villages, according to the War Office statement tonight.

South of the Oise, in the St. Quentin region, Servais has been captured and prisoners have been taken. Between the Ailette and the Aisne, French and Italian troops advancing on both sides of the Chemin Des Dames have forced the Germans back beyond the Oise canal.

Hundreds of English girls are employed in caring for the British service horses behind the fighting lines in France.

REPLY OF GERMANY TO WILSON DRAFTED

Stockholm Rumor Declares Kaiser Abdicated.

LUDENDORFF REPORTED ILL

Teuton Commander Said to Have Given Up Command—Scheuch New Prussian War Minister.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 10.—The German reply to President Wilson's note was drafted after a conference of Prince Maximilian, the imperial German Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor Von Payer, the Ministers and military representatives of the government.

This information is contained in a dispatch received here from Berlin.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 10.—The semi-official Wolff Bureau of Berlin has made public President Wilson's reply with the following note appended:

"The reply shows that further declarations from the German government are necessary.

Reichstag Said to Approve.

"A reply to the President's final question has been given in the Reichstag October 5 by President Fehrenbach, who, in the name of the German nation, declared the Reichstag approves the peace offer and makes it its own."

BASEL, Switzerland, Oct. 10.—A Berlin dispatch says the Conservative faction in the Reichstag has asked for immediate convocation of the legislative body to discuss President Wilson's reply.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—German newspapers received in Switzerland indicate with what feverish intensity Berlin awaited President Wilson's reply to the peace proposals of the central powers, says a dispatch from Berne to the Temps.

Deep feeling was aroused in the German capital on October 7, when a rumor spread that President Wilson had rejected the German offer.

In other cities reports were circulated that an armistice had been agreed upon. The good news was posted immediately in public places, the advices say, and the crowds could not conceal their joy.

Vienna Populace Agitated.

Feverish impatience is shown by the people of Vienna while awaiting President Wilson's reply to the peace proposals of the central powers, according to a dispatch from Zurich.

BASLE, Switzerland, Oct. 10.—"Only military reasons could compel us to accept President Wilson's conditions," says the Cologne Gazette in commenting on the American reply to the German peace offer.

Counter Guarantees Talked Of.

"It is possible Germany may require counter guarantees, for example, the evacuation of the colonies occupied by the allies."

The newspaper continues:

"The political and military authorities of the empire now are going to debate these questions. It is probable the Chancellor will present to the Reichstag the result of these deliberations. For the moment the hour is too grave to permit of suppositions."

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 10.—A rumor that Emperor William has abdicated his throne is current here. The report is persistent and accompanied by much conjecture as to who will be his successor.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Secretary of State Robert Lansing, who is here attending the centennial of the Auburn Theological Seminary, in discussing the rumor which came from Stockholm today that Emperor William had abdicated, said:

Successor Not Named.

"That has been current for some time.

"Unless we know in whose favor the Kaiser is abdicating, the story has no significance whatever. If it is simply setting up one of his sons in his place the situation would not be changed in the least; but if he should abdicate in favor of a democratic Germany it would mean something."

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 10.—Emperor William, in thanking the German Industrial Association for its vote of confidence, is quoted by the Cologne Gazette as saying:

"The hour is grave! We are fighting for the future of the Fatherland and for the protection of the soil of the homeland. To that end we need the united action of the intellectual, moral and economic powers of Germany. On the co-operation of those powers our invincibility rests.

Appeal Made for Unity.

"The will for defense must bind all separate views and separate wishes into one great unity of conception. God grant us something of the spirit of the war of liberation."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—From one of the European neutral countries today a report reached the State Department that General Ludendorff has suffered a physical collapse and relinquished command of the German army.

BASEL, Switzerland, Oct. 10.—General Ludendorff has arrived in Berlin from the German grand headquarters to take part in conferences to be held at the German capital, according to information received here today.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 10.—According to a semi-official report from Berlin, the resignation of General von Stein as Prussian War Minister has been accepted.

Scheuch Named Successor.

Major-General Scheuch, it is said, has been appointed his successor.

General Scheuch has been at the head of the department of munitions at Berlin since August 15.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Overtures by the Germans to the Czechs are reported in dispatches today from a neutral country to the State Department.

Only a vague account of the movement is given, but the Germans are said to be making conciliatory promise: to the Czech leaders in an effort to align them with the Teutonic peace programme.

BONDS MAY BE VALUELESS

Financial Panic Among German Working Classes Imminent.

BASEL, Switzerland, Oct. 10.—There are persistent rumors among the working classes in Germany that Germany's imperial bonds may become valueless. The rumors have their basis in the repeated entente victories. The people of numerous towns are said to be unloading their war loans at extraordinarily low prices and a panic seems imminent.

The German newspapers are publishing long appeals in endeavoring to tranquillize public feeling. It is recommended above all other methods that persons who desire to sell government bonds do so through banks, which are always ready to advance cash on the securities in the usual way. The public is further advised to remember that the German empire guarantees the loans.

Peasants and small business people, says the appeal, should be the last to dispose of their bonds, because at the moment of demobilization they will be able to buy useful articles of all sorts. When that time comes buyers paying with national bonds will be given preference.

The document on which the appeals are based calls upon the Germans to show their patriotism and also their opposition to the propaganda of rumors about war bonds, which are causing great injury to the empire.

GET BUSY, SAYS MR. WEST

EX-GOVERNOR SAYS CITY'S PROSPECT IS BRIGHT.

