

AMERICANS AND FRENCH POUND BACK HUN ARMY

Pressure Exerted Along Front Between Rheims and Verdun Sector Compels Foes' Retreat.

RESISTANCE IS DESPERATE

British and French Continue to Make Gains in St. Quentin District and About Cambrai.

(Continued from Page One)

six miles back from Rheims, at their nearest point, completing the liberation of the city, the French war of the announced tonight.

Several additional villages have been captured in the Rheims region. More progress was made north of St. Quentin.

"North of St. Quentin the battle continued all day between Morcourt and Sequhart," the communiqué said. "Our troops captured Remaucourt and Tilly farms (two and a half miles northeast of St. Quentin) in addition to several woods and good points of support. The enemy resisted furiously but did not succeed in stopping the advance of our troops, who captured ground foot by foot and took several hundred prisoners."

"North of Rheims we reached the Sappe at several points. The German rear guard south of the Sappe resisted strongly, counter attacking repeatedly. We drove them back, inflicting heavy casualties."

"We held the southern outskirts of Agulcourt village and Berricourt (nine miles north of Rheims)."

"North of the Sappe, farther to the right, we forced a crossing of the river east of Orainville, capturing Pontevic cemetery (seven miles north of Rheims). Lively fighting in the region of Basancourt and Bour-sur-Sappe (eight miles northeast of Rheims) enabled us to reach the outskirts of these villages. Despite violent machine gun and artillery fire we debouched from Bothenville (14 miles east of Rheims) and gained here as well as north of St. Clement-a-Arnes (two miles and a half east of Bothenville). Our troops met the strongest counter attacks without

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finching and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy, causing them to retire in disorder.

"Three days' fighting has completed the liberation of Rheims, whose wealth of historic past excited the Germans' covetousness."

"The enemy, who attacked it several times and who, in his impotent rage, set fire to it, nevertheless, was unable to take it."

"North of St. Quentin fighting continued violent last night," the communiqué said. "The enemy made many efforts to eject us from our conquered positions. The attacks were repulsed, except in the region of Tilly Farm, which the Germans succeeded in re-taking and gaining a slight advantage."

"The fighting is continuing."

"On the Sappe front the Germans are remaining very vigilant, trying with all their power to stop our advance on the north bank of the river. There is heavy sharp fighting in the region of Berricourt."

"Further east we have taken St. Mammes. To the right we penetrated Hauvine, north of the Arnes."

Fighting Yanks Liberate Rheims

By Henry G. Wales

With the American Army on the Champagne front, Oct. 6.—(U. N. S.)—(Night).—American troops fighting with General Gouraud's army on the Champagne front have advanced nearly four miles, capturing nearly 2000 prisoners and many guns and taking the Champagne series of heights between Mont Blanc and Montfaucon.

(Americans have been attacking on the Champagne front since Thursday morning, the initial attack being delivered by the Somme Py-Aisigny highway. After the initial drive northward the Americans swung to the west.)

The big gain of the Americans in this sector has compelled the Germans to withdraw from the Rheims salient.

Awards Await Gallant Americans

(The Germans are now over eight miles north of Rheims and have been driven back from the territory from which they bombarded the city for four years.)

A detachment of American and French volunteers today stormed powerful German machine gun nests west of Mont Blanc, capturing 300 Germans, half a dozen officers, 75 machine guns, numerous trench mortars, many rounds of shells, motor trucks and an ammunition dump.

The allied forces did not sustain a single casualty. For their exploit the volunteers are all to be decorated with the Croix de Guerre by General Gouraud.

German resistance has been broken on a front of 28 miles north of Rheims and in Champagne. Ground which the Germans have been occupying since 1914 is falling into the hands of the French and Americans.

Press Representatives Enter Rheims

Correspondents entered Rheims early this morning as soon as news was received that the capture of the Champagne salient had been completed. Von Mudd's German army to withdraw from the forts of Brimont, Witry and Nogent-Abbaye. Formerly German batteries had been employed there to cover the city.

