

BERLIN NOTE SAYS GERMANY IS MEETING PEACE CONDITIONS

TOURNAMENT ENTERED; MORE GAIN IN BELGIUM

British Forces Now 14 Miles East of Lille; French Advance to Within Six Miles of Ghent; More Prisoners Taken by Haig

Germans Reported to Be Shipping Submarines Overland From Antwerp Preparatory to Evacuation of City by Army.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—(I. N. S.)—British troops have entered Journal, an important German base in Belgium, 14 miles east of Lille.

Only three miles separates the British from the Valenciennes-Hirson railway, one of the most important German lines of communication on the western front. High ground east of the Selle river is now in British hands.

London, Oct. 21.—(I. N. S.)—French troops have established a bridgehead on the Oude Cateau river, about six miles west of Ghent, according to information received here this afternoon.

London, Oct. 21.—(I. N. S.)—More than 1000 prisoners were taken by the British north of Le Cateau Sunday. Field Marshal Haig reported today.

London, Oct. 21.—(I. N. S.)—The British have captured 6299 prisoners and (Concluded on Page Two, Column Two)

Woolen Mills to Be Given Contracts For Full Capacity

Important orders will be given woolen mills of this district in the near future to keep them running at capacity according to word received by the Chamber of Commerce from Senator Charles McNary. It had been feared shortage of orders might close the plants, but presentation of the case to the war industries board and to the Oregon delegation in congress has brought results.

The Portland Woolen Mills has orders that will keep it going for about two months, but the Columbia Woolen Mills has no contracts. Roy Bishop, manager of this plant, is in the East seeking definite orders.

Austria-Hungary and Slav Races Are in Vital Struggle

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The upheaval in Austria-Hungary, which has now degenerated into a race between the emperor, with a policy of federation, and the various nationalities, with a purpose of race reintegration, has become the dominant political feature of the present European situation. The war began because Austria felt that the liberation of the Balkan Slavs threatened her own existence. It was in its genesis a quarrel between Austria-Hungary and the Serbians, in which Germany backed Austria and Russia took up the cause of the Serbs. Thus the settlement of the war must logically and inevitably include a just settlement of the race question with respect to Austria.

McAlexander Led at Marne Oregon Officer Wins Renown Stems German Tide at Flood

GENERAL U. G. M'ALEXANDER
FORMER officer of Oregon National guard and cadet commandant at Corvallis who led his regiment at height of the Hun invasion in July, gaining for it, from the French, appellation of "The Rock of the Marne."



When Choice Is Given American Officer to Continue Retreat Toward Paris or to Hold His Line, He Says: "I Shall Hold the Line"—and He Does.

"The colonel commanding the regiment wishes to praise you for the heroic manner in which you took your baptism of fire on July 15, 1918, upon the banks of the Marne. No regiment in the history of our nation has ever shown a finer spirit or performed greater deed. Let us cherish within our hearts the memory of our fallen comrades. Salute them; then forward."

To an Oregon man, then colonel, now Brigadier General Ulysses Grant McAlexander, for eight years commandant of the cadet corps at Oregon Agricultural college and at the outbreak of the war inspector instructor of the Oregon National Guard came the distinction of being in personal command of the American regiment that turned the German attack at the Marne last July. It was Colonel McAlexander who, when given the order to fall back if he thought best, asked if it was up to him. When told it

HUN RETREAT SWINGS EAST LIKE BIG GATE

Army Racing With Civilians to Make Determined Stand Before Populace Is Provoked to Demand Surrender to Allies.

Prediction Is Made That King Albert Will Enter Brussels Within Fortnight; Pivot in Swinging Line Rests on Metz.

Paris, Oct. 21.—(U. P.)—The German vast retreat movement backward continues at full swing today.

Six Hun armies under Prince Rupprecht, General Von Boehm and the imperial crown prince, pivoting on Metz, are falling back from Belgium and France. The enemy line is swinging like a great gate, the retreat becoming more rapid in proportion to the distance from the hinge.

Thus, the Huns are fighting like madmen before Metz, whereas their resistance in Flanders is slight.

King Albert may enter Brussels within a fortnight. The fourth and sixth German armies of Von Armin and Von Quast are hard pressed. They have the alternatives of scrambling across the Dutch frontier, surrendering to Belgians, or precipitately retreating southeastward toward Leige.

Neither army appears to be in a position to put up a strong defense.

The enemy doubtless hoped to delay the pursuing allies, first on the line of the Eys, and secondly, on the line of the Escaut, while the Meuse line was strengthened, but the demoralized Boches can scarcely be expected to show much fight now until they get behind the Meuse.

German Hope Forlorn
"In the meantime Foch is threatening to wreck Hindenburg's plans at several points on the line. Cavalry is pushing on toward Ghent and thereby threatening Germany's northern flank; British, Americans and French are menacing the enemy center while the French and Americans threaten from their rear the very hinge of the whole movement.

An endurance contest is in progress between the German army and the German civilians. The armies are racing for Liege, the Meuse, Metz, Strasbourg and the Rhine, on which line they hoped to make a stand before the allied forces could reach them from their rear and force an unconditional surrender. It is the most forlorn of forlorn hopes, but it is the only chance that the Kaiser has of saving even a shadow of his throne and his crown. According to opinion here, his chances are precisely the same as those of the proverbial Sisyphus or the place of eternal punishment.

EMERGENCY BOARD HEARS HOT WORDS

Withycombe and Moser Personal When Latter Blocks Added Funds for O. A. C.

Salem, Oct. 21.—Senator Gus C. Moser today blocked the attempt of the state emergency board to authorize the Oregon Agricultural college to incur a deficit of \$37,485 to meet the emergency arising from the large number of students enrolled in the army training corps, and thereby precipitated a heated verbal combat between himself and Governor Withycombe.

Neither R. N. Stanfield nor Senator W. D. Wood were present at the board meeting today, so one of the five members attending was enough to block any action by the board.

An effort will be made to vote the appropriation at another meeting, which, on motion of State Treasurer Kay, was called for next Friday, when Moser, who voted "No," thereby defeating the motion.

Kay moved to allow the agricultural college the full amount requested. O'cott seconded the motion. Then following a lengthy discussion, Moser moved to cut it to \$15,000. He received no second. The vote was taken on the full amount and all voted for it except Moser, who voted "No," thereby defeating the motion.

This prompted Governor Withycombe to make a few remarks about patriotism. He addressed Moser and declared that his act was unpatriotic.

"It is a crime against the state of Oregon to go on record like this," shouted

ALBERS HELD