

WILSON MARCHES IN GREAT LIBERTY LINE

Twenty-two Nations Display Colors in Parade.

YOUNG HEROES CHEERED

Nation's Chief Executive Is Given What Probably Was Greatest Ovation in All History.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—President Wilson, commander-in-chief of the American Army and Navy, marched today at the head of the American forces in the Columbus-Liberty day parade, one of the most impressive and inspiring spectacles New York has ever seen.

Under a canopy formed by the flags of the 22 nations arrayed against autocracy and with squadrons of American airplanes hovering overhead, the President strode with 25,000 fighting men from five continents and islands in every sea over the entire three-mile line of march along the "Avenue of the Allies."

Then at the foot of Fifth avenue, beside the Washington Arch, he took his place in an automobile and reviewed the long column.

The spectators, whose number the police estimated at more than a million, never ceased cheering. From the minute they caught sight of the shining silk hat which proclaimed the approach of the Nation's Chief Executive, until they lost sight of it in the distance, the men and women who lined the avenue and sought to stand on every house-top hardly paused for breath.

Ovation Breaks Records. In according Mr. Wilson what probably was the greatest ovation a President of the United States had ever received, men threw their hats into the air and yelled themselves hoarse, while babies were hoisted on their father's shoulders that they might tell, in the years hence, of the day they saw the President march.

Women clapped their hands frantically and embraced strange men in an exuberant and fervent manner. They broke through the police lines to get a better view of the Nation's leader.

It was the second time the President had marched in a parade down Fifth avenue. When he opened the last Red Cross campaign he headed a great army of mercy, while today he led a grim legion of fighting men, and behind them, dragged by motor trucks and tractors, great guns wrestled from the Germans. It was stern procession, typifying "force to the utmost."

Sight of the German trophies added to the crowd's patriotic fervor. They bore such labels as: "This gun spoke German—and now look at the darn thing"; "A good gun gone wrong"; and "Liberty bonds are worth more than the Kaiser's loot."

Man Breaks Through Lines. At Fifty-first street a man broke through the police lines and attempted to shake hands with the President. Secret service men stopped the man and took him to a police station, where he was held for disorderly conduct. The police said his intentions were harmless. The President was undisturbed by the incident.

When he reached the "Altar of Liberty" at Madison Square, it was expected that the President would take his place in the reviewing stand with Governor Whitman and Mayor Hylan, but he kept on smilingly returning the salute accorded him by the heads of state and city.

At the head of the line were detachments of fighting men representing 22 nationalities. They were from countries that are fighting to retain their freedom and they came from races that are fighting to be free.

Benedicted heroes of the French Foreign Legion, picturesque Italian Alpini and Bersagliers, veteran Anzacs, battle-scarred British Tommies, Semite Belgian and swarthy Spanish-Americans, in uniforms which made a riot of color, marched proudly behind the banners of the nations which are fighting autocracy.

Women Workers in-Line. Behind the foreign divisions marched women war workers, Red Cross nurses, ambulance drivers, munition makers, police women and "farmerettes."

Next in line were the American military and naval forces, led by the commander-in-chief, more than 3,000,000 bayonets, for although it was expected that the President would take his place at the very head of the column, it seemed that he preferred to march directly in front of his own Nation's fighting men.

And a rugged force it was—regiment after regiment of infantry, artillery and engineers, with detachments from all the other branches which go to make up an Army, followed by thousands of blue-jackets from America's fleets. With the Army and Navy divisions marched 5,000 stowaways and thousands of others engaged in the Army transport service.

The foreign veterans who preceded them had been cheered until it seemed that the crowd must have reached its vocal limit, but when Pershing's veterans—soldiers and marines appeared, the cheering increased as it from musketry fire to artillery bombardment.

Youthful Heroes Cheered. At the sight of the youthful heroes who had fought and died at Chateau Thierry and Belleau wood to help save Paris from the Hun, the crowd went wild with enthusiasm. The empty sleeves and torn-up trousers of these gallant youngsters brought home to New Yorkers that war is something more than marching men and martial music. There were tears in many eyes as American wounded rode on guns and other engines of destruction captured by the Americans in their advance through France. But while the throngs who watched them suffered for them because of their wounds and paid tribute to their heroism, on the shining young faces, aglow with pride, there was no sign of grief over sacrifices made for love of country.

