

BOCHE LINE BROKEN BY FRANCO-ANKKEES Dozen Towns Are Captured in Blow West of Meuse.

U. S. BOYS BAG 3000 HUNS

Pollus Launch Drive in Conjunction With Doughboys, Between Aisne River and Argonne.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The French and Americans on the southern part of the battle line, attacking through Attigny, today advanced between three and four miles and are nearing Buzancy.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Nov. 1, 6 P. M.—(By the Associated Press.)—The first American army smashed forward for material gains along the entire front today. In conjunction with the French army on its left, the Americans resumed in force the operations begun September 25.

At least a dozen villages were captured by the Americans. More than 3000 prisoners were taken.

Soon after noon the American troops had passed Imécourt and Bayonville.

Loges Wood Is Cleared. The American troops advanced and cleared the Bois de Loges, where they encountered the most serious opposition of the day.

The line of attack this evening extended through the northern part of the Bois de Loges to the eastward and then well north of Amerval and Clercy-le-Grand. The villages of Amerval and Clercy-le-Grand had been fortified by the Germans.

Proceeded by the heaviest artillery preparation yet used by the Americans, the infantry went over the top at 5:30 o'clock this morning, all along the line. By 8 o'clock the troops had taken Champigneulle, St. Gregory, Landres-Et-St. Georges and the Lan D'Huy farm and 2500 prisoners. Later more prisoners were taken. There was opposition only at the outset. This was carried out by brick machine gun fire from 20 to 30 minutes, when it ceased off, permitting an advance without serious fighting. By noon all the objectives along the entire front had been gained.

Vital Railway in Range.

The advance of the Americans increased materially the feasibility of driving at the Metziers-Sedan-Montmedy and Longuyon railroad communication and how the line would be cut by direct hits can be expected with regularity. The enemy had in line this morning between the Metziers and Bourgonne wood nine divisions, including some his best men. Against these the Americans threw a superior number of fresh troops, taken in conjunction with the American offensive, in good spirits and ready for a fight.

Whether the American offensive which was made today in conjunction with the French on the left was a surprise or not is unknown, but it is certain that the Germans were not quite prepared, for at two places the American divisions effected a breakthrough in process of effecting a relief. That the Germans had anticipated an early resumption of the offensive is, however, beyond doubt.

Thirteen Divisions Oppose.

The prisoners taken represent not only the nine divisions known to have been in the German line, but four others. This is not regarded as conclusive evidence of the presence of that many divisions, but rather that the increasing scale of the new offensive forced the employment of minor units as reinforcements.

The American advance lacked much of the spectacular qualities that characterize great advances, but the Americans displayed as never before increased efficiency in the attack. The workman-like manner in which both the staff and the line conducted operations was praised by the French observers, who declared that the American Army displayed all the characteristics of veterans.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FOURTH ARMY, Nov. 1.—(By the Associated Press, 2 P. M.)—General Gouraud's army moved forward on a front of five to six miles between the Aisne and the Argonne in conjunction with the First American Army on its right.

Forest Region Assaulted.

The immediate objective of the French commander in this region is to clear the enemy out of the thickly wooded and much broken massif of the Argonne, the last natural fortress which remains to him until he reaches the Ardennes.

Ever since September 27 the Germans have clung to the Argonne in spite of the unremitting endeavors of the French army on the west and the Americans on the east of the forest. After a series of extremely difficult and hotly-contested operations, General Gouraud has established himself on the left bank of the Aisne between the villages of Terrou and Falaise, a distance of about five miles.

With the river at their backs and little more than a mile from the German trenches between them and the forest, the operation was a difficult one. The night was spent in throwing bridges across the Aisne in preparation for the passage of an important force with its material. The enemy knew that the attack was coming, but seems to have been unaware that it would extend as far north as it did and he left the bridge-makers almost undisturbed.

Artillery Opens Action.

The attack began shortly before 6 o'clock after a whirlwind artillery preparation of 30 minutes. The Germans had not acted wisely in leaving the bridging troops unmolested. The Aisne was crossed opposite the village of Venoq and this important position was occupied soon after 9 o'clock. The loop of the Aisne opposite Semuy, which was held by the enemy and formed a salient in the allied line protected by the winding course of the river, was carried. Rilly-aux-Bois then was captured and the French troops pressed up the river bank opposite Semuy.

By the middle of the morning General Gouraud's men had largely occupied their first line of objectives in spite of an energetic and increasing resistance. Semuy was endangered. Venoq, which is situated on a lofty spur overlooking the river and was the most important position on the front of attack, was carried with a considerable bag of prisoners.

