FRENCH MAKING RAPID STRIDES IN NORTHERN DRIVE IN CHAMPAGNE

Great German Base at Vouziers Is Entered and Boche Are Retreating Toward Rethel; To Westward Pressure Is Increased on Huns at Laon.

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was made against the Kriemhilde switch line before St. Georges and Landres.

The Germans are removing their supplies from Buzancy.

The railway at Dun-Sur-Meuse (which is held by the Germans) was put out of commission by direct hits from big caliber American guns. The railway line was cut.

Fine fighting weather prevailed today. It was clear but there was some ground mist.

New attacks, in which the Americans advanced east of the Aire river, were made Friday morning. They were carrived out under heavy enemy fire from St. Juvin and Hill No. 182, north of St. Juvin.

The Americans are now beyond the Kriemhilde line, between the Argonne and the Meuse and by establishing a new line have semi-enveloped Brieulles, St. Juvin, Landres and St. Georges.

The American gains east of the Meuse have been extended in the face of counter attacks. All of the counter blows were shattered. During Friday afternoon the American guns were in action and hill No. 182 was severely pounded. By the new advance we threatened to outflank St. Juvin and the hill to the north.

American patrols have linked up with the French patrols south of Grand Pre.

The Bois Negremont "was cleaned up" and the Germans at that point were thrown across the Aire river.

The chief gains east of the Meuse centered in the sector of Sivry and in the wooded heights.

French Cavalry Chase Huns

Paris, Oct. 11.—(U. P.)—(Delayed.)—The Germans are retreating on a front of 37 miles north of Rheims with French cavalry in hot pursuit, the war office announced tonight.

The French, following on the heels of the enemy, have advanced more than six miles at some points.

The line of retreat extends north of Suippe and Arnes rivers. Farther eastward the French are also pushing the Germans back and the allied advance extends along an unbroken front of about 60 miles, from northwest of Rheims to the Argonne forest. Machault has been passed.

French and Italians are rapidly clearing the entire Chemin des Dames region of the enemy. In the Oise valley the French are pushing toward Guise.

"The enemy has been forced to abandon his positions on a front of 60 kilometers (more than 37 miles), which he had defended for several days past, north of the Suippe and Arnes," the communique said.

"Our cavalry is treading on the heels of the enemy rear guard, preceding the infantry, which has advanced at certain points to the depth of 10 kilometers (more than six miles).

"We have crossed the Suippe and captured Bertricourt, Aumenancourt-le-Grand, Bazancourt, Isles-sur-Suippe and St. Etienne-sur-Suippe. We have captured the whole front position north of the Suippe and advanced beyond the Grand Sussages wood.

"In the wooded region west of Venille-Pinoe we advanced toward the Retourne river, which we reached between Houdilcourt and Sault St. Remy. Farther east we occupied the villages of Aussonce, La Neuville, Cauroy, Machault, Contreuve, St. Morel and Savigny-sur-Aisne, and reached the approaches of Bignicourt, Ville-sur-Retourne, Mont St. Remy and St. Marie. We are only three kilometers southwest of Vouziers.

"On the Chemin-des-Dames, the Italians, cooperating with us, continued to advance, despite resistance, occupying Vendresse - Troyon - Troyonz, Courtecon and Cerny-en-Laonnais. We captured Cuissy-et-Geny, Jumigny and Paissy wood, reaching the Chemin-des-Dames as far as Ailles.

"Numerous fires ignited by the enemy are reported in the Oise valley toward Guise."

Fleeing Too Fast to Destroy Towns

With the British Army on the St. Quentin-Cambria Front, Oct. 12.—American troops, aided by British artillery, advanced so swiftly that the retreating Germans were not given an opportunity to damage or plunder the towns they were abandoning.

British forces pressed so closely on the fleeing Huns that they captured one of the largest ammunition dumps ever taken.

Bohain was virtually intact as British and American troops joined forces in the streets of the city. French civilians greeted their liberators with kisses. Doughboys, Tommies and their guns were impartially showered with these demonstrations of gratitude. Steaming pots of coffee and tea also were proffered to the soldiers.

The Americans quickly overrun the new trenches of the Germans east of Vaux and Andigny. At first they were swept with a heavy fire from the Boche artillery, but the British gunners soon smashed the batteries of the Huns and the Americans drove on toward the Selle river.

All the roads into and east of Bohain are said to have been mined by the retreating Germans. Dead Huns and supplies were scattered everywhere in the fields crossed by the Americans.

At Busigny (northeast of Bohain) the Americans captured two enemy field batteries.