The roads entering Rheims were still clogged with entanglements and there was not a person to be seen in the city, which the Germans had continually deluged with gas shells.

Amidst the ruins of a schoolhouse were found tiny gas masks which had been provided for the pupils before the city was evacuated in May. Up to that time all the civilians had to carry masks.

Streets Littered With Dead

The streets were still littered with corpses and the carcasses of horses. Among the dead were both soldiers and civilians.

Afterwards the correspondents went to the eastern suburb of Cernay Les Rheims, which the enemy had occupied for four years. Numerous sharpshooters' nests were found there, from which German snipers picked off persons walking in the streets of Rheims.

The German trenches were littered with thousands of empty champagne bottles. They had looted the vast wine vaults of the surrounding countryside.

Yanks Have Place of Honor

London, Oct. 7.—The Americans, now up against the Krimchilde line west of the Argonne forest, have the place of honor for attacking the hinge which the enemy counts upon holding while he swings back his whole line between Verdun and the sea.

The enemy obviously has determined upon this step. It means a withdrawal along a front of 200 miles. Preparations for such a retirement are in progress.

An American break through in the Krimchilde position at present is obviously impossible, but if later General Pershing is able to advance down the Meuse he will imperil the whole German army, threatening to break its communications.

But while the Germans are planning to retreat west of the Argonne northward, they evidently plan to take their time and retard the allies as much as possible.

Leisurely Evacuation Planned

Their plans is, it appears, leisurely to evacuate most of occupied Belgium and France during the winter, when rains and mud will make active pursuit difficult.

The allies are in a position to follow the retreating Germans and break up the enemy's armies. Hence the enemy's desperate efforts to hold on to his most important positions, and to check the Americans just west of the Meuse and the French in the Champagne. After an interval the French undoubtedly plans to allow the French and Americans to cross the Sappe and Retourne rivers and advance to the Aisne. This will compel the evacuation of Loen and German retirement to the Serre-Somme line.

(Saturday night's French official communiqué reports the crossing of the Sappe at several points.)

But for this plan of retirement to be carried out the French and British must

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be held between Cambrai and St. Quentin, for a break through here would ruin St. Gobain heights and compel a general retreat that at this time would spell ruin, so desperate fighting is now progressing in this area.

Seeking Time in North Sector

Further to the north, where Elms Albert's attack threatened the German hold on the Flanders coast and on Lille, the enemy's retirement on the Lys and his violent reaction before Boulers and Menin are expected to gain time for an orderly retreat when it is possible, probably to the Antwerp-Brussels-Namur-Meuse line, where the shortening of the German front may release troops for the east and enable them to drift to put up strong resistance in the spring.

But Americans must remember that in all these plans the Germans count upon the Krimchilde line, which our boys are now grappling. The enemy counts upon holding out there even after the great retirement is finished.

Huns Plan Further Withdrawal

By Henry G. Wales

With the American Army on the Champagne front, Oct. 6.—(U. N. S.)—(Night).—General Gouraud's Franco-American army on the Champagne front has achieved such striking success that there were indications today that the Germans will withdraw to a line on the Aisne river, running through Berry-au-Bac, Reims and Youssiers.

(It is supposed that the United States have their eyes fixed steadily upon the battlefields, where they expect to see the winning of the victory that will enable the winners to dictate the terms of peace.)

Air observer report enemy aerodromes being dismantled and moved north of the Aisne. Batteries of big German guns are being moved northward. Villages are burning and ammunition dumps are being blown up behind the German front.

British Official Reports

London, Oct. 7.—(U. P.)—Local fighting north of St. Quentin and between prisoners and lost machine guns, reported by Field Marshal Haig today.

"In local fighting yesterday in the neighborhood of Aubencheul-a-Bois (a mile and a half north of Le Chemin) we took 400 prisoners," the statement said.

"Yesterday afternoon one of our patrols in the Oppy sector brought in 34 prisoners and lost machine guns."

"During the night we established post at canal crossings north of Aubencheul-a-Bois, also northeast and west of Oppy."

