

# U. S. REFUSES TO DEAL WITH HUNS

## AMERICANS SMASH HUN IN COUNTER ASSAULTS

Germans Open Fierce Attack East of Argonne; Barrage Broken Up When Yankee Guns Put the Artillery Out of Business.

Great Gains Are Made by French in St. Gobain Sector With Enemy Giving Up Laon and La Fere; French Near Rethel.

London, Oct. 14.—(I. N. S.)—Roulers is reported to have been captured by the allies.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE CAMBRAI-ST. QUENTIN FRONT, Oct. 14.—(I. N. S.)—A new drive was launched on the Flanders front today by British and Belgian troops. Fine progress was made.

The British are pushing toward the German key position at Courtrai. The Belgians are advancing in the direction of Ghent, over 25 miles east of the battle line. French troops are sliding.

The peace talk in progress now is not affecting in any way the enthusiasm of the men. The new drive in Flanders was opened on a 20 mile front from Lys to Werwick. The Belgians, advancing five miles on a 40 mile front, are nearing Isothem and Lendelede.

By Frank J. Taylor  
WITH THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY, Oct. 14.—(Noon.)—Heavy German attacks east of the Argonne early today were broken up by American counter attacks. The Yanks met the Boches midway between the two lines, wielding the bayonet and tearing the enemy waves to shreds.

The German attack had been preceded by a heavy barrage, but the American artillery silenced the enemy guns, leaving their infantry without protection. Later the American infantry went forward and began clearing out machine gun nests in the regions of Romagne, Gueul and Sommeraine.

Paris, Oct. 14.—(U. P.)—French troops are keeping in contact with the Germans on the whole front of the (Continued on Page Eight, Column Three)

## REPLY DISPLEASES SEN. CHAMBERLAIN

Oregon Senator Does Not Believe in Germany's Promises; Acceptance Opposed.

By John Edwin Nevin  
Washington, Oct. 14.—(I. N. S.)—Germany's reply to President Wilson's note of inquiry is an attempt to draw the United States into negotiations and not a promise of unconditional surrender, Senator Chamberlain said today, voicing the sentiment of the senate military affairs committee, of which he is chairman. The German proposals should be rejected, he said.