Germans Burning Villages

By John T. Parkerson

With the British Army on the Cambrai-St. Quentin Front, Oct. 12.—(I. N. S.)—The Germans are burning villages northeast of Doual and are reported to have blown up the tunnels and bridges on the Haute Deule canal.

Pont-A-Marcq, Vacquerie, Maiting and Emerchicourt were said to be in flames during the night.

Iwuy, which was captured yesterday, was taken by Canadians. Afterward the Canadians broke up a German counter attack from Avasnes Lesec.

The Germans employed many tanks in this fighting.

Retreating German troops on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front told civilians they were falling back 11 miles eastward to a new line of defense, stronger than the old Hindenburg line.

This information was secured today from civilians who have been liberated by the British advance.

The Germans planned to remove all the young boys with them but were forced to evacuate so quickly that they could not take all of them.

Victorious Hun Retreat

Berlin, Via London, Oct. 12.—(U. P.)—Evacuation of the Chemin des Dames, south of Laon, was announced by the war office in its official statement today.

"On both sides of Bohain, British, French and American attacks were repulsed," the statement said.

Defeat of an "immensely superior force" of French and Americans in the Champagne in a two weeks' battle has enabled "smooth execution" of the German retirement in the Aisne bend, the German war office announced today.

A retirement west of Douai was also reported.

"West of Douai, we withdrew our lines," the statement said. "The enemy, slowly following, occupied the line of Vendin-le-Viel, Harnes and Henin-Lietard.

"In the Champagne, General von Einem's victory over immensely superior Franco-American forces in a fortnight's struggle and exhaustion of the enemy, has rendered possible the smooth execution of our retirement in the Aisne bend."

Crown Prince Moves Again

Paris, Oct. 12.—The advance of the French army in the Champagne district toward the Aisne river continues today. In the face of the steady advance the German crown prince has hastily moved his headquarters from Mezieres to a safer location.

Owing to the success of General Foch's continuous pounding of the German positions, the enemy's reserve strength on the whole front has been reduced to 10 or 15 divisions (100,000 to 150,000 men). The Germans are rushing up scant reserves from Alsace in a frantic effort to check the triumphant progress of the French, who have advanced from three to four miles along the Champagne front today.

The Germans are fighting desperately from Laon to La Fere to save the line of communication between the Champagne sector and the north. Meanwhile the British forces are knocking at the gates of Douai and the general retirement of the Germans from there to the Chemin-des-Dames and Champagne continues.

Germans Becoming Reckless

With the British Army on the Cambrai-St. Quentin Front, Oct. 12, 5 a. m.—(I. N. S.)—Elements of 10 German divisions (120,000 men) have been identified opposite the Americans on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front.

The Germans are throwing in their manpower recklessly in an effort to stem the great American-British drive.

Since they commenced attacking, Tennessee and Carolina troops have captured more than 3000 prisoners, between 50 and 60 guns and hundreds of machine guns.

Since September 29, 150,000 square yards of French territory has been recovered from the Germans.

Tennessee Troops Commended

By John T. Parkerson

With the British Army on the Cambrai-St. Quentin Front, Oct. 12.—(I. N. S.)—Tennessee and Carolina troops that have been attacking with the British on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front, have been officially commended by General Rawlinson, commander of the fourth British army.

"The gallantry of your infantry and the precision with which all staff arrangements have worked, filled me with admiration and it has given me pleasure to report your unqualified success to Field Marshal Haig," said General Rawlinson.

Hun Battalion Staff Captured

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 12.—(I. N. S.)—(5 P. M.)—An entire German battalion staff was captured by the Americans in the region between Cunel and Romagne today. German resistance is stiffening, especially in the region of St. Juvin and Brieulles.

Ma don't have to fix my lunch —says Bobby
POST TOASTIES
and me fix that up together.
(made of corn)

Use of Molasses For Camouflaging Cow Feed Urged

Camouflaging cheap roughage with molasses to make it more palatable to the cow, thus inducing the bovine to consume substances hitherto disdained, has been suggested to the Oregon Dairy council by Professor E. B. Fitts, dairy and livestock specialist at the Oregon Agricultural college, as a means of meeting the dairy feed situation.

Molasses is cheap, according to Professor Fitts, and its food value is about four-fifths that of barley. The molasses is made from sugar beets and imported from Hawaii. The farmers must provide containers. The usual method of feeding is to dilute the molasses with two parts water and then sprinkle on the feed with a sprinkling can.