A German post east of Borolau was captured. We made a slight advance north of Wesmaquart."

Preseny-le-Grand, 3 1/2 miles northeast of St. Quentin, Oct. 7.—American troops in the British Sunday Field Marshal Haig announced in his night report. They also improved their positions around Aubencheul-a-Bois, midway between St. Quentin and Cambrai.

Doual is still in flames. Heavy explosions indicate a big German retirement in this sector of German shortage of ammunition for their heaviest guns.

One quarter of the German artillery on the west front has been captured by the allies and Americans since Foch's series of drives began on July 18.

Americans Cross the Aisne

By Newton C. Parks

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 7.—American troops forced their way across to the west bank of the Aisne river today and occupied a village which the Germans had evacuated in the face of the fire of the Americans.

After occupying the village the Americans, this morning, continued to push forward, mounting the slopes of the hill along the bank of the Aisne.

French Aviators Harass Enemy

Paris, Oct. 7.—(U. P.)—In spite of most unfavorable weather conditions, French aviators operated with success, the French official statement said, detailing the operations today.

Several tons of bombs were dropped on objectives behind the enemy lines and 21 enemy machines were either shot down or forced to land out of control. Thirteen and a half tons of bombs were dropped during the day on convoys, enemy assemblies and batteries, which were forced to cease firing, it was stated.

Fires were started in the railway stations at Chalet-sur-Betourne and Neuville.

Advance Despite Stiff Resistance

By Frank J. Taylor

With the American First Army, Oct. 7.—(U. P.)—Both wings of the American forces between the Argonne massif and the Meuse river continue to advance despite great efforts by the Germans to increase their resistance.

A German counter attack against our right center, near Cunel, northwest of Brussels, temporarily slowed up our progress.

An extremely heavy bombardment and the stiffest kind of fighting is under way along this whole front.

British Drop Tons of Bombs

London, Oct. 7.—(U. P.)—Successful bombing expeditions against Kaiserlautern, Pirminas, Metz, Thionville, Courcelles and the airdromes at Morange and Presnoy were reported in Sunday's official statement issued by the independent air force.

Heavy fighting was carried on Saturday night in the course of which British machines dropped 15 1/2 tons of bombs on the railways stations at various towns.

Nine heavy bombs were dropped on a factory at Burbach. Fire broke out at Courcelles.

Newberg Man Badly Injured When Auto Goes Over High Hill

C. A. Morris of Newberg, Or., was seriously injured Sunday evening when the car in which he and his wife were riding, skidded over an embankment on the Terwilliger boulevard, slid down the hill and landed a short distance from the highway, where it was crushed and overturned. Morris' skull is thought to be fractured, also several ribs which were broken appear to have punctured his lungs. Mrs. Morris jumped from the car as it went over, and received only minor bruises.

The accident occurred on the south side of the high wooden bridge, about a mile north from the end of the pavement. Morris was taken to the St. Vincent hospital by the Ambulance Service company.

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PEACE NOT WANTED WITHOUT VICTORY

Editors of Many Newspapers Cry Out Against Hun Proposal of General Armistice.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The Knickerbocker Press says editorially today: "The unconditional surrender of the enemy in the only sense in which we are willing to talk over with him. The distress in Austria, the disillusionment of Germany, the antics of Prussianism on the red hot grill of Foch's military supremacy do not concern us except as they may lead to unconditional surrender."

"These are our peace terms."

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The Courier says editorially today: "The latest output of peace talk from Berlin is merely a part of the same deceptive game under the guise of a new chancellery with a curiosity-exciting advertisement of a new policy of moderation and concession—a policy come to the spider-prior and talk it over."

"To the people of the United States have their eyes fixed steadily upon the battlefields, where they expect to see the winning of the victory that will enable the winners to dictate the terms of peace."

"Smash on, smash on!"

Milwaukee, Oct. 7.—The Free Press comments editorially today: "No Peace Till Surrender"

"The peace moves of Germany and Austria-Hungary are highly significant as reflecting the internal conditions in the enemy empire."

