

GERMANY SILENT AS SHE FACES FATE

No Reply Made to Wilson's Latest Note.

GREAT EVENTS IN PROSPECT

Capitulation and Abdication Rumors Deemed Highly Significant.

KAISERISM IS HELD DOOMED

Belief Exists at Washington People May Force Unconditional Surrender.

BASEL, Oct. 16.—The German Reichstag will meet on Friday to discuss President Wilson's note, according to the German press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Tonight's news of Germany is everywhere regarded as the shadow of great events being cast before them.

News dispatches this afternoon under an Amsterdam date line said the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant had issued a special edition in which the report was published that Germany had capitulated and that Emperor William had abdicated.

Another dispatch, under London date line, quoted Reuter's, Ltd., as reporting that the German reply to the President's most recent note was expected to be communicated immediately and that it was likely to constitute a general acceptance of the conditions outlined by the President as precedent to peace.

Acceptance Hinted At.

Reports were also received in London, dispatches said, through diplomatic channels from Holland that the German reply would probably be sent today and that it would be an acceptance of President Wilson's terms, with some stipulation to the effect that the interests of the German people must be respected.

Later the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant withdrew its statement reporting capitulation and abdication of the Kaiser, and the British official press bureau announced it had been officially informed that such rumors had no foundation in fact.

Reports All Unconfirmed.

There is in Washington no official word that the Kaiser has abdicated, or that he has been overthrown, or that Germany is ready to accept all of President Wilson's terms.

Officials and diplomatists, cautious and conservative, by nature and practice, regard with incredulity the intimations that one or all of these things has happened. Of course, they all hope they have; they all know that one or all of them are inevitable.

The official opinion in the capital tonight is that the coming of these things is timed only by the unknown degree to which the German military power has been broken. There may be more information on that point in the chancelleries of the allies than there is in Washington.

Recent Prediction Recalled.

When President Wilson's reply to the German peace proffer went forth Monday night it was predicted here that if it did not bring a complete and unconditional surrender of the military autocracy, the German people themselves would force one. President Wilson's words were a plain invitation to the German people to take such a step and an ultimatum that there would be no peace with Kaiserism.

The coming hours will show how the leaves have worked; the intimations in today's dispatches from London, Paris and Holland suggest the progress of the ferment.

Guarantee Mention Significant.

Most significant of all is regarded the report from Holland by way of London that Germany will immediately reply to President Wilson accepting all his terms and asking only guarantees for the interests of Germany and the German people.

When the German reply to President Wilson's note comes, this Government's only course is to forward it to the co-belligerents.

Guarantees for the interests of Germany and the German people

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BRITISH PUSH AHEAD NORTH OF DAMASCUS

CAVALRY NOW OCCUPIES HOMS AND TRIPOLI.

Up to July 31, 1918, India contributed No Fewer Than 1,115,189 Men to British Armies.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—British cavalry has occupied Tripoli, 45 miles north of Beirut, and Homs, about 85 miles north of Damascus, according to an official statement on operations in Palestine issued tonight.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—(British Wireless Service.) General Allenby's great victories in Palestine and Syria, in which India has played a prominent part, make the time opportune to place on record the answer of India to the call to arms issued by the British Empire.

Indian troops have borne their share of the war in France, Mesopotamia, Egypt, the Dardanelles, Salonika, East Africa and in Central Asia. Up to July 31, 1918, India had contributed no fewer than 1,115,189 men to the British army.

The first Indian war loan reached the sum of \$40,000,000 and the second loan has reached even a greater amount.

India has sent to the various theaters of war more than 1500 miles of railroad track, 250 engines and 4500 cars.

REICHSTAG SEEKS POWER

Proposed Constitutional Change Would Broaden Scope.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 16.—(By the Associated Press.)—Germany's federal council has accepted the proposed amendment to the constitution, making it read:

"The consent of the federal council and the Reichstag is required for a declaration of war in the empire's name, except in a case where imperial territory has already been invaded or its coasts attacked."

Another section was amended to read:

"Treaties of peace and treaties with foreign states which deal with affairs coming under the competence of the imperial law-making bodies require the consent of the federal council and the Reichstag."

PASTOR NOW U. S. MARINE

Rev. Daniel William Stevens Inducted Into Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—Rev. Daniel William Stevens, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of South San Francisco, was inducted as a private into the Marine Corps here today.

Mr. Stevens was the first man west of the Mississippi River to be accepted for induction into the Marines since recruiting in that corps was reopened recently. The enlistment papers of all recruits must be sent to the Provost Marshal-General before acceptance.

'FLUPHOBIA' IS PREVALENT

Camp Lewis Medical Officers Find New Influenza Complication.