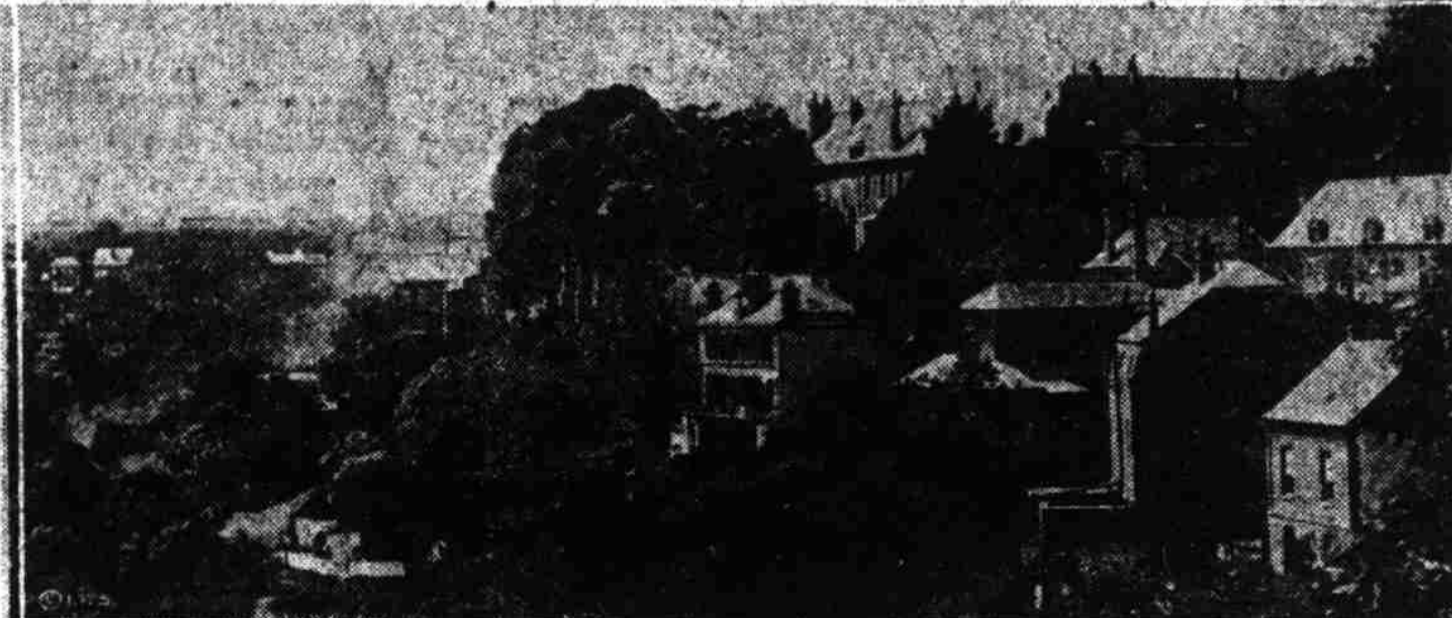
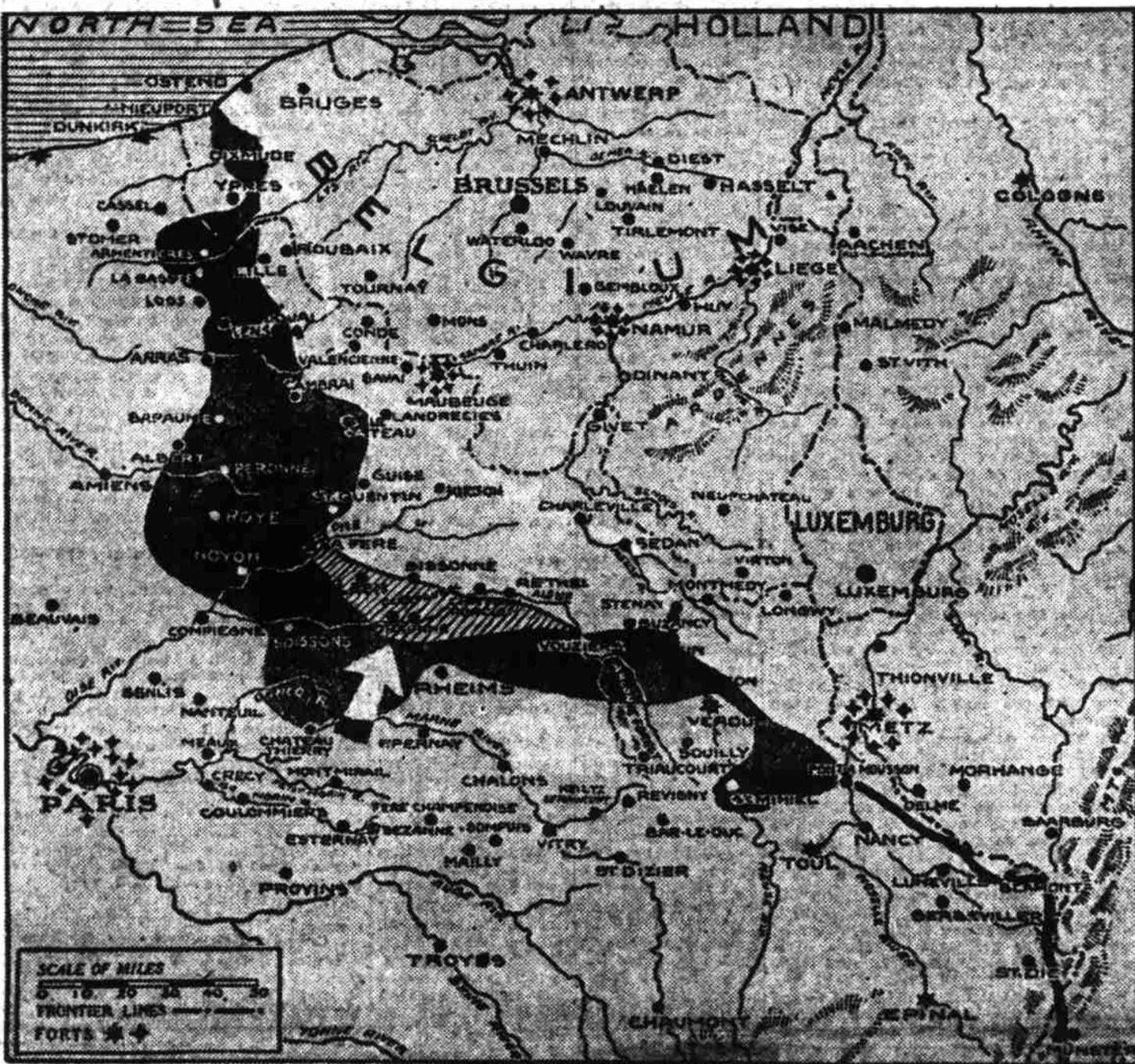
"I approved of the president's note to Germany because I felt that it was a diplomatic demand for an unconditional surrender," said Senator Chamberlain.