"Soon and later, the closing of the iron ring will compel an appeal for peace in unmistakable acquiescence with the conditions and principles upon which America has taken an unshakable stand."

"Until such time no conference as to actual peace terms may be expected, no pause in the determined and dedicated effort of American and allied armies to achieve the compelling victory which is their goal."

New York, Oct. 7.—The World says: "While official translations of the latest peace proposals are necessary to complete understanding, the press reports give sufficient evidence that the military rulers of the central empires have at last realized to some extent the judgment that is hanging over them."

"In this instance, as formerly, negotiation is mentioned, but it will be noticed that it is negotiation based upon President Wilson's 14 drastic conditions. German and central empires are left down for acceptance, not for negotiation."

"It has taken the imperial German government more than four years to learn that it is easier to begin a war than to end it."

Kansas City, Oct. 7.—Commenting on Germany's peace proposal the Kansas City Post says editorially:

"False Security Not Wanted"

"No American who loves ability and ability to Hun with his assassinations, his tortures, his utter lack of honor or sincerity will be lulled into a false sense of security by the new cry of German peace."

"The language that he understands is the roar of cannon and the burst of shrapnel—and our boys are talking that language to him now."

Denver, Oct. 7.—Commenting on the enemy peace proposal, the Denver Post Sunday said:

"Hear the best answer, realizing that he is defeated. No peace should be made or considered except upon the unconditional surrender of the German Hun and that peace should be signed in Berlin."

Salt Lake City, Oct. 7.—The Tribune says: "The administration at Washington will have the support of all the patriotic men and women of the United States if it refuses point blank to receive anything less than unconditional surrender, and the same support will doubtless be tendered the entente powers if they fail to listen to peace proposals until such time as the German people act for themselves and give token of submission."

The Herald says: "Let 'On to Berlin' be the rallying cry of the allies and our answer to the last evidence of German guile. On to Berlin and let there be no serious consideration of peace with the brute until the flag of humanity is hung over Germany."

PUNISH THE GERMANS, SENTIMENT IN SENATE

(Continued from Page One)

thought of while Germany is uninvaded. The war must be carried to Berlin, they say. The Kaiser must be court-martialed and the German murderers punished, said Poindexter.

Hittchcock, Democrat, chairman of the foreign relations committee, said the allies must make a contract with the present rulers of Germany, who regard treaties as mere scraps of paper.

Senator McCumber, North Dakota, introduced a resolution requiring the senate on record as demanding, as peace terms: Surrender and disarmament of the German army and navy; restoration of Alsace-Lorraine and France; and return of the indemnity paid by France in 1871; reparation of France and Belgium, including payment for towns and cities destroyed and country devastated.

Senator Lodge, Republican member of the foreign relations committee, declared the country should not be allowed to get the impression that any branch of the government regards the German proposals seriously.

"France will never agree to anything less than the unconditional return of Alsace-Lorraine," said Lodge. "The protection of the world demands that Lorraine, with its iron, be taken from Germany. Our recognition of the Czech-Slovaks commits us to take them from beneath Austria's yoke. With them goes Poland."

"There is only one thing to be done—put Germany behind the bars—force her by physical guarantees into a position where she can never break out."

Taking up the president's proposal for a league of nations to enforce peace, Lodge said:

"Can you imagine such a league with Germany as one member? There is today a league to enforce peace—it is America and her allies."

Germany Must Be Whipped

"The only way to enforce peace is to whip Germany so badly she can never make war again."

"I am sorry anyone gives any attention to these proposals which come from Germany to chill our blood and retard our advance toward victory."

"The time for peace will come only when American, French and British soldiers are in Germany holding positions of great strategic importance. Peace cannot come until then."

Senator Gore said "this is a good time to write the last chapter in the history of Hapsburg and Hohenzollern, and seal it with seven seals."

Senator Reed said he believed the

peace offensive was begun at this time to embarrass the fourth Liberty loan because the ninth war loan has just failed.

Senator Nelson, Minnesota, a Civil war veteran, urged that "we let them talk to Foch. Let them ask him for an armistice and let him tell them how they can get it."