EARLY PUBLICITY AMAZING

(Continued From First Page.) Friend and trusted adviser. It was read with most intense interest. Soon thereafter Secretary Tumulty disappeared and it was assumed he was in telephone communication with Secretary Lansing.

President Wilson accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Miss Margaret Wilson, Colonel and Mrs. House, Count Di Celere, the Italian Ambassador, and Countess Di Celere arrived at the Metropolitan shortly after 8:30 o'clock. They were escorted to the box of J. P. Morgan. Here the President faced the stage and looked down upon the audience.

Audience Rises and Cheers. As the party took their seats the splendid orchestra played the Star-Spangled Banner. Every person in the audience, and the great auditorium was packed, rose and cheered the President.

If the President was stirred by the momentous turn in the international

FOCH MEETS BOCHE HOWL FOR PEACE WITH ROAR OF CANNON

General Mallerre Points Out That Allies Must Be on Guard for Plottings of That Desperate Imperialist, Maximilian, Camouflaged as Social Democrat in the Office of Chancellor.

BY GENERAL P. M. G. MALLETERRE, Of the French Army. (Copyright 1918 by the Press Publishing Co., New York World, Published by Arrangement.)

PARIS, Oct. 11.—(Special.)—Foch's cannon is answering Prince Maximilian of Baden. Guns alone can give proper answer. The general offensive continues. Recent communiques inform us that it has spread to the east bank of the Meuse. That big eastern sector has awakened from its mysterious calm. For several days we have awaited, a little impatiently, an attack on the east bank of the Meuse north of Verdun. Now a glance at the map shows sufficiently that the American forces could not continue their march forward along the west bank while their route was subject to harassing fire from German guns placed in the Lorraine hills. Their progress even on that side of Argonne was delayed because it was always exposed to counter attacks coming from the Meuse between Dun and Consmey.

Seeing the danger arising from a simultaneous advance on both banks of the Meuse, the Germans firmly held their positions in the wooded and undulating region which stretches from the Sedan and Montmedy roads. Sedan and Montmedy are, in fact, joined objectives, loss of which would be of utmost importance in respect to the plans of the German high command for retirement. The Meuse, after flowing from the south, bends westward and borders the dark Ardennes heights. It straightens out at Metziers, and goes northward making a deep cut in the Ardennes plateau, from Metziers to Namur. It thus separates the northwestern theater of operations from the eastern one; Belgium and the northern provinces of France from Lorraine.

Country is Sketched. As long as the battle line nears the Meuse one may judge of the importance of such towns as Metziers, Sedan, Pont-sur-La-Meuse, Montmedy and Longuyon, together with Longwy, on the northern bank of the Meuse, and the Belgian frontier. These towns form knots of communication between the north and east, and are the main bases for a German retreat across the Ardennes plateau, where in 1914 the third, fourth and fifth German armies concealed themselves just before the invasion of France while the first and second armies threw themselves across Belgium. The northwestern columns will have to pass over difficult roads, their tanks exposed to attacks of the allies coming from the south. The German eastern armies will receive the main blow on "the threshold of the empire" between Longuyon and the Vosges mountains. One may thus see the decisive consequence of the Meuse.

When the Grenadier band had finished playing the President turned to the Italian Ambassador and they engaged in earnest conversation for perhaps five minutes. The President was seen to gesticulate repeatedly as he talked. This was the first serious touch to the President's attitude after the news regarding Germany's note had been conveyed to him.

When Secretary Tumulty called up Washington he was informed that the official text of the note had been received neither at the White House nor the State Department. The unofficial text had been received, however. Colonel House remained at the White House short time and then left for his home.

McIntosh Stirs Audience. Burr McIntosh, auctioneer of autographed photographs of the President and Mrs. Wilson, announced from the main seats on the stage that during the evening was to be devoted to Queen Margherita's fund for the blinded soldiers of Italy, the money would be first expended for American liberty bonds.

