

LOAN CLOSED, MAY GO OVER LIMIT

Huge Bond Issue Absorbed by 20 Million People.

WORLD RECORDS BROKEN

U. S. Citizens, Foreign Subjects, Interned Enemies on Roll of Buyers.

TWO DISTRICTS EXCEED QUOTA

Definite Figures on Results of Campaign Not Due for Several Days.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Over-subscription of the fourth liberty loan seemed assured tonight when the three weeks' campaign closed.

While official reports were lacking, it appeared that again the American people have given not only what was asked but more to carry the war to a successful conclusion.

Indications are that the number of individual subscribers will far exceed twenty million, and break all records for distribution of war bonds for either this Nation or any other.

Big Lump Sums Expected.

How far the total will run above the \$6,000,000,000 goal officials would not attempt to estimate.

It all depends, they said, on whether big financial interests at the last moment filed the big lump sum subscriptions expected of them, and whether the number of small subscriptions by individuals is found to meet expectations.

New subscriptions entered during the last day and those made effective by payment of the 10 per cent installment, probably will amount to a billion and a half dollars. Before business opened this morning \$4,599,718,450 had been officially reported.

New Subscribers Numerous.

For the next five days banks will be busy adding up subscriptions. Reports and payments then must be made to Federal Reserve banks, which are expected to take at least five days more to report to the Treasury.

The honor roll of buyers will include many who have not participated in the first, second or third loans. It will number subjects of other governments, neutral and belligerent, throughout the world. Germans interned in this country and others whose sympathy is not with their native land will be enrolled.

Banks Big Factor in Loan.

A large part of the \$6,000,000,000 will be paid to Government account by banks through which subscriptions were arranged by individuals. The individual subscribers then will take ten months in which to repay the banks.

According to official figures to-night, only the St. Louis and Minneapolis districts had exceeded their quotas.

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PEACE NOTE COMING, SAY SWISS ADVICES

WASHINGTON HEARS U-BOAT RESERVATION RUMOR.

Germany May Be Trying to Weaken Allied Position and Win Peace by Negotiation.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 19.—The dispatch of Germany's note has been delayed, owing to difference of opinion which occurred at the eleventh hour, according to Berlin dispatches.

It is said that Germany will make a very conciliatory offer regarding the suspension of submarine warfare, and probably will recall conditionally all submarines.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Beyond dispatches from Switzerland saying the new German note would be dispatched tonight, the State Department had no intimation of the time or the nature of the German response.

Officials heard without comment the report that Germany would accept President Wilson's conditions "generally," with a reservation that submarine warfare must continue to the end of the war.

About the State Department this was regarded as an indication that the Berlin government, without conceding the surrender that it has been told must precede an armistice, would seek to continue diplomatic discussion in the hope of eventually weakening the position of her enemies and winning a negotiated peace.

It was reiterated that only a complete acceptance would satisfy the United States and the allies, and that an effort by the Germans to evade probably would cause the President promptly to refuse to continue correspondence.

It is reported in true that the new note would contain a defense of submarine warfare as a retaliatory measure the prospect was seen of an attempt to reopen this whole question—the question which brought the United States into this war.

Such an attempt would be regarded as simply another evidence of the failure of the Germans to understand or acknowledge the basis of the American objection to their kind of warfare.

GIRL GRIEVES FOR FATHER

Daughter of Late Larry Sullivan Found at Grave at Midnight.

Grief-stricken, Winnie Sullivan, daughter of the late Larry Sullivan, was found beside the grave of her father in Mount Calvary cemetery at midnight Friday by Inspector Craddock.

Her brother reported to the inspectors late Friday that his sister had mysteriously disappeared. He believed that she was mourning over the death of her father. It was reported that she had been in the habit of disappearing mysteriously at night.

Acting upon this information, Inspector Craddock went to the cemetery and found the girl beside her father's grave. She was finally persuaded to go home in company with her brother and the inspector.

COW HIDDEN FOUR YEARS

Bossie Decorated to Meet British Troops in Lille.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Daily Mail's correspondent tells this incident about the deliverance of Lille:

"What is said to be the 'supreme feat of the war at Lille' was the successful concealment of a cow for four whole years. This cow is now being decorated to meet the British troops."

10,000 U. S. PLANES BUILT

General March Tells of Progress in Air Programme.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—General March told Senators today that this Government already has constructed 10,000 airplanes, most of them De Havillands.

NO ARMISTICE, SAYS WILSON TO AUSTRIA

Czechs and Jugo Slavs Must Be Free First.

10TH PEACE CONDITION CITED

Mere Autonomy of Peoples No Longer Acceptable.

NOTE CHERED IN HOUSE

Foreign Relations Committee Members Voice Approval of President's Latest Move.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—On the eve, apparently, of the receipt of another peace note from Germany, President Wilson has rejected the plea of Austria-Hungary for an armistice and peace negotiations, and in doing so has made clear the conditions which the central powers must meet to end the war.