"Whether Germany's reply amounts to a promise of unconditional surrender or not I am in doubt. There should be no doubt in any mind. I have no confidence in Germany or in her promises and reading between the lines of her answer to the president's note, I feel that it is rather a suggestion of negotiation than a promise to surrender and, so feeling, I am not in favor of its acceptance.

"The president ought to insist that Germany's reply to his note should be positive and there ought to be no room for negotiation or compromise. Congress and the American people will sustain him in the course herein outlined."

## FRANCE REGAINS LAON, LA FERRE, ST. GOBAIN

MAP showing the tremendous French advance on the western front and a view of the recaptured city of Laon, one of the most beautiful of French towns and the pivot of the German positions on the Paris front. The allied gains made since July 18 are indicated by solid black and the new French advance since Saturday is shaded. Hirson, the vital supply center of all German armies in France, is about 17 miles from present allied positions.



## Vanquished Huns Must Surrender Unconditionally

By Frank H. Simonds  
(Copyright, 1918, New York Tribune, Inc.)  
NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—President Wilson called upon the Germans to answer certain questions before he transmitted their request for an armistice to his allies. The Germans have complied by declaring that they accept the president's statements of the foundation of peace.

The next step, then, provided the president is satisfied with the German response, is to transmit the request to our allies. When the governments of France, Britain and Italy have received that request, then, in company with our own, they will frame an answer. That answer will specify the conditions upon which Germany can obtain an armistice.

All that has happened so far has been preliminary and personal between the president and the chancellor—between Germany and the United States. But it is of utmost importance for all of us to recognize that what is to come will have a different character.

European Entente Viciously Concerned  
German acceptance of Mr. Wilson's "14 points" is of only academic interest to invaded France, to Britain suffering daily from new German outrages, to Italy with half of Vepetia in Austro-German hands.

It is of no more than academic interest to Marshal Foch, who is winning the war at the business end of the same, while the Germans are negotiating at the other.

We may consider it as settled in advance that when the German request for an armistice is presented to our allies, it will be acted upon in conformity with the situation as seen by Foch and as existing in the military field.

We may take it for granted that the allied conditions will include a demand for the demobilization of the German army following the evacuation of the French, Belgian and Russian territory, and the surrender of Metz and Strasbourg fortresses with the outlying territories of Alsace-Lorraine. Nor is it

## FOREST FIRE DEAD MAY REACH 1000

Devastating Flames in Minnesota and Wisconsin Are Believed to Be Receding.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 14.—(U. P.)—A 20-mile southeast wind that sprang up late today threatened further forest fire danger in Northern Minnesota, according to reports to state authorities here. It was said that unless the wind shifts rain comes shortly the mining towns of Hibbing, Chisholm, Virginia and Eveleth would be endangered.