The Benton County Dairymen's association at its last meeting took orders to make up a car of 50 tons of molasses at a cost of $37 a ton.

Yank Flyer Drops In Burning Plane 4000 Feet, Lives

With the American Army on the Champagne Front, Oct. 12.—(I. N. S.)—Lieutenant Richard Phelan of Brooklyn fell 4000 feet with his airplane in flames and today lives to continue his aerial combats with the Huns.

Phelan sighted seven enemy Fokkers while on air patrol. He started for them and with a burst of machine gun bullets sent one of the Fokkers crashing to the earth.

As he was engaging another the gasoline tank of Phelan's machine was set on fire by an enemy incendiary bullet. Phelan's plane burst into flames and dropped, upside down toward the earth. He plunged downward for 4000 feet. In the fall the blazing gasoline leaked out of the tank. As soon as all the gasoline was gone, Phelan righted his machine 800 meters from the ground, and volplaned to a landing in No Man's Land, in the vicinity of Brieulles.

Companions, who were on patrol duty with Phelan, reported him lost. But the next day he showed up at the aerodrome, uninjured.

GERMANS DESTROY TO KILL INDUSTRY

(Continued from Page One)

dustry. Between these various cities and towns run many canals, useful in the transportation of material.

Systematic Destruction Starts

Now the factories, the mines, the canals are all being systematically destroyed, together with the cities in the district. Everything of the smallest value which could be moved has been moved back to Germany; what could not be moved is being ruined or abolished by fire and dynamite. It is the German's calculation that when he has completed this work of systematic and deliberate destruction industrial France and industrial Belgium will be wiped off the map and that it will be a matter of years before either can be restored. In these years German manufacturers will profit by the absence of French and Belgian competition, and in this wry the burden of the war will be transferred from German to French and Belgian backs.

It is essential that this whole program—and it is a program—should be fully appreciated by the American people. When he completes his task of devastation the German expects to make peace. He expects to be able to explain that such ruin as has come to France and Belgium is the natural, if regretable, consequence of war. He will weep over this ruin as the kaiser wept for Louvain, for Rheims and for much else, but he means to keep up his campaign of arson to the very last moment.

Germans Capitalize Humanity

More than all this, the very best incentive to the German industry in destruction at the present hour is the ever insistent declaration in many quarters that there must be no reprisal at the end of the war, no punishment which will hurt German feelings and therefore lessen the chance for an enduring league of nations to function. From the very outset of the struggle the German has capitalized the humanity and the civilized instincts of his foes. He is making full use of these sentiments now. The simple truth is that the German thinks that he can lay waste to Northern France and get away with it unscathed, even be rewarded in his own pockets, because he relies upon the idealism of his foes, and particularly of the president, to protect him from all the consequences of his crimes and enable him to make his calculated profit out of the elimination of the industrial competition of the nations which he has attacked. There is not the smallest element of accident in what is now taking place in northern France and Belgium. Cities and towns are not being destroyed as a result of battle. They are being systematically reduced to ashes in accordance with a long prepared plan. German retreat is being timed to coincide with the finishing touches of the torchbearers and the minelayer.

Hun Crimes Will Be Revealed

Is it conceivable that any American, high or low, can be deceived by any German words, after the recent revelation of the German deeds? And we are only at the beginning of the disclosure. We are just entering Belgium and in the next few weeks the story of German crime and oppression in Belgium will stagger humanity. Four years of slavery, of despoliation, murder, and worse than murder, are to be unfolded when our liberating armies reach Brussels, Antwerp and Liege.

The German believes he can make peace before these facts are sufficiently known to give decisive character to the terms of that peace he now seeks. He believes that while French cities are in ashes and French factories in ruins, he can, in his own factories, freed from all French and Belgian competition, dominate world industry, as he tried to dominate world politics. He believes that having reduced the merchant marine of the world by his unrestricted submarine warfare, he can coin money for his own shipping, which will take the place of the lost enemy boats.

What America Must Adjust

The German has lost the battle. He knows it quite as well as we know it, but he has not yet lost the war. He is preparing for peace, but his preparations are being made in French and Belgian cities. Are we going to let him get away with it? If we do, what people will resist the next German attack? Certainly not the French nor the Belgians—and on this, as well as our industrial profits from devastation, the German counts.

We must deal with France in such fashion that she will never cross our pathway again, Bernhardi wrote—and to this end Ludendorff is ever laboring.

Food Officials of West Are to Meet

W. B. Ayer, state food administrator, leaves tonight for San Francisco to attend a meeting of federal food administrators west of the Rocky mountains, to be held next week. The meeting was called by John W. Holloway, head of the state administrative division, and R. W. Boyden, head of the enforcement division of the U. S. food administration, who will be present.