In a note written yesterday and made public soon after it was well on the way to Vienna today, the President, in effect, says there can be no talk of peace with the Austro-Hungarian government except upon the basis of complete liberty for Czechoslovaks and other subject nationalities as free members of the family of nations.

He refuses to entertain the Austro-Hungarian suggestion for this reason, without discussing the military questions dealt with in the reply to Germany.

The Vienna government asked for negotiations on the basis of the President's announced programme of peace, mentioning the speech of January 8 last, in which the President said the peoples of Austria-Hungary should be accorded the freest opportunity for autonomous development.

The reply says this is impossible: "The Czechoslovak National Council has been recognized as a de facto belligerent government, the justice of the nationalistic aspirations of the Jugo-Slavs has been recognized, and mere autonomy no longer can be accepted."

Programme Made Clear.

This declaration, which may be far-reaching in its effect on Austria-Hungary, where long-enslaved peoples are apparently nearly ready to sweep away the hated dual monarchy and the Hapsburg dynasty, clears up what some critics of the President's policy have pointed to as a source of endless controversy in his programme of peace.

It comes one day after the proclamation of Emperor Charles federalizing the Austrian states in a desperate effort to save his government and at the same time prepare the way for peace.

Though not mentioned by name, the Poles, Rumanians and members of other distinct races held under Austrian domination come within the protection of the principle of self-determination to which America and the allies are committed.

Hopes Sure to Be Realized.

The Austrian Poles want to join the independent Poland; the Austrian Rumanians long for reunion with Rumania, and there is no doubt here that their hopes will be fulfilled when the peace conference is held.

President Wilson's reply to the Austrian note was read in the House and applauded vigorously by the 50 members who were in their seats.

The President's note was read to members of the Senate military committee today as they left their weekly conference at the War Department.

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STUDENTS TO WEAR MASKS

California University Takes Step to Prevent Influenza.

BERKELEY, Cal., Oct. 19.—Several thousand students and members of the faculty at the University of California were ordered today by President Benjamin Ide Wheeler to wear gauze masks as a precautionary measure in preventing the spread of Spanish influenza.

LILLE STATUE DECORATED

Laurel Wreath in Paris Square Commemorates Liberation of City.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 18.—The Earl of Derby, the British Ambassador, in the name of Great Britain, today placed a laurel wreath on the Lille statue in the Place de la Concorde, commemorating the liberation of Lille by the British troops.

DR. F. F. WESBROOK SINKING

Death of President of University of British Columbia Hourly Expected.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 19.—Physicians said today Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia here, could not live until tonight. He has been seriously ill several days.

SWIFT GAINS MADE TOWARD NEW LINE

Huns Expected to Try to Stand Before Long.

250-MILE FRONT IN MOTION

General March Sees Menace to Foe in Haig's Thrust.

MEUSE FRONT IS WATCHED

Military Experts Expect Renewed Drive by French and Americans in Direction of Sedan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The German retreat from Belgium continued today at a rate that indicated early arrival of the allied forces before the first of the enemy's series of defense lines. Reports from the front were of a scattering character, however, and furnished officers here with little basis for gauging the immediate strategic situation.

One unofficial report placed the Anglo-American advance patrols in the western edge of the forest of Mormal, between Valenciennes and Avesnes. If this is correct, the first subsidiary line of the enemy has already been broken.

Defense Line Reached.

General March referred to this situation today in his weekly conference, saying:

"From Le Cateau northward the British have reached, but have not yet attempted to cross, the German defense line which there follows the east bank of the Selle River, up to the Senese marshes."

The situation along the front was in a state of flux shifting every hour with the German withdrawal gaining in speed, that General March made no effort to outline the strategic possibilities. He did, however, call attention to the fact that the withdrawal had expanded to cover practically the whole 250-mile front from the coast to the Meuse, where General Pershing's forces are carrying forward the allied right wing.

Halt Will Be Temporary.

If the German commanders are successful in halting their retreat on the expected defensive line, officers here believe that the enemy cannot long remain in that position. The Anglo-American thrust already appears to have fractured the keystone of the Ghent-Valenciennes-Avesnes arch at Mormal Forest.

There is much speculation here, however, as to whether the enemy will be able to stop the tide of retreat he has started, now that it is in full swing. The whole enemy line from the Oise north is in a fluid state. Observers believe it will be a difficult matter to solidify it again if allied pressure can keep pace with the retreat.

Franco-Yanks Are Watching.

To some officers it seems likely that a pause will soon occur in Belgium and on the northern half of the great battle front. They are watching intently, however, for a new thrust by the American and Franco-American force east and west of the Meuse, who perhaps are holding the key to the whole enemy front, whatever plans for gradual withdrawal to the German frontier have been made.

It is pointed out that while many intermediate lines have been indicated as possible defense positions in the northern battle area, all reports have agreed upon the Metz-Sedan-Metz front as the only defense position in the field before the French and Americans on both sides of the Meuse. Major-General Liggett's American first Army is already within 12 miles of that line.