German Enfilade Valley.

Possession of Venoq enabled the Germans to enfilade the whole Aisne Valley as far south as Vouziers. Farther south Hill 193, on the left bank, has been captured. Falaise has been occupied and the line is making satisfactory progress eastward in the teeth of a stiffening artillery fire. The enemy's omission to provide for an attack north of Terrou, which marks the limit of Gouraud's holdings on the left bank of the Aisne, seems to have assured the success of the first day of the new operation.

The attack of General Gouraud's army must be taken in conjunction with the American attack on a much

larger scale which is progressing in the most encouraging fashion on the other side of the Argonne. Last night, as has previously been stated, Gouraud held a narrow strip about five miles long on the left bank of the Aisne marked by the villages of Terrou, Vandy and Falaise. South of Falaise his line passed by Olzy through the Argonne to Grand Pre on the eastern edge of the forest. At Grand Pre Gouraud is in touch with the American Army on his right.

Enemy's Flank Protected.

North of Grand Pre the enemy's flank is protected by an impenetrable labyrinth of wooded hills and ravines, the Bois de Bas and the Forest de Boult which it is in the interest of both the French and American armies to turn.

General Gouraud's front of attack is directed northeast; that of the Americans is directed straight north. It is clear that as Gouraud's army advances northeast across the Argonne in the direction of Le Chesne, while the American's progress northward, the mass of the Boult forest and the Bois de Bas will be turned by the French from the northwest and by the Americans from the east and must be evacuated by the enemy.

Day's Actions Important.

The future operations toward Metziers and the German masses in line of communication with Germany seem to depend largely on the success of the battles launched today on both sides of the Argonne. When the enemy has been evicted from the woods and ravines of the great forest and the French and American armies have joined hands beyond it, the way to the north will be clear.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The fourth French army, in conjunction with the Americans on their right, launched an attack this morning on the Aisne front. The attack was taken south of Vouziers, according to the statement of the War Office tonight. The attack was on a front of about 12 1/2 miles from the region east of Attigny to north of Olzy.

SEATTLE DOCTOR IN TOILS

POLICE ARREST E. N. DONALDSON

ON CHARGE OF LARCENY.

Patient in Emergency Hospital in Sound City Says He Was Robbed While Sick.

Dr. E. N. Donaldson, aged 35, who recently had charge of the hospital at the County Courthouse for influenza patients at Seattle, was arrested last night by inspectors Goetz and Howell at the North Bank depot on information from the Chief of Police at Seattle, charging him with grand larceny.

Dr. Donaldson is charged with stealing a diamond stickpin from one of his patients, according to the police, and also a liberty bond worth \$500. Donaldson has been masquerading in the city for a few days under the guise of a news agent on the North Bank. He is also charged with stealing a return from his trip to Seaside. He has also been posing as a Dr. Wittenburg, from St. Paul, say the police.

The stolen bond and stickpin were found in his possession. Dr. Donaldson told the officers that he was very sick, and it is believed that he is afflicted with influenza. The prisoner was sent to the emergency hospital for treatment, and may be placed there if the influenza pending the outcome of his illness.

T. R. SAYS HE IS AMAZED

Wilson's Opposition to Senator Fall Commented On.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Nov. 1.—In a telegram tonight to Senator E. C. Fall, of New Mexico, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt again charged that President Wilson "puts loyalty to himself above loyalty to the way."

Colonel Roosevelt's telegram was in comment on a message of the President to the Socialist candidate for the Senate in New Mexico, expressing the hope that Senator Fall would be defeated on the ground that he had not been a supporter of the Administration.

Colonel Roosevelt said he had learned of the President's action "with amazement" declaring the Socialist platform "unconscionable" and "a disgrace to the language which makes it out of the question to treat as a loyal American any man who at this crisis runs on such a platform."

The Colonel said no man in Congress during the last five years had "more absolutely straight American and war record" than Senator Fall, and expressed the hope that he would be returned to the Senate "with practical unanimity."

The Arabs first used orange blossoms in bridal wreaths. The orange branch bears fruit and flowers at the same time, and is therefore considered an emblem of prosperity.

BLOW TO BE STRUCK AT Foe FROM EAST

Allied Fleet May Now Sail Up Danube and Attack.

NEW MOVE FORESHADOWED

British War Cabinet Official Points Out Possibilities Following Opening of Dardanelles.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—An allied attack on Germany from the east was foreshadowed by George Nicoll Barnes, member of the British War Cabinet, in a speech last evening at the American Officers' Club in London.