Comes From North Dakota

The newly appointed pastor of the First United Brethren church is Rev. Ira Hawley, formerly of Beach, N. D. He is a young man and comes to his new pastorate exceedingly well recommended.

New Cargo Carrier Launched

Harriman, Pa. Oct. 12.—(U. P.)—Amid the cheers of 5000 workmen and visitors, the American steel cargo carrying steamship Waubesa, of 9000 tons, was launched today from the yards of the Merchant Shipbuilding company.

PRESSURE ON LAON COMPELLING BOCHE FORCE TO PULL OUT

Foch's Persistent Hammering of German Lines Is Compelling Hun to Get Out of France.

AMERICANS TAKING BIG PART

British General Says French General Has Proved Himself the Greatest of Military Leaders.

London, Oct. 12. — Laon, the great stategic rail base and southern hinge of what remains of the Hindenburg line, is being evacuated by the Germans.

The clearing of northern France of the invaders under the terrific pressure of Foch's army is in full progress. The retreat is spreading northwards, though the enemy is expected to cling to Lille, his northern pivot, as long as the utmost risk allows it.

What was foreshadowed in Wednesday's dispatches as "the greatest military flight in history within the next 48 hours" has come to pass.

Americans in Thick of Fight

Pershing's army, as much as any of the forces pressing the foe along the far flung western battle line, helped bring it about.

Today the last German is out of Argonne forest and all the way from east of Rheims to the Meuse and beyond that river, north of Verdun across the Lorraine heights to the Moselle, thence down to Alsace, American troops hold the whip hand. Their smashing attacks west of the Meuse of the last 10 days, coupled with the German fear of what may momentarily happen on the Metz and Alsace fronts, kept what remains of the flower of the German army pinned down there to parry the threat of an invasion of the empire.

That enabled the British and Americans and French in the north to reap the full fruits of their break through. Haig's Anglo-American forces are plunging eastward through the Cambrai-St. Quentin gap. The French, on their right, are driving toward Guise, 22 miles north of Laon, to cut off one of the main lines of German retreat.

French Cross Oise River

This city is comparable to what Fere-en-Tardenois was in the second Marne battle and to Roye in the allies' Picardy drive that wiped out the Montdidier pockets.

While Anglo-Americans on Friday pushed eastward from La Cateau and widened the breach, capturing St. Hilaire-les-Cambrai, Avesnes and St. Aubeter, General Debeny's French army crossed the Oise at several points in its southeastward drive toward Guise.

At the same time Gouraud, Mangin and Pershing, the triumvirate of generals entrusted with the task of crushing the southern German flank, pushed ahead materially. The French north of Rheims put themselves in complete control of both banks of the Suippe river, eliminating that stream as a German hope for a stand, and captured Bertricourt.

Foch Greatest of Generals

Due south of Laon, against the apex of the pocket, Italian contingents are fighting with the French and are distinguishing themselves by their valor. Courtecon and Troyon have been captured in that sector and this Franco-Italian advance was the immediate signal to Ludendorff's beginning the evacuatoin of Laon.

"Alexander, Caesar, Marlborough, Napoleon, 'Stonewall' Jackson, or any other great master of war never carried through such a brilliant combination of strategy and tactics as Foch," said a British general, a hero of the 1914 fighting, who modestly did not mention the bravery and tenacity of the British troops chosen to deliver the final coup which irretrievably ruptured the vaunted German front.

"Weeks, perhaps months, may elapse before the full fruits of victory are gathered, but the victory is ours."

LOSS WITH AMERICAN TRANSPORT PUT AT 150

(Continued from Page One)

said, "with high seas sweeping across our decks, when the Kashmir hit us amidships. The coolness and calmness of the soldiers were wonderful. They jumped to 'attention' at their appointed places, awaiting commands without panic.

"There were 100 sick cases below and I believe they were all lost. We floated an hour and a quarter after the collision. When a British destroyer drew up alongside our boys began to jump. There were 700 soldiers aboard. Of those left aboard many must have been lost."

Destroyer's Commander Praised

Others declare there were 900 soldiers aboard. Unstinted praise is being heaped on Lieutenant Commander Craven, who commanded the British destroyer Mounsley and rescued more than 200 men.

Most of the soldiers on the transport were Georgia men, all casualties (probably meaning replacement units).

Red Cross workers met survivors of the lost ship as they landed, supplying them with cigarettes, hot coffee, food and other necessities.