CAMP LEWIS, Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 16.—Camp Lewis medical officers have found a new complication of influenza. They have termed it "fluphobia."

The disease is as much or more prevalent than influenza itself, they say. It is not severe.

The "disease" manifests itself in soldiers wishing to avoid drill or other duty and in soldiers who, having a slight cold, rush to the camp infirmaries and tell the attending officers they are suffering from influenza.

MILLER TAX PARTLY PAID

Government Makes Agreement With California Cattle Baron.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—Tentative settlement of the Government's claim of a \$5,500,000 Federal inheritance tax against the estate of the late Henry Miller, "California cattle baron," was adopted today.

Internal Revenue Collector Justus S. Wardell accepted \$2,500,000 from the heirs and trustees as an initial payment.

WEKERLE CABINET TO STAY

Austrian Emperor Declares Ministry Has His Full Confidence.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 16.—The Austrian Emperor has declined to accept the resignation of the cabinet of Premier Wekerle, according to Budapest advices received here.

The Emperor said he had full confidence in the cabinet.

INTERNEED GERMANS TO BUY

Investment in Liberty Bonds by Prisoners Is Authorized.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—A telegram received from Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, stated that numbers of interned German prisoners wished to invest in fourth liberty bonds.

Permission was given by A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian.

FAMOUS FLYER HUN VICTIM

Lieut. Roland G. Garros Shot Down and Killed October 4.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 16.—Lieutenant Roland G. Garros, the noted French aviator who was posted as missing on October 7 after a flight over the German lines, was shot down and killed October 4, a Berlin message today announced.

YANKS DRIVE FOE FARTHER TO NORTH

Strategic Center of Grand Pre Is Occupied

CROSSING OF AIRE EFFECTED

Great Concentrations of Machine Guns Used on Yanks.

GERMANS MUCH CONFUSED

Boches Throw Different Units Into Fighting in Hasty Manner, but the Strength Decreases.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 16, 6 P. M.—(By the Associated Press.)—The American troops today occupied the town of Grand Pre, on the north bank of the Aire River, north of the Argonne Forest.

Since early last night rain has fallen over the entire field of combat, converting roads and trenches into muddy canals.

Aviation was impossible today and the artillery fire was directed entirely by maps, except in rare instances when direct fire was used.

Captured Village Important.

Grand Pre is only a village and its normal population is less than 1500, but the place is of great strategic importance. It is the junction of the railroads feeding a great part of the German army and lies at the foot of the valley extending northward at the entrance of which the Germans have fought so stubbornly.

Resistance by the Germans throughout the day against the advance of the Americans was no less intense and desperate than yesterday, but despite the difficulties of terrain and thickly massed machine guns, the Americans pressed onward.

Huns Attack Frequently.

The Germans also hurled many counter attacks against the Americans all along the line.

All the counter attacks were easily repulsed. They had the appearance, because of the small number of men employed, of being efforts to throw confusion into the American ranks in order to gain time.

The principal American activity this morning was on the left of the battle sector. There was some activity east of the river Meuse. The enemy threw gas shells into the Chattillon Woods last night and bombarded Thullieres farm.

Yanks Occupy Thullieres.

The advance of the Americans yesterday has been maintained everywhere and some slight gains were recorded.

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Progress of the War.

(By the Associated Press.)

UNCONFIRMED rumors are in the air that Germany has capitulated and that Emperor William has abdicated. The rumors emanated from Dutch and Swiss sources, but as yet the German government has not officially informed either the Washington or London governments of its intention to concede in their entirety the conditions for a cessation of hostilities as laid down by President Wilson.

Meanwhile hostilities are proceeding without cessation and, as in days past, the forces of the allies everywhere are defeating the enemy. In Belgium Flanders the British, Belgian and French troops under King Albert are sweeping forward for further material gains in the process of driving the invader from Belgian soil. On the front in France the British, French and Americans are hard after the Germans and are making progress, although slowly, notwithstanding the strenuous defense that is being offered.

Both in Serbia and Albania the entente troops are riding the invaded districts of the Austro-Hungarian and German contingents.

In the Palestine theater the British cavalry has driven far to the north and northwest of Damascus, having reached Tripoli, near the Mediterranean coast, 45 miles north of Beirut, and Homs, 85 miles north of Damascus. By this maneuver there seemingly is created for the Ottoman forces the menace of again being caught between General Allenby's armies and crushed, as was the case in the early days of the offensive in the region north of Jerusalem. The maneuver also may forecast a new drive by the British from the Bagdad region to form a junction with General Allenby at Aleppo and thus take the Holy Land in its entirety from the Turks.