There is good reason to expect a (Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

PRESSURE IS PUT ON GERMAN WAR LORDS

NEW GOVERNMENT ATTEMPTS TO HALT ATROCITIES.

Evacuation of Territories Now Less Brutal; Inhabitants No Longer Are Deported.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—(Special.)—The new German government is attempting to force the military authorities to comply with the demands of President Wilson regarding evacuation of territory.

The army is no longer destroying the villages and most of the inhabitants are being allowed to remain in their homes, though many have fled eastward, fearing bombardment.

Bridges and roads are still being mined by the enemy, but under the rules of warfare this is permissible.

Perhaps the German government intends to eliminate unnecessary violence in the conduct of the war with the view of smoothing over past outrages.

An uncorroborated Dutch report says that the Germans have greatly restricted their submarine warfare but this may be explained by the loss of the Flanders bases and the bad weather at sea.

However, all signs point to reforms in German fighting methods and the Government is apparently able to enforce its will on the army leaders.

BULLETINS

PARIS, Oct. 19.—(S. P. M.)—The allied armies have reached the Dutch frontier.

LONDON, Oct. 19, 2:10 P. M.—Allied forces have captured the whole of the Belgian coast, according to information received by the Evening News. The allied line now extends from a position on the Dutch coast to the east of Bruges and to the south of Courtrai.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 19.—British troops have entered the Belgian town of Eecloo, according to a dispatch from Sluis to the Telegraph. Six thousand Germans have been shut in against the Dutch frontier.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Many German columns with numerous guns and automobiles travelling eastward are passing Sluis, a town on the Holland frontier 10 miles northeast of Bruges. German sentinels have abandoned their posts on the canal at Sluis.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 19.—British troops are approaching Sluis, on the Dutch frontier, 10 miles northeast of Bruges, says a dispatch from Beckens. The Germans continue to retreat toward Ghent.

LONDON, Oct. 19, 1 P. M.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Germans were still holding the outskirts of Zebrugge this morning, although the Belgian forces in their eastward advance had reached the Zebrugge-Bruges Canal.

Field Marshal Haig's forces not only forced the Marqu River, but they advanced between this point and the River Scarpe. Here the British reached a line virtually level with their line south of the River Scarpe.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Refugees arriving in Holland from Belgium report that a number of ships on the Eecloo Canal carrying German officers and war material were shot to pieces and sunk with all on board by Belgian troops on Friday afternoon, says a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph. The German troops, according to the refugees, are retreating toward Ghent and Antwerp.

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE, Oct. 19.—(Havas.)—During the last 15 days of their occupation of Lille the Germans took away into captivity 15,000 of the inhabitants of the city.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—British patrols participating in the allied advance in Belgium are reported to have reached the Holland frontier opposite Bruges, General March was informed in today's early dispatches.

Australian General Entertained.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—Major-General Sir Neville R. Howse, Surgeon-General of the Australian imperial forces, together with a party of distinguished Australians, is being entertained here today.

ALLIES DASH HARD AFTER HUN HORDES

Dutch Border Reached and Line Swings East.

Ghent Suburbs Neared

Brussels Is Being Evacuated by Germans and Entente Forces Press Pursuit.

Lille Salient Vanishes

British Move Forward Along Broad Front and French and Yanks Also Gain.

By the Associated Press.

Allied troops on a front of more than 120 miles from the North Sea to the Oise are pressing closely the retreating Germans. The enemy is given no rest and may have difficulty in holding his supposedly prepared lines when they are reached.

On the north the allies are approaching Ghent, French cavalry being reported in the city's environs; in the center the British are marching on Tournai, while the British, French and Americans north of the Oise are threatening the important railway lines south of Valenciennes. In the Argonne west of the Meuse the Americans have improved their positions near Bantheville.

Huns' Escape Cut Off.

Unofficial reports are that the Belgian coast has been cleared completely and that 6000 German troops have been caught between the advancing allies, the Dutch border and the North Sea. Allied troops are reported near Eecloo, 15 miles east of Bruges and the same distance northwest of Ghent, and also are approaching the Dutch frontier near Sluis. The allied troops in Flanders have regained 800 square miles of territory in the last four days.

Between Bruges and Courtrai the main resistance is somewhat stiffer than further north, but south of Courtrai the British are advancing rapidly from the Douai-Lille line. The Marqu River has been crossed east of Lille and the town of Chereng, eight miles west of the important junction of Tournai, taken. From Chereng, southwest to east of Douai the British have pressed forward nearly eight miles on a 30-mile front in three days.

Wedge Is Widened.

South of Valenciennes the British, American and French forces are widening the wedge driven into the German defenses and have forced the enemy behind the Sambre Canal on a wide front west of the important railway center of Guis.

The Selle has been crossed in force southeast of Cambrai and the British are approaching the formidable obstacle of the forest of Mormal, guarding the Valenciennes-Avesnes railroad.

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PICTORIAL SIDELIGHTS BY CARTOONIST REYNOLDS ON SOME OUTSTANDING EVENTS IN THE WEEK'S NEWS.

