

KREIMHILDE LINE PIERCED BY YANKS IN MEUSE DRIVE

Storm Attack Carried Americans
Over Hill 240 Despite Fierce
Resistance of Machine Guns.

YANKEE AIRPLANES SUPREME

Germans Yield Ground on Wide
Front; French Gains at Left
Relieve Pressure on Rheims.

(Continued from Page One)

Bullard was driving ahead on the right flank and reached the Germans' defensive system along the Brieulles-Cunel road.

German artillery cannonaded both the Aire and Lapon valleys violently, using mostly gas shells.

Enemy's Best Troops Used
The brilliance of the American success was magnified by the fact that the best Prussian and Bavarian troops were encountered and put to flight.

Twenty German divisions, under General Von Gallwitz and General Von Elnem were identified among the troops that tried to hold up the American advance.

As a precaution Ludendorff put his troops in echelon formation and massed a hundred batteries of field guns in support of the advanced positions.

The big caliber Krupp east of the Meuse had been reinforced with additional pieces from Metz fortress. These guns put down an enfilading fire against the Americans' right flank, but could not hold up the advance.

Ludendorff well knows that after the earlier American gains in the Argonne sector the Americans would push on ahead in order to link up their lines with the French, and it was this that he was trying to prevent.

Numerous Prisoners Taken
In the Argonne the German machine gunners were under orders to resist to the death—and they did. But the Americans were under orders to advance 100 yards every four minutes—and they did, also.

The German counter attacks centered between Nantillon and Gemes, with the Boches debouching from Cunel and the Zogers' woods in an effort to break the small American parties that were infiltrating northward from Chertrey. They were completely repulsed.

The Americans now have downhilled fighting all the way to the Aisne.

After the first bayonet clash, the Huns were not killed without meeting the deep defenses of the Kriemhilde line.

Farther on a heavy force of Germans put out from Torny (west of the Varennes-Grand) in an effort to check the small American parties that were infiltrating northward from Chertrey. They were completely repulsed.

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YANKEES MENACE HUN RAIL LINES

Germans Throwing in Thousands
of Troops in Attempt to
Check Americans.

Washington, Oct. 5.—(U. P.)—The American advance between the Argonne and Meuse threatens the main rail artery of Germany to the western front.

The United States' push has taken our forces up 18 miles in a direct line from that railroad.

General March, chief-of-staff, pointed out these vital facts today, along with a statement that our drive has compelled the Germans to throw many divisions into its path. They have been held there by our forward movements.

Despite the German showing of strength, the Americans have driven bravely on to the Kriemhilde line.

In reporting that the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth American divisions participated in the battle near St. Quentin, March revealed that probably the Twenty-seventh was the unit trapped for a time, but later freed, after a persistent struggle.

March officially announced that the evacuation of troops has passed the 1,850,000 mark, and that last month shipments were at the rate of 250,000 men.

General March noted reports that troop shipments were being delayed by the outbreak of Spanish influenza.

The 38th American division shared in the glory of the fighting around St. Quentin. Answering specific questions, March said the 27th (New York) division had made satisfactory progress.

On the 27th of September, the 27th division had reached the canal tunnel September 27, captured Bony and Le Cateau and September 30 had driven well beyond the canal.

The 77th (New York) division participated September 4 to 14 in the advance from the Vesle to the Aisne.

American troops at Arrahangel are identified as the 38th infantry division, the 310th engineers, hospital and other troops, under Colonel George E. Stuart.

The 8th division has not yet been reported in action. The 8th division has not yet been officially reported arrived.

The 38th infantry of the 8th division is training in the American training camp. The 8th is quite possibly in the Meuse drive. The 8th division is in the St. Mihiel sector. The 8th division had its headquarters near Verdun on September 14. The 8th division was in the Woerthe on the line, at last reports.

The 38th infantry is with the 8th division.

Brigadier General Hutchings is coming back to this country and the war department has approved recommendations for honorable discharge.

Brigadier General Hugh Johnson of General Goethals' purchase of supply section has been given field service and will command a brigade of the 8th division now training in Camp Fremont, Cal.

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HOUSING DRIVE GAINS MOMENTUM

Committees Appointed by Mayor
Baker Complete Plans
of Action.

Combined energies of scores of Portland's foremost men are being centered on the big housing drive which is to place 2000 more homes on the city map.

The various committees appointed by Mayor Baker to handle the work have about completed their plans of action and will be ready for business the first of next week.

At a meeting of the executive committee Monday morning reports from all committees will be received, a code of by-laws will be adopted and the enterprise will be fairly under way.

Advices from Salem state that the Portland Housing company had filed its articles of incorporation at the capitol today. The company has a capitalization of \$10,000.

Stock in the housing company will be subscribed by members of the committees acting under direction of Mayor Baker, and headquarters will be opened soon in a central downtown location.

The architectural committee is preparing an exhibit of plans, views and specifications to be placed on display at the committee headquarters. This work is being done under direction of Ellis F. Lawrence and will be completed by Thursday. Plans so far adopted are for houses of the bungalow type of four or five rooms. Others will be of story and a half and contain six or seven rooms.

Joy was brought to more than 200 Portland war industrial families this morning who have been crowded by congested housing conditions into shacks, houses, garages and even woodsheds, by a telegram received from the non-war construction section of the war industries board at Washington by John K. Kollock, secretary, and J. A. Clurey, building permit commissioner of the State Council of Defense.

Authority is granted by the message to issue permits for temporary shelters without referring the applications to Washington. The concession followed some two weeks' bombardment of the Washington authorities by Mr. Kollock and Mr. Clurey. Notice was at once given to the building inspector which will permit construction without delay.

"We feared the approach of winter with many families in the inadequate shelters which is all they have been able to secure," explained Commissioner Clurey. "Should Spanish influenza reach this district it would have demoralized a substantial proportion of our industrial population whose living conditions would not permit them to resist the encroachments of the disease. There are mothers and little children in the flimsiest of shacks and tents and we will be unable to help them until the general housing program gets in full swing."

People in vicinity of great fire are moved.

(Continued from Page One)

A new series of explosions which rocked the countryside for miles around, the great conflagration at the munition load-

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Chile on Verge of Break With Huns

Santiago, Chile, Oct. 5.—(U. P.)—The Chilean government is only awaiting the report of the naval staff before delivering passports to the German minister here, according to well informed circles today. The measure, it is declared, may be expected within five or six days.

Refugees Are Cared For
Bostford after bostford of Northern New Jersey and Tottenville, Staten Island, civilians were unloaded at the Battery and taken under the care of the local Red Cross organizations, who were prepared for their arrival with hot coffee and food.

Haggard women with infants in their arms and other children huddled close to them and clinging to their mothers' skirts bore mute evidence of the harrowing experiences they were forced to undergo from the terrific explosions and the shell bombardment.

One refugee woman said that her home was brought down into a mass of broken lumber when one of the heaviest blasts let loose. She said only a miracle must have saved the life of herself and children.

The roof of the South Amboy free hospital at South Amboy, N. J., near the scene of the catastrophe at Morgan, N. J., is reported to have been blown off by the force of the explosions. Windows were smashed and plaster loosened from the walls and ceilings.

Some of the wounded who were taken to the hospital from the scene of the explosion were painfully cut by the falling glass. They were removed to Long Branch, N. J., and Colonia, N. J., hospitals.

Even bread and butter and jam don't tempt me, says Bobby as long as I can have POST TOASTIES (MADE OF CORN)