Merchant Marine Operating Out of Portland Held Prime Essential for Prosperity.

"They are not building more ships on the Clyde than here in Portland. I counted the ways on the Clyde and I know," declared Oswald West, addressing the Progressive Business Men at luncheon at the Benson yesterday. Mr. West told of many things he saw in the war zone and specialized on harbor information.

"Shipbuilders over in England are worrying about what's going to happen after the war," continued the speaker. "They know that it won't be Germany, but America that will be their competitor in shipbuilding. We pay better wages, but we get twice as much work from our men. Until recently they made but limited use of modern machinery in their yards.

"We think we have problems to solve in our harbor. If they had a river like ours in England they would make it one of the greatest harbors in the world. At Cardiff, for instance, when the tide is out there is nothing but mud in the harbor, and when the tide is in it is 48 feet deep. So ships enter on the flood and go into 'wet docks,' where they are locked in until the tide returns. The tide brings in mud and 60,000 tons of it has to be dredged from the harbor every week.

"Portland's future depends on the operation of a merchant marine out of this harbor. If we go to sleep the town will be a good place to play golf in but a poor place to make a living in. Quit resoluting and making speeches. Get together, frame up a plan for united action and then get busy and you'll get results."

STEAMER SUNK; 250 LOST

(Continued From First Page.)

shelling of the dead and dying on the sinking ship continued.

"The leader of our boat was asked some questions which he refused to answer and suddenly the submarine submerged and only the parting of the rope with which we were tied prevented our going down with it."

One of the survivors said the submarine was of the cruiser type and had the largest guns he ever had seen on a submarine. One of the engineer officers, he said, whose room was pierced by a shell from the submarine, declared that the shell was an eight-inch projectile. Heretofore only six-inch guns have been reported on submarines.

Raft Breaks Away.

The survivors, who were adrift for four days before they were picked up, said that a raft with five wounded men on it had put off from the Ticonderoga and that they had attempted to tow it with them, but that it broke away during the night and disappeared.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Reports from an Atlantic port today of the sinking of an American steamer believed to have been the Ticonderoga developed the fact that the Navy Department recently was notified that the Ticonderoga had been separated from her convoy at sea. Since then nothing has been heard of the vessel.

23 Reported Missing.

Six officers and 17 enlisted men of the crew of the cargo steamer Herman Frasch, sunk in collision with the steamer George C. Henry, October 4, were officially reported missing today by the Navy Department.

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Ask your Grocer.

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Most Central and Homelike
Where you get the dollar's full worth.
Room With Detached Bath $1.00
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Feeble Old People Vinol is What You Need

because it contains the very elements needed to replace weakness with strength, viz: Beef and Cod Liver Peptones, Iron and Manganese Peptonates, and Glycerophosphates, with a mild tonic wine. This is a splendid combination to restore strength, vitality and vigor. It has given ninety percent satisfaction for sixteen years. HERE IS PROOF:

Malone, N.Y.
"I am 84 years of age and got into a feeble, weak and nervous condition so I could not sleep. Vinol has not only built up my strength but it has given me a good appetite and I sleep all right now. Without doubt Vinol is the greatest strengthener for old people obtainable."—Mrs. S. B. Wells.

Winchester, Va.
"I am a farmer's wife, 75 years of age, and pneumonia left me in a weak, run-down condition, so I could hardly keep about and do my work. A neighbor brought me Vinol and it has built up my strength so fast that I think it is the best medicine I have ever taken."—Mrs. Jennie Chapman.

For all run-down, nervous, anaemic conditions, weak women, overworked men, feeble old people and delicate children, there is no remedy like Vinol.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR HOME HEATING GIVEN IN HEALTH MAGAZINES ALWAYS READ:
"Get a Good, Dependable THERMOMETER"
A Poor Thermometer Is Like a Poor Watch You Look at It and Guess for Results.
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TYCOS BATH THERMOMETER—For household temperature as well as bath. Each..... $1.50
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One Dozen Rolls "Scot Tissue" Toilet Paper 57c
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50c FOR YOUR OLD HOT-WATER BOTTLE OR FOUNTAIN SYRINGE
Bring them in and apply on the price of a new one at $2.50 or over today and Saturday only.

THE PRICE OF THE J.B.L. CASCADE IS TO BE ADVANCED $2 NOVEMBER 1st.
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TODAY AND SATURDAY ONE BAR FREE WITH PURCHASE OF
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Wood-Lark Freckle Cream.. 85c
Miolena Freckle Cream, double strength..... 85c
Cuticura Soap... 23c
Lyons Tooth Paste or Powder.... 22c
Manlin Nail Bleach, for..... 40c
Wood-Lark Cutaneous Emollient.. 50c
Sempre Giovine..... 49c
Listerated Antiseptic Tooth Powder..... 25c
Dentox Antiseptic Tooth Powder..... 25c
Peroxide Dental Cream..... 25c
Woodbury's Facial Soap..... 22c
Mavis Talcum Powder..... 25c
Pepsodent Tooth Paste..... 50c
Colgate's Tooth Paste..... 25c
Senreco Tooth Paste..... 25c
Anti-Pyo Tooth Paste..... 25c
Camelline..... 50c
Robertine..... 47c
Frostilla..... 25c
Tooth Brushes..... 49c and 50c
Bristles Secure.
Orchard White.. 35c
Miolena Face Powder..... 50c
Marcelle Face Powder..... 50c
Wood-Lark Nail Polish..... 25c
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