Miss Jane Rider of Tucson, Ariz., a Red Cross nurse, was aboard one of the vessels in the convoy with which the Otranto was proceeding.

"The first we knew of trouble to the Otranto was when we picked up S. O. S. messages from both the Otranto and Kashmir," she said. "The storm was so bad we couldn't turn, but had to put back to sea. I couldn't see a thing. Then we heard the Otranto was trying to put lifeboats over the side, with some of the men drowning as they tried to enter."

Stories Are Conflicting

Miss Ruth Gibbons of Ardmore, N. Y., another survivor, said there were many conflicting stories regarding the number of missing. Latest reports from Belfast, she declared, said there were 900 unaccounted for, while others she had heard placed the lost at 400.

Men from the lost ship described the spectacular scenes as the British rescuing ship came alongside the damaged transport.

The men were told it was every man for himself. Standing on the top deck, men began to leap aboard the destroyer, some of them as far as 20 feet.

Corporal J. J. Doherty of Brooklyn, who was among those rescued, was asked if he was scared.

"Hell, no!" he said. Nothing scares us."

Private R. S. Appleby of Knoxville, Pa., said:

"Man, the weather was awful! The waves came over as the ship listed, and it was difficult to stand still."

Privates C. W. Allen of Moxen, Pa., and O. J. Holman of Boston jumped together.

Rescue Ship Kills Many

"Everybody was calm," declared Sergeant R. J. Donohue of Columbus, Ohio. "We knew we were doomed and didn't think of rescue. Boy! When we saw that destroyer we felt fine. I saw 50 soldiers swimming at the side of the destroyer and saw that ship cut one in two. Another, who was hanging to a dangling ladder from the side of the destroyer, was crushed to death when the warship was thrown against the side of the Otranto."

Many other stories of men being crushed between the rescue ship and the doomed vessel were told. Other survivors told of men being washed into swirling seas from which there was no returning.

Corporal C. Finnegan of New York was able to grasp a rope tied to a gun aboard the destroyer. For 45 minutes he was dragged in the water behind the rescue ship, but finally was pulled aboard.

Private Will Covington, Columbus, Ga., rescued two other privates, who were struggling in the water.

W. J. Weidgenant of Chicago declared he saw one soldier's head crushed when he was caught between the two vessels.

Red Cross Workers Lauded

Private J. Romano of Philadelphia said that when the order was given to jump the men simply jumped without asking any questions. Some landed and some missed. He was washed over the side of the destroyer twice, he declared, only to come out all right.

All the men landed were most cheerful and praised the efficiency of the Red Cross workers. At Belfast the soldiers were unanimous in their praise of Lieutenant Commander Craven, who commanded the destroyer and forced it eight times alongside the Otranto to take off the men.

"He is of nerve and iron," declared Private Hubert Saylor of Ashland, Ky. "If there are any medals to be passed out he wins them."

Lieutenant H. M. Conwell of Lamar, Colo., added unstinted praise to these words.

The Otranto's lifeboats were launched for the purpose of acting as buffers between the rescue ship and the Otranto, but they were crushed.

Forty Bodies Washed Ashore

Word reaching here early today declared bodies of 40 soldiers had been washed ashore and that 20 survivors had reached Islay in safety. Islay is the point where the Otranto was driven on the beach.

American authorities have sent a ship loaded with supplies to Islay and British relief ships also have put out.

Accounts of the accident seem to agree that it was due to jamming of the Kashmir's steering gear and heavy loss of life was ascribed to loss of the wireless apparatus on both ships shortly afterward. The Mounsley also lost her wireless. The Kashmir reached port in a badly damaged condition.

An official admiralty statement issued Friday night declared the Mounsley took off 593 men, members of the crew and soldiers, and that 16 survivors had reached Islay. This statement placed the missing at 481. Late estimates, believed to have been high, declared 300 would be the number of dead, while conservatives said it would be below 150.

The Otranto was a steel steamer of 12,124 tons built in 1909 and was owned by the Orient Steam Navigation company. She was registered at Belfast.

The Kashmir is a steel steamer of 5841 tons, built in 1895 and was owned by the Peninsular & Oriental company. She is registered at Greenock.

Report Reaches Washington

Washington, Oct. 12.—(U. P.)—A report on the sinking of the transport Otranto, with the loss of many American lives, has been received by the war department.

The cable stated that every effort was being made to speed identification of the missing, but gave no details beyond those carried in news dispatches.