Duluth Minn., Oct. 14.—(I. N. S.)—The forest fires which have taken a death toll in Northern Minnesota and Wisconsin, estimated at over a thousand, making 40,000 homeless, of whom 12,000 are destitute, are receding in their ferocity today, last reports being that everywhere they are being brought under control. Six hundred bodies had been recovered this afternoon from the smoldering ruins of towns and villages in the path of the Northwest's most disastrous forest fire.

In the Moose lake district alone, fatalities are estimated at 400, while in other devastated sections figures bring the total to more than 1000. Fifteen thousand square miles of forest has been reduced to ashes by the fire, and estimates of the loss run from \$20,000,000 to four or five times that amount.

Nearly 300 bodies have already been brought to this city, which has been made the objective of thousands of fleeing refugees. Rescue parties and companies of home guards, fighting the flames, report that charred bodies are strewn along the roads leading through the devastated regions.

The ruin in the wake of the five separate fires which were raging in the two states, includes the total destruction of 14 towns. Among them Cloquet, Brookton, Brevaton, Corona, Adolph, Thompson, Arnold, Moose Lake, Kettle River, Twig and Rice Lake. In the ashes of these towns many bodies have been reported.

The area burned over by the flames is estimated at 80 by 100 miles and (Continued on Page Three, Column Three)

## Luxemburg Pleads U. S. Protect Rights

Amsterdam, Oct. 14.—(U. P.)—The government of Luxemburg has appealed to President Wilson for protection of the rights of that country, according to official dispatches received here today. Luxemburg demands that its territory shall be evacuated by the German armies.

## Kaiser Grants an Amnesty to Many

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 14.—(U. P.)—The kaiser has granted an amnesty to a great number of persons who have been under arrest charged with political and military offenses. It was learned here today in reports from Berlin.

## Germans Have No Government U. S. Can Honorably Meet, Says Wilson

### GERMANY IS SEEKING TO AVOID SURRENDER

Cologne Newspapers Comment on Answer Sent to Wilson; London Fears Hun Reply Is "Scrap of Paper"; Suspicious

Scheidemann Shown to Have Opposed Peace Party's Overture Earlier in Year; Allies Must Retain Military Advantages.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—(I. N. S.)—The nation wishes to avoid an unconditional surrender," declared the Cologne Volks Zeitung, in discussing the German reply to President Wilson.

London, Oct. 14.—(U. P.)—British military authorities oppose an armistice to Germany under any conditions, it was learned on good authority here late today.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—(U. P.)—"The nation wishes to avoid an unconditional surrender," declared the Cologne Volks Zeitung, in discussing the German reply to President Wilson.

The Cologne Gazette says: "No one should expect Germany to sacrifice her life interests."

By Ed L. Keen  
London, Oct. 14.—(U. P.)—General opinion here with regard to the German reply to President Wilson's note of inquiry is summed up in the statement that there is doubt in Germany's sincerity.

"How do we know Germany is playing straight this time?"  
"What guarantees have we that this (Continued on Page Eight, Column Five)

## Northwest Wins Maximum Rate of \$1.10 for Apples

Washington, Oct. 14.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL.)—The Northwest won an apple rate of \$1.10 maximum today by agreement with the railroad administration. Judge Prouty, who had blocked the settlement, now concurs.

The new rate holds good only for the present year and applies only to apples. It is understood the canned goods case will be dismissed.

## ROLL OF HONOR

In the roll of honor printed below there are the names of the following men from the Pacific Northwest:

**KILLED IN ACTION**  
LIEUTENANT CLIFFORD EDGAR HARRIS, emergency address, Mrs. William Robert Harris, 95 East Seventy-second street, Portland.