The great wedge of the allies in Flanders is being gradually extended eastward along the front of attack. Thourout, at the head of the railway leading to Bruges, and numerous villages to the south have been taken, while Courtrai, the junction point of the railway to Ghent, is almost entirely surrounded. Large numbers of prisoners and many additional guns have been captured by the British, French and British troops who are carrying out the operation.

To the south of this region the British continue successfully their maneuver, which has as its main objective the capture of Douai and Lille and the blotting out of the big salient which is barring the way to Valenciennes and the German defensive line in that vicinity. Here the Germans are continuing to withdraw, closely followed by the British, who are within 2 1/2 miles and 3 1/2 miles of Lille, respectively southwest and west of the city.

In the Champagne region, where the French and Americans are driving their way northward, further good gains have been made, notwithstanding the furious efforts of the Germans to hold their line. Bethel, the important junction point for the railways running to Metz and other points inside the enemy-held territory, is all but captured by the French. Eastward the Americans also have again pressed slightly forward.

ENGLAND'S SEA LORD REVIEWS ANNAPOLIS CADETS.



LEFT TO RIGHT—REAR-ADMIRAL A. L. DUFF, MEMBER OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY; SIR ERIC GEDDES, BRITAIN'S FIRST SEA LORD; REAR-ADMIRAL A. F. EVERETT, OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY STAFF; AND SECRETARY DANIELS.

This photograph of Sir Eric Geddes, First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty, and Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, was taken during the recent visit of the British naval chief to the American Naval Academy at Annapolis.

The visit of Sir Eric to this country was unexpected in all but official circles. Although shrouded in the deepest secrecy, it is generally understood that he is here to confer with high naval officials regarding a matter of great import involving the British and American navies.

LOAN TOTAL MAKES 315 MILLIONS GAIN

Subscriptions Still Long Distance From Goal.

GIGANTIC SUM TO BE RAISED

Three Days Remain for Folks at Home to Make Good.

NO DISTRICT 100 PER CENT

St. Louis Continues to Hold Its Lead; New York Has Less Than Half to Its Credit.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The largest single day's subscription—\$315,000,000—reported to the Treasury Department tonight, raises hopes that the optimism of the 12 district liberty loan campaign managers may be justified and the fourth war loan prove an unqualified success.

Tonight the total of subscriptions had mounted to \$3,269,001,500. To reach the \$6,000,000,000 mark, \$900,000,000 a day must be subscribed.

All Districts Backward.

Officials do not expect that big rate to appear in official reports, at least until Saturday. They believe a billion or more will be counted up after the campaign has closed Saturday night from the flood of last-minute subscriptions.

Official reports do not show any Federal reserve district above 100 per cent, but Minneapolis district managers, with a recognized showing of 80 per cent, pledge to put them over. The St. Louis district, with 85 per cent, still leads all others. New York, Atlanta and Philadelphia are lowest, with percentages of 47, 42 and 42 respectively.

Secretary McCade Tonight Issued the Following Statement:

"In the coming three days the American people must decide whether the fourth liberty loan shall be a success or a failure.

"It would be fatal to minimize the gravity of the Nation's problem. In three days we must raise almost \$3,000,000,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—With only three days remaining before the end of the fourth liberty loan campaign, the New York Federal reserve district was tonight credited officially with only \$847,520,850 of 47.1 per cent of its \$1,800,000,000 quota.

Gains Greatest Yet.

Tonight's totals showed a gain for the day of \$133,532,250, the greatest since the drive began. New York City

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GERMANY AGHAST AT REPLY FROM AMERICA

SOME NEWSPAPER COMMENT SHARP, DEFIANT.

Wilson's Note Declared to Have Had Effect of Cold Douche on Hopes for Peace.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Germany appears to be aghast at President Wilson's reply, according to today's advices from Berlin by way of Amsterdam.

President Wilson's reply to the German peace note produced "a most unfavorable impression" in Berlin, says a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam. The publication of the reply, it adds, was followed by a panic in Berlin banking circles and on the stock exchange.

The German newspapers point out that President Wilson's note had the effect of a cold douche on the hopes for peace engendered by his first note.

Some of the newspapers comment on the note in the sharpest terms and with unbridled words, adding that the language of President Wilson now has become excited after the conference he has had with the allies.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 16.—The semi-official North German Gazette of Berlin says:

"President Wilson's reply has partly carried the discussion farther and partly extended it.

"A fresh counter utterance by the German government, therefore, is necessary, so the bringing about of an armistice and the inauguration of peace negotiations are not yet immediately attainable."

The Berlin Vossische Zeitung asks: "What guarantees does President Wilson offer that a military superiority will not be utilized afterward by his allies in a manner opposed to the principles of justice and conciliation?"