The audience rose, turned, faced the speaker and cheered and applauded. McIntosh declared that the "old-headed American eagle" would finally clutch "the beast that had destroyed the lives of innocent women and children" and that the words "And peace with justice" would be written finally by our Great President.

Later when Mr. McIntosh pleaded for funds for the blind soldiers and asked that those in the audience cover their eyes while he counted 300,000,000 what it would be to blind forever, Mrs. Wilson covered her eyes with her white-gloved hand.

BOCHE FRONT CRUMBLES (Continued From First Page.) The Crown Prince has moved his headquarters from Metziers in hot haste.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 12. (By the Associated Press, noon.) General Pershing's forces continued their attacks against the German positions on this front today. German opposition proved even more bitter, if possible, than it was yesterday.

The fighting this morning was especially violent on the center and on the left center. St. Juvin and Cunel, both of which towns now are in No Man's Land, are aflame.

The American troops encountered a

TERRIBLE TIDAL WAVE RAVAGE PORTO RICO

Fatalities at Aguadilla and Other Points Reported.

EARTHQUAKE ROCKS ISLAND

One Town Said to Have Been Submerged; Two Shocks Occur. Ponce City Hall Wrecked.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Oct. 11.—The island of Porto Rico was dealt a double blow by earthquake and tidal wave this morning.

Reports from Aguadilla, a town on the warring Northwestern coast, say that the tidal waters had submerged the town. Fourteen persons were killed and 40 or more were injured.

At Ponce, a city of 25,000 persons on the South coast, the city hall was wrecked and it is reported that several of the inhabitants were killed. Details are lacking.

Two prisoners are reported to have been killed at Alibonito, in the center of the island by reports from other towns.

There were two earth shocks, the first of which occurred at 10:15 o'clock and the second three minutes later. They lasted several seconds, shaking and cracking buildings.

Offices, stores and schools were quickly emptied of their frightened occupants.

Light tremors continued to be felt until 1:32 o'clock this afternoon.

HAVANA, Oct. 12.—Widespread damage has been caused by an earthquake in Porto Rico, according to an unconfirmed report received here from Santiago de Cuba.

Many buildings are said to have been destroyed. The report fixes no definite locality and no loss of life is mentioned. Cable communication between Cuba and Porto Rico is badly hampered.

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, Oct. 12.—A heavy and prolonged earthquake locally and no loss of life is mentioned. No damage was done.

DEPOSITS SHOW INCREASE

ACTIVITIES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTABLE.

Financing Liberty Loan Operations of Member Banks Through Discount of Notes Significant.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Activities of the Federal Reserve Bank in financing the liberty loan operations of the member banks, largely through the discount of their notes secured by United States war loan obligations, is noted in the weekly financial statement of the Reserve Board.

The effect of such financing is seen in increased deposits and note circulation. The bank's condition at the close of business Thursday night was reported as follows:

Table with financial data: Resources, Total reserves gold, Legal tender notes, etc.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Despite violent counter attacks by the Germans on both sides of the Meuse, the advance of French and American divisions continues. General Pershing reports that the fighting for yesterday, received tonight by the War Department. American troops have taken approximately 5700 prisoners since October 8.

One American Army corps since October 5 has advanced more than 10 miles, capturing the villages of Escouffort, St. Bohain and St. Souplet, and taking more than 1200 prisoners.

Polk County Boys to Attend Benson. DALLAS, Or., Oct. 12.—(Special.)—George Cooper, of this city, and Marvin Wells, of Independence, will leave for Portland October 15 to attend the Benson Technical school where they will receive military training.

Send Your Surplus Clothing to the American Red Cross, Belgian Relief Receiving Station, Corner Fifth and Pine Streets, Where It Will Be Immediately Packed and Shipped to the Suffering Belgians. Our Automobile Will Call for and Deliver Your Red Cross Donations if You Phone Marshall 5080 or A-2112, Delivery Department.

UNCLE SAM SPEAKS TO SANTA CLAUS Do Your Christmas Shopping Early

The Government has laid down six rules for the retail merchant to follow during the Christmas shopping period. Two of them are as follows: "Retail interests are not to increase their working forces by reason of the holiday business over the average forces employed during the year."

New Fall Suits Favored by Fashionable Dressers Are Especially Featured at \$25.85

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