**DIED FROM WOUNDS**  
PRIVATE JACK T. ANDERSON, emergency address, Mrs. Mary E. Anderson, Bellingham, Wash.  
PRIVATE ALBERT T. WEST, emergency address, John West, Cathlamet, Wash.  
CORPORAL CHARLES B. BLACK, emergency address, Mrs. Ida Black, R. F. D. 1, Everett, Wash.  
PRIVATE WELLS HERIGSTAD, emergency address, Mrs. R. Herigstad, Silverton, Or.  
PRIVATE REMOND L. KELLY, emergency address, Mrs. C. A. Kelly, 573 South street, Portland, Or.  
PRIVATE LEON WELFRESH, emergency address, Joseph J. McElfresh, Redmond, Or.

**DIED OF DISEASE**  
LIEUTENANT WILLIAM G. KANTNER, emergency address, Mrs. Nell G. Kantner, Everett, Wash.

**WOUNDED SEVERELY**  
Cook HAROLD HANSEN, emergency address, Julius G. Hoard, Linton, Or.  
Private SILBERT DELANEY, emergency address (Continued on Page Six, Column One)

### Wilson's Aid in Restoration of Peace Is Asked In Turkish Note

Appeal to President Is Received in Washington Through Spanish Embassy.

Washington, Oct. 14.—(I. N. S.)—Turkey, through the Spanish ambassador, has asked President Wilson to use his efforts to restore peace between it and the entente allies. The note was delivered to Secretary Lansing at noon today by the Spanish ambassador. It is brief and stated that Turkey accepts as a basis for peace the program laid down by the president in his address to congress on January 8 and his subsequent declaration of the imperial Ottoman government on the subject.

The Turkish appeal is for a general peace conference and was delivered by the charge d'affaires of Turkey in Madrid to the Spanish minister of foreign affairs. The minister transmitted it to Ambassador Ryano in this city and the latter today delivered it to the secretary of state. The official announcement of the state department regarding the matter was as follows:

Text of Turkish Appeal  
The Spanish ambassador handed the following communication to the secretary of state to be delivered to the president:

"I have the honor to transmit herewith, acting upon instructions from my government, the text of a communication received by the minister of foreign affairs of Turkey in Madrid on October 12, and which reached me late yesterday, Sunday evening.

"Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration."  
(Signed) "JUAN RYANO,"  
The Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States.—The undersigned, charge d'affaires of Turkey, has the honor to telegraphically inform you from his government, to request the royal government to inform the secretary of the United States of America by telegraph that the imperial Ottoman government requests the president of the United States of America to take upon himself the task of reestablishment of peace, to notify all belligerents of his demand and to invite them to designate plenipotentiaries to initiate negotiations.

Wilson's Terms Accepted  
"The imperial Ottoman government accepts as a basis for the negotiations the program laid down by the president in his address to congress on January 8, 1918, and in his subsequent declarations, especially the speech of September 27.

"In order to put an end to the shedding of blood, the imperial Ottoman government requests that steps be taken for the immediate conclusion of a general armistice on land, on sea and in the air."

Secretary Lansing has no comment to make on the Turkish appeal. It was sent direct to President Wilson. Inasmuch as the United States is not at war with Turkey, it is assumed that all the president could be expected to do in the circumstances would be to transmit the appeal to the entente powers.

For emergency the sum of \$164,000 is asked. This year the figure was \$157,000. Commissioner Bigelow estimated that there may be a saving of \$75,000 on this year's budget.

## Preliminary Work On Budget of 1919 Of City Is Started

Preliminary consideration of the city budget for 1919 occupied the members of the city council this morning. Estimates and receipts for 1919 are \$3,079,943, and disbursements are estimated at \$3,965,156. The surplus is \$14,737.