Mrs. Dewey, Widow Of Naval Hero, Aids Navy in Bond Drive

Washington, Oct. 12.—(I. N. S.)—By the magic of the wireless, Secretary Daniels flashed to all the navy today the stirring message that Mrs. George Dewey, widow of the hero of Manila bay, had purchased seven $1000 fourth Liberty bonds in the name of the navy.

Mrs. Dewey already had bought two $1000 bonds from the bureau of supplies and accounts, when she wrote to Secretary Daniels, asking him to subscribe for five more for her and let her purchase "count among navy subscriptions."

"This is a token of our union with a glorious past which we should translate into a glorious present," ran Secretary Daniels' message.

Painter of 'Spirit Of '76' Passes Away

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 12.—(U. P.)—A. M. Willard, one of America's foremost artists, who painted the "Spirit of '76," died here Friday at the home of his daughter. Willard was 91.

Henry Ringling of Circus Fame Dead

Baraboo, Wis., Oct. 12.—(I. N. S.)—Henry Ringling, 50 years old, youngest of the Ringling brothers, circus owners, died at his home here Friday of Bright's disease.

BIG RETREAT IS ADMITTED BY GERMANY

BERLIN, via London, Oct. 12.—"A German retreat, on a 17-mile front, between St. Etienne-a-Arnes and the Aisne, where the Teutons are faced by Americans, and the virtual abandonment for the important rail town of Grand-Fre, at the bend of the Aisne river, 25 miles northwest of Verdun, were admitted by the war office Friday. The statement says:

"We withdrew according to plan, undisturbed by the enemy, between St. Etienne and the Aisne to the rear of Grand-Fre.

"On the east bank of the Meuse violent American attacks between Sivry-sur-Meuse and Hammont wood were beaten off."

GERMAN RETREAT SO RAPID BOCHE LOSES ALL TRACE OF LINES

Hun Drives Wagon Into British Camp; Scenes of Desolation Left by Enemy.

By John T. Parkerson

With the British Army on the Cambrai-St. Quentin Front, Oct. 12.—(I. N. S.)—Last night the British holding the line south of Niergnies were surprised to see a wagon, driven by a German, coming toward them at top speed. The Boche was very much surprised when stopped by an English sentry. The driver said that the British advance had been so rapid he had lost all trace of the German lines.

The whole country from which the Germans were driven is strewn with wreckage and covered with deserted dugouts. The Germans were forced to leave so hurriedly, in many instances, that they left clothing behind. For miles the terrain is dotted with huge shell holes, the stumps of trees, twisted wire and wrecked war materials of every description. Occasionally wrecked tanks were seen.

There are thousands of crosses over the graves of the fallen soldiers. The whole is a vast wilderness, with death and desolation everywhere. On all sides are nothing but scenes of ruin. What were once prosperous French towns are now discernible only by placards announcing their names.

An American officer got lost a few nights ago and motored off at cross-roads into what was once a well-known town. It was dark, and the officer asked a passer-by where he was. He learned that his automobile was then standing on the site of the city hall, a building that had once been one of the most imposing in that part of France. Only a few bricks of it remain. The same thing is true of thousands of buildings in the little towns.

The trail of the Boche is pitiful to see, with the civilians searching for homes that exist no more.

An amusing incident happened during the fighting on the Scheldt canal. As the British approached the stream a German shell fell in the middle of it, washing up a great mass of trout. The tommies gathered them in and had an excellent fish dinner.

MAX ASKS QUESTIONS OF WILSON ON PEACE

(Continued from Page One)

war minister of Prussia, was forced out, it was said, because he was against peace.

The wireless dispatch declared that "the understanding is that militarism is to be removed from Germany and that Germany will work for a league of nations; will make good the wrongs done to Belgium and will engage to see that all states submit their differences to arbitration in the future.

Neutral Press Smiles

Washington, Oct. 12.—(U. P.)—The European neutral press views with sarcasm the probabilities of German acceptance of President Wilson's peace terms, according to entente advices.

The planned accession to the throne of Finland of Prince Frederic Charles of Hesse is pointed to by the Scandinavians and the Swiss as showing the utter lack of sympathy or understanding on the part of the Germans with the American ideals.

Berne newspapers declare that the Finnish move shows the real intentions of the Germans and will neutralize any diplomatic coup they may attempt.

The determination of the German imperialists to complete their hold upon Finland is causing anxiety to other factions, it is indicated through neutral sources.

The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, trying to lessen the deplorable effect of the appointment of Prince Charles, declares that the German government had nothing to do with the step and that the Finns are really embarrassing the Germans by their action.