Mr. Barnes said he understood that British vessels already had started through the Dardanelles. He concluded:

"There is now nothing to prevent the fleet from going into the Black Sea and up the Danube to the back door. If the Germans are going to defend their territory they must divide their remaining forces between the western front and the back door, at which we shall soon be knocking."

The complete isolation of Germany as a result of the desertion and surrender of her allies is commented upon here as the outstanding feature of the latest developments in the "colossal drama of victory."

Peace Believed Nearer.

The effect of this isolation upon her armies, coupled with the desperate internal conditions in Germany, is regarded almost everywhere as bringing the end of the war very near, although in some quarters warning is raised that the German army and navy are still in existence, and in the hands of desperate men are formidable and dangerous.

The general tenor of comment, however, indicates a belief that peace will be sooner or later accepted virtually any terms the allies impose. There is considerable speculation as to the extent Germany will be able to oppose the carrying out of the terms Turkey has accepted. It is understood that the German garrisons still hold the Dardanelles forts and other defenses of Constantinople, while resistance by the Germanized Russian Black Sea fleet is regarded as a serious possibility.

End of Bolshevism Seen.

The immense possibilities following the Turkish collapse are discussed by all the newspapers, among the hopeful auguries being the rescue of Rumania and the end of Bolshevik tyranny in Russia.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The capitulation of Turkey, although anticipated, has made, nevertheless, a profound impression in France. Newspapers declare it to be an event of supreme importance.

"The convention is of a purely military character," says the Matin, "and in no way affects the peace which will eventually be signed with the Turkish Empire. What is interesting, however, is the immediate consequences of the armistice."

"First of all, the greater part of the British armies in Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia will be released. The army of the Orient, which will soon be the army of the Save and the Danube, will be perhaps called upon to play a great role, for which its reinforcement by seasoned elements will be desirable at an early date.

No Resistance Likely.

"When the Dardanelles is opened the allied fleets will restore direct communication with Roumania, as it is hardly probable that the Goeben, the Breslau and the Russian fleet sold to Germany by the Bolsheviks will offer resistance.

AUSTRIA CRASHING TO RUIN

(Continued From First Page.)

had accepted a constitution in which no place was left for the crown. The National Assembly has the legislative power while the state council and executive government share the executive power.

Students and Tollers Rally.

Under the heading, "A Republic On Wednesday" gives details of an event of that day in Vienna.

The demonstrations began in the forenoon with a meeting of the stu-

dents which was joined by workmen, in front of the Parliament building. President Dinghofer, of the National Council, in a speech declared the national government would take over the whole administration on Thursday.

"But without the Hapsburgs," shouted the crowd.

Imperial Standard Lowered. An officer in uniform then called on the soldiers and officers to remove the imperial cockade. His appeal was obeyed with enthusiasm.

The imperial standard flying before the Parliament building was then hauled down upon the order of President Gross, of the Austrian lower house.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The German-Bohemian deputies of the Reichsrath after proclaiming the establishment of the state of German-Bohemian sovereignty to a Vienna dispatch forwarded from Amsterdam to the Central News Agency, entered into negotiations with the Berlin government with a view to joining German-Austria to Germany.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 1.—The German-Austrian State Council has issued a proclamation, according to a dispatch from Vienna, announcing that it has assumed the government of German-Austria, and that it will conclude peace in accord with the German empire.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 1.—(By the Associated Press.)—Croats who completely occupy the naval base of Ploce on the Adriatic coast, have proclaimed union with Italy, according to a dispatch from Berlin to the Berlingske Tidende.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—A Vienna dispatch via Basel says newspapers in Vienna have published a letter addressed to the American Secretary of State, Robert Lansing, on October 15, by Professor Heinrich Lammasch, Austrian Premier; Professor Joseph Ruppel, member of the Reichsrath, and Councillor Meinel.

Time for Reforms Asked.

The letter requested that time be given the Germans in Austria to make necessary internal reforms without manifestation of rancor against them, which would only result in delaying the re-establishment of peace.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—In the decree surrendering the Austro-Hungarian army to the South Slav Council, the Austro-Hungarian authorities make an express reserve about the actual ownership of the fleet, but say that until the international question is settled there is no objection to the employment of national emblems by the side of the war flag after the transfer to the council.

In transferring the Danube flotilla to the Hungarians, the British fleet commander is instructed to release non-Hungarian members of the crews.

HOUSE REPORTS TO WILSON

President Keeps in Touch With War Council Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—President Wilson today continued exchanges of communications with Colonel E. M. House. Late in the day the President went to the State, War and Navy building for a conference with Secretary Baker.