"It appears that we are at a stage where it is still possible to warn the enemy that in the history of the world it has often been proved a mistake to drive a strong nation, which in order not to venture its all offered its hand in peace, into summoning all its slumbering forces to the national battle."

The Frankfort Zeitung says:

"President Wilson's reply cannot be said to mark an advance on the path of peace. On the contrary, another spirit speaks in the note. The spirit of Clemenceau and Lloyd George makes its presence felt and caused doubt to arise whether the path can lead to the goal."

The Cologne Gazette, which often speaks authoritatively, commenting on President Wilson's reply to Foreign Minister Solf, says:

"After President Wilson's note, hope for peace must be lowered a few perr."

The Cologne Volks Zeitung takes the same stand.

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 16.—German newspapers received here generally reflect considerable disappointment over President Wilson's latest note.

The liberal newspapers express the fear that President Wilson's "new conditions" may fortify the conservatives and Pan-Germans in a policy of desperate resistance.

FOOTBALL STAR ESCAPES

Ex-Dartmouth Halfback Falls From Plane in No Man's Land.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Lieutenant Frank Llewellyn, of Quincy, Ill., former star halfback at Dartmouth, now a member of the air forces of the American expeditionary forces, fell while bombing the German lines east of the Meuse recently, but escaped death, according to a special dispatch today to the Chicago Daily News.

Llewellyn was participating in a bombing raid on Consvoeve, the dispatch said, when his airplane, riddled with bullets, fell into a shellhole in no man's land. He managed to fight off German attacks until nightfall, when he escaped to the American lines.

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YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 56 degrees; minimum, 50 degrees.

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Mrs. Henry P. Davison, of New York, talks to Portland women. Page 10.

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BIG FLIGHT FROM COAST UNDERWAY

Allied Advance is Within Half Mile of Thielt.

HOLLAND BORDER IS NEARED

British Patrols Advance Into Southwestern Suburbs of City of Lille.

FALL OF COURTRAI IMPENDS

Germans Make Desperate Efforts to Move Materials Out of Flanders.

WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES IN BELGIUM, Oct. 16.—(By the Associated Press, 4:30 P. M.)—The Germans have started a retreat on a tremendous scale from Northern Belgium.

French cavalry is approaching Thielt, seven miles from the banks of the Ghent-Bruges canal. The canal itself is only 10 miles from the border of Holland. So fast is the enemy retreating that the French, British and Belgian infantry, at least in the center of the battle front, have lost touch entirely with the enemy.

Coast Line Is Approached.

The Belgians advancing astride the Thourout-Bruges and Thourout-Ostend roads have defeated the Germans, who are retreating rapidly.

The Belgians have extended their battle front north of the Handzeeme Canal, where they have made progress in the region of Schoore, five miles from the North Sea southeast of Nieuport, and generally gained ground eastward as far as Coolcamp, according to the official communication issued tonight. The town of Iseghem, east of Roulers, has been captured.

All of Coast Menaced.

This undoubtedly is one of the war's greatest and most vital victories, for the gallant little Belgian army, ably assisted by crack French and British troops, now has driven the despoilers of its country from a large section which the Germans have occupied since early days of the war and has gained positions of such importance that the Germans may have to abandon the entire coast of Belgium.

Moreover, the sweeping advance of the allied infantry, preceded by a fan of French cavalry advancing rapidly, has left the entire area in which are the important city of Lille and the great mining and manufacturing districts of Tourcoing, Roubaix and Tournai in a salient which is growing deeper every hour and which the enemy cannot hope to hold.

French Cavalry's Work Fine.

The French cavalry, which is on the crest of the allied advance, has done marvelous work. Today it galloped forward more than 10 kilometers, frequently carrying out charges with a dash usually associated with cavalry, upon isolated posts of enemy machine gunners which vainly attempted to hold up its advance. Some of these gunners taken prisoner said they were totally unable to understand why the war was going on and why they were called upon to continue fighting. One officer said:

"We have offered all the terms in the world for peace; nobody seems willing to accept them."

Resistance, where it has been offered by the enemy, has been extraordinarily fierce, for in these places it obviously has been the purpose of the commanders of the fleeing Germans to gain time in which to remove their materials. Stubborn fighting has been reported, especially from the region of Thourout.

Many Germans Killed.

The battle here has been from street to street and house to house, and large numbers of the enemy have been killed. Some Belgian forces have swept around the city in order to cut the roads at the rear and also assist in bottling up the enemy trying to hold out in the city itself.

The Germans have placed machine guns in the windows of houses and cellars and fired murderous streams of bullets into the advancing Belgians, but were unable to stop them. The Belgians fought with a dogged

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