## Fireman Fined \$100 For Flour Hoarding

Joseph Herrle, former United States mail carrier and now a city fireman, pleaded guilty when arraigned before Judge Bean of the federal court today on a charge of hoarding flour and was fined \$100. United States Attorney Haney recommended that Herrle be given a heavier penalty than was the custom because he had 11 sacks of flour in his possession. Oscar Lind, who was indicted for flour hoarding, pleaded guilty and was fined \$50.

## AUTOCRACY MUST FALL BEFORE THERE CAN BE PEACE, SAYS PRESIDENT

No Armistice Can Be Thought of With Germany While Huns Continue Unlawful Practices, President Tells German Chancellor in His Prompt Answer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—(I. N. S.)—President Wilson in his decision on the German peace appeal declares: "Autocracy must go before peace can be concluded."

The text follows: "From the secretary of state to the charge d'affaires of Switzerland, ad interim, in charge of German interests in the United States:

"Department of State, Oct. 14, 1918.—Sir: In reply to the communication of the German government, dated the 12th instant, which you handed me today, I have the honor to request you to transmit the following:

"The unqualified acceptance by the present German government and by a large majority of the German reichstag of the terms laid down by the president of the United States of America in his address on the eighth of January, 1918, and in his subsequent addresses justified the president in making a frank and direct statement of his decision with regard to the communications of the German government of the eighth and twelfth of October.

"It must be clearly understood that the processes of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisers of the government of the United States and the allied governments, and the president feels it his duty to say that no arrangement can be accepted by the government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the armies of the United States and of the allies in the field. He feels confident that he can safely assume that this will also be the judgment and decision of the allied governments.

"The president feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the government of the United States, nor, he is confident, the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, will consent to consider an armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhuman practices which they still persist in.

"At the very time that the German government approaches the government of the United States with proposals of peace, its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea, and not the ships alone, but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety; and in their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France the German armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which has always been regarded as indirect violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare.

"Cities and villages, if not destroyed, are being stripped of all their supplies, not only of material things, but often of their very inhabitants. The nations associated against Germany cannot be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while such inhumanity, spoliation and destruction are being continued, which they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts.

"It is necessary, also, that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding, that the president should very solemnly call the attention of the government of Germany to the language and plain intent of one of the terms of peace which the German government has now accepted. It is contained in the address of the president, delivered at Mount Vernon on the fourth of July, last.

"The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly, and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world, or if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotency."

"The power which has hitherto controlled the German nation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German nation to alter it. The president's words just quoted naturally constitute a condition precedent to peace, if peace is to come by the action of the German people themselves. The

whole process of peace will, in his judgment, depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of the guarantees which can be given in this fundamental matter.

"It is indispensable that the governments associated against Germany should know beyond a peradventure with whom they are dealing.

"The president will make a separate reply to the royal and imperial governments of Austria-Hungary.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration."  
"ROBERT LANSING,"  
Washington, Oct. 14.—(I. N. S.)—Just before Secretary Lansing this afternoon made public President Wilson's decision in Germany's peace appeal the following most significant statement was made public at the White House:

"The government will continue to send over 20,000 men, with their supplies, every month and there will be no relaxation of any kind."

By John Edwin Nevin  
Washington, Oct. 14.—(I. N. S.)—President Wilson began preparation of the reply to the German peace proposal at 11:30 today.

"The official text of the German note was delivered to Secretary Lansing at 11:55. It is the same as the unofficial document.

A concerted demand that Germany's peace proposals be rejected and that a demand for unconditional surrender be made by President Wilson was reported to Washington today as the national sentiment toward the new German peace note. That sentiment was reflected in thousands of telegrams received by the White House, the state department and by senators and representatives.

The majority, if not all, of the president's cabinet, were unambiguously opposed to making any concessions to Germany because known here today. If the president consults them he will find that they believe the apparent concessions by Germany are nothing more nor less than a trick and that he would flatterly refuse any armistice under existing circumstances. These cabinet members (Continued on Page Eight, Column Six)