Thus far no inkling has been given here as to the proceedings of the supreme war council which convened today to arrange an armistice for Germany and Austria, or of exchanges at Paris between representatives of the belligerent nations and Colonel House before the council's sessions began. Colonel House has been keeping the President in close touch with events.

There was no confirmation in Washington today of reports from Europe that General Diaz, the Italian commander-in-chief, had received from the supreme war council terms of an armistice he was authorized to offer the Austrian commander in the field. But in many quarters the report, if not correct, was regarded as being only slightly in advance of the facts.

Such official information as the State Department had today from what has been the vast dual empire indicated that very little remained of that structure owing to separation of Hungarians, Bohemians and Jews-Slavs from the parent state. Even in that remnant of a once mighty empire grave disorders were reported and total collapse was believed imminent.

SHIPYARD PICTURES TAKEN

Boy of 16 Wanted by Police for Violation of United States Laws.

Frederick Christopherson, 16 years of age, who lives in a household opposite the Grant Smith-Porter shipyard in St. John, is sought by the police charged with taking pictures of the shipyard across the river, which is contrary to Federal laws.

The boy is a Russian, say the police, and his father is accustomed to making sea voyages two or three times a year and is now employed at a plant in Linton. The gray sweater and dark trousers worn by the lad when he took the pictures were found in the boat-house after he had made a hurried flight.

Food will win the war—help produce it by voting 307 X No.—Adv.

WOODARD, CLARKE & CO. PHONES: MARSHALL 4700-A6171 THRIFT and ECONOMY COMBINED IN THE Saving of S. & H. Green Trading Stamps' Twenty Additional Stamps Today With the Coupon. Robinson Bath Cabinet. 50c Combination Attachment. O' Cedar Prices to Advance. Bring This Coupon. Electric Lamps. Toilet Goods of Merit. Alder Street at West Park.

DAIRYMEN'S PLANS HALTED INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC INTERFERING WITH ORGANIZATION. Council Will Meet With Butter and Cheese Makers to Convene Here Next Month. While the prevailing epidemic of influenza interferes with many of the arrangements of the Oregon Dairy Council, the executive committee is not losing time, and is crystallizing plans for permanent organization. If the ban is lifted, the Council will hold a state meeting at the same time the Oregon Butter and Cheesemakers' Association will hold their convention in the Hotel Portland December 11 and 12.

An Urgent Appeal to Restrict the Use of the Telephone. The large number of operators now absent because of illness makes it necessary for us to appeal to our patrons to restrict the use of the telephone. The thanks of the community are due those patrons who have already restricted their use of the telephone, thus helping the service of war industries, hospitals and stricken homes of the city. The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Judge Gantenbein Answers His Critics. My political enemies state in their paid advertisement of November 1, 1918: "Judge Gantenbein says, 'If my critics will secure me an appointment as Major for immediate service in the trenches in France or Russia, I will accept.' Let him make that offer to the Government. Neither his critics nor the voters of Multnomah County have the power to accept or reject his belated offer." What are the facts? I did make the offer to the Government. When I had my five children mobilized in a home with a dependable housekeeper, I promptly applied for a commission as Major, with troops. On February 11, 1918, after the Russian collapse and the Italian disaster, I received a commission as Major of Infantry, which on the same day I accepted by telegram to the Adjutant-General of the Army, asking for immediate assignment to duty. I then arranged my personal affairs to report for duty. On February 26th, greatly to my surprise, I received a telegram announcing that, "The commission recently issued to you was issued through inadvertence." My opponents further state in their advertisement: "Judge Gantenbein says that those who oppose him 'never shouldered a musket.' True, doubtless. But not one of them has been offered a Majorship in the Army and declined it." In other words they are sticklers for rank, and have not been willing to go through the arduous work of qualifying themselves for a commission. As for myself, I served as a private at Fort Lawton two years ago, and a year ago as a private at the training camp at San Francisco. I did not need the training, as this was an old story to me, but went as a matter of example, at the request of the commanding officer of the Presidio camp, who was kind enough to remind me of the fact that he had served under me in the maneuvers at American Lake in 1906, and to thank me as the close of the camp for the example which I had set. Among numerous letters of endorsement which I have recently received I quote the following extracts; one from a prominent lawyer, "You are to be congratulated on your opposition"; one from a minister, who has two sons in the Army, "My friends and I have learned to love you for the enemies you have made"; and one from the President of the Coast Shipbuilding Company, "We desire to express our wish that you be given fair and manly treatment in your campaign." C. U. GANTENBEIN. (Paid Adv.)