Senator Norris read Grant's famous unconditional surrender message as "America's answer to the Hun."

Plead for Mercy Not Justice

"The most insidious danger which threatens America and the allies today is an inconclusive negotiated peace," said Poindexter, resuming his speech.

"Germany wants to get justice, but mercy," said Poindexter. "Justice means execution of some of these German murderers. It means the trial by court-martial of the Kaiser."

"If we begin negotiating with Germany, even after Belgium and France have been evacuated, we will be negotiating with an enemy whose army is unconquered—an enemy who negotiates with us from his citadel in Germany."

Thousands of Letters Pouring In

America's temper toward a made-in-Germany peace was clearly reflected today in thousands of letters and telegrams pouring into the capital to senators and congressmen.

By actual count less than one fifth of 1 per cent of the messages even suggested serious consideration of the "Austro-German plea." The voice of the nation, as heard in congress, is practically unanimous against any peace with the foe until he has been smashed into helplessness. The letters and telegrams simply confirmed what members of congress have been hearing for months from their constituents. Those who have gone home campaigning have been told, they said today, that a political lynching was in the store for anyone who dared to make a German peace offer until allied troops are within German borders.

This feeling is strong in the middle-west, where, anywhere else.

A close friend of a high government official recently returned from a tour of mid-western states. To his official friend he reported that the issue in the congressional election this fall is simply: "Which party will treat the Germans roughest?"

Man Fined \$25 Here Is Wanted in Idaho

James F. Wall, indicted by the grand jury in November, 1911, on a charge of sending letters and postal cards through the mail in violation of the penal code, pleaded guilty before Federal Judge Dean Friday and was fined \$25. Wall is wanted in Idaho on another charge, and in view of this the United States attorney recommended a light fine and remittal order. Wall might be taken to Idaho to face the charges pending there.

Col. Young at Head Of Pacific Cadets

The establishment of a student's army training corps unit at Pacific university, Forest Grove, is assured in order received today by Colonel George S. Young, assigning him duty as commander and quartermaster of such unit. Colonel Young was in charge of the army recruiting office in Portland until it was closed.

Monday, Record Day

SOME SPLENDID NUMBERS

Ave Maria—By Jacha Helfitts 74548

"Light's Out" March, "National Emblem" March 15498

"I'm Always Chasing Rainbows," "I Miss That Waltz" "I Miss That Misses Me" 15498

"Chasing the Chickens" (fox trot); "When Aunt Dinah's Daughter Was a Girl" (waltz) "Bangs on That Flute" 15498

"Breakfast in Bed on Sunday Morn." by Harry Lauder 70048

"Madame Butterfly," fantasia 55094

"A Dream of Love," by Victor Herbert's Orchestra 55094

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FACTS NO. 395

Greater Possibilities

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Senator Reed said he believed the

Unlawful to Use Public Convoys

Attention is called to Chapter 287 of the General Laws of Oregon, 1917, which makes it unlawful for any person knowing himself to be afflicted with a contagious disease to use any public conveyance, streetcar, railroad car or taxicab. The law forbids also anyone else, knowing of the affliction, to assist the sick person by the use of such public conveyances.

A fine of \$55 to \$60 and imprisonment for from one to six months, or both, are provided for violation of either phase of this law.

The law applies generally and, of course, to persons suffering from influenza.

Boys on Motorcycle Hurt in Collision

Edward J. Halberg, 16, and his brother Herman, 11, of 815 North Williams street, were badly injured, Sunday evening, when the motorcycle which they were riding collided with a Ford car driven by J. W. Isaacs of 945 Oregon street, on the Sandy boulevard near Fairview. The older lad had a bad scalp wound and badly injured knee with many body bruises. The younger boy sustained a badly injured hip. According to Sheriff George Hurby, Isaacs, who was driving east, tried to pass a car ahead of him, and did not see the boys coming until too late to stop. The boys were taken to St. Vincent's hospital.

Thousands of Letters Pouring In

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