Willing to Abdicate

London, Oct. 12.—(I. N. S.)—The kaiser has declared his willingness to abdicate in order that he may not stand in the way of peace, the Evening Tidningen learns authoritatively, according to a dispatch from Stockholm. The paper says that the kaiser is opposed to the policy of Chancellor Maximilian and the reichstag majority adds that the chancellor may succeed to the throne of Germany.

London, Oct. 12.—(I. N. S.)—The German reichstag will meet October 16 to take up President Wilson's note to Chancellor Maximilian, according to a report put out by the German wireless.

Adheres to Demands

Basle, Oct. 12.—(I. N. S.)—Germany's reply to President Wilson's note will go forward tonight, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung.

It is understood that Germany adheres to President Wilson's demands, the newspaper adds.

The Frankfurter Zeitung is one of the most influential newspapers in Germany and is generally believed to reflect the government's view.

Both Cabinets Reported Out

Zurich, Oct. 12.—(I. N. S.)—Both the Austrian and Hungarian cabinets have resigned, according to information received today. It was announced in Vienna that the former premier, Hussarek would be succeeded by Dr. Lammasch, a pacifist. Count Karolyi, who has long been working in the interests of peace, was reported to be picked as the successor of former Premier Wekerle, of Hungary.

Varied Views Advanced

Amsterdam, Oct. 12.—(U. P.)—Some German papers assert the reply to President Wilson "accedes fully" to his demands. Others declare that only far-reaching advances are made.

Answer Delivered Is One Report

Basle, Oct. 12.—(U. P.)—The National Zeitung announces that Germany's reply to President Wilson was presented to the Swiss minister at Berlin this morning.

PRESIDENT MARCHES TWO MILES IN PARADE

(Continued from Page One)

where President Wilson climbed into his motor car and smilingly reviewed the remainder of the parade. In all the time it took the thousands to pass there was not a lull in the cheering for the chief executive.

As his car moved away the air was rent by a tremendous outburst of farewell shouts.

There was a double significance in the celebration today, for this is also Columbus day, the four hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the discovery of America, and the president was paying tribute to Italy, whose diplomatic and military representatives shared in the ceremonies at the Altar of Liberty.

Representatives and soldiers from 22 allied nations strolled down the "Avenue of the Allies" behind President Wilson. At intervals in the vast throng were many trophies from the battle fields of France. These included German cannon, wreckage of Zeppelins and Fokker airplanes, helmets, etc.

Count Machi de Cellere was the chief speaker at the ceremonies at the Altar of Liberty. He was escorted there by members of the famous Italian Alpini and some of Pershing's veterans who are in this country to help the fourth Liberty loan.

All functions in observance of Liberty day, being celebrated throughout the country, were annulled in Portland today because of the embargo against public assembly during the Spanish influenza emergency. The meeting and parade tonight symbolizing Oregon's triumph in the Liberty loan were among the events cancelled, so that the observance here was purely individual.

Banks were closed on account of the Columbus day holiday, this being the anniversary also of the discovery of America.

The "human fly," scheduled to climb the outside of The Journal building as an attraction for the benefit of the Waverly baby home, was likewise obliged to cancel the ascent.

CROWD BATTERS MAN WHO RUSHES TOWARD PRESIDENT

New York, Oct. 12.—(I. N. S.)—E. J. Boone, a printer, 55 years old, was badly beaten by a crowd shortly after noon today when he rushed towards President Wilson at Fifty-first street and Fifth avenue, while the chief executive was leading a Liberty loan parade. The crowd thought Boone meant to harm the president and cries of "kill him" were heard.

The police rescued Boone from the crowd and took him to a police station, where he is being held. Boone said he is a native American and simply wanted to shake the president's hand.

Boone advanced to within two feet of the president, dropped a flag he was carrying and raised his arm as though to slap the chief executive on the back. The hand never fell, however. Two policemen and half a dozen secret service men seized Boone and hustled him aside.

While the president must have heard Boone's shout and must have seen him advance, with outstretched hand, he was absolutely unmoved. He did not start, nor did he pause, but marched sturdily onward.

Boone cried out as he was dragged aside: "I only wanted to tell him I think he's the greatest president we ever had. I only wanted to shake his hand and slap him on the back."

Then the prisoner began to battle with those about him, but was quickly beaten into submission.

The infuriated crowd tried vainly to drag him away from the police and secret service men, who took him to a nearby police station. A search revealed that Boone was unarmed.

"I am afraid I had a couple too many drinks," the prisoner declared at the station, "and I realize now that I did a rash and foolish thing. I had no business to try to rush out that way and greet the president."

Progress Made in Liberty Loan

Washington, Oct. 12.—(I. N. S.)—Liberty day dawned for the American people with the golden prospect of new vigor being injected into the fourth Liberty loan drive.

Treasury officials were confident this afternoon that the subscriptions today to the loan will make up for much of the ground lost during the past two weeks.

They are relying upon the customary generosity and patriotism of the American people to respond to the appeal of President Wilson that purses must be opened wide on Liberty day, that the armies and navies of the United States and its allies may lack nothing in the great conflict being waged overseas.

Encouraging reports continued to reach the treasury of progress made in many sections of the country.

Cleveland has officially reported sales totalling $211,548,800 and 50 additional honor flags added, making a total of 351 in the district.

More optimistic reports were received from the southern part of the district today than from any since the first of the campaign.

Wheeling, W. Va., announces that hundreds of thousands of dollars have been added to the subscriptions since last night.

Richmond, Va., reports that war trophy trains were not interfered with by health authorities and are still drawing large crowds in coal mining sections of Virginia and West Virginia.

Maryland reports $31,750,000, Virginia $23,500,000, West Virginia $6,900,000, North Carolina $14,750,000, and South Carolina $6,600,000.

Reports from Atlanta, Ga., state that 50 per cent of the quota of $190,000,000 has been subscribed in the district, despite adverse conditions caused by influenza.

Big Parade at Chicago

Chicago, Oct. 12.—(I. N. S.)—Chicagoans 140,000 strong marched today through the city's streets to stimulate sales totaling $186,000,000 of fourth Liberty loan bonds necessary to put Chicago over the top. The parade was a unified army of war supporters, loan workers, munition workers, jackies, union laborers and soldiers, led by 90 bands and 100 patriotic floats.

Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the British admiralty, visited Mount Vernon Thursday and laid a wreath of roses on Washington's tomb.

HUN ALLIES READY TO ACCEPT TERMS

Amsterdam Dispatch Would Indicate Austria and Turkey Willing to Surrender.

London, Oct. 12.—(U. P.)—Austria-Hungary and Turkey are expected immediately to announce acceptance of President Wilson's armistice terms, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Berlin received by way of Amsterdam.

A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam says that Austria-Hungary and Turkey have informed Germany they will accept Wilson's terms.

The Express declares the central allies have agreed on a common policy in regard to peace negotiations.

Reuter's Agency reports that Turkey has approached President Wilson in regard to peace negotiations.

Since both Austria and Turkey, like Germany, had previously agreed to "accept President Wilson's 14 principles as a basis for peace negotiations," their latest declaration, saying that they "accept" them, means the virtual surrender of Germany's allies—provided, of course, the Amsterdam bulletin announcing the news is substantiated.

As far as Austria-Hungary is concerned, the unequivocal acceptance of President Wilson's terms, if authentic, means that she is ready to evacuate the large area of occupied Italian territory, the relinquishing of whatever is left of her military hold on part of Poland, Russia and the Ukraine.

As far as Austria-Hungary's armed forces in the Balkans are concerned, they are in the same position as Germany's armies in Northern France and Belgium. For them it is not a question of "evacuating," but of retreating fast enough before the Serbo-Italian advance to escape a debacle.

Premier Wekerle Resigns

London, Oct. 12.—(I. N. S.)—The report that Premier Wekerle of Hungary has resigned is confirmed by Vienna papers, according to dispatches from Basle, Switzerland.

Sight of Sugar First Evidence to Refugees Yankees Are in Fight

With the British Army on the St. Quentin-Cambrai Front, Oct. 12.—(I. N. S.)—French civilians behind the German lines first learned of America's entrance in the war when they saw sugar. Hundreds of these civilians who have been liberated in the last few days said they knew when they saw sugar that America was in the war because only Americans had sugar. The Germans kept them in ignorance of what America was was doing.

Huns Work Belgian Women on Farms

Washington, Oct. 12.—(I. N. S.)—Belgian women from the farms in Limbourg have been taken into Germany to work upon farms whose owners have been called for service in the army, according to a dispatch, quoting the Nouvelles de Maestricht as its authority, received at the Belgian legation this afternoon. Many men have been rounded up in Liege and deported to the districts surrounding Bruges and Ghent, where they are being forced to work for the needs of the military authorities, the dispatch adds.

Major General Leonard Wood, commander of the Tenth division, celebrated his fiftieth birthday Thursday at Camp Funston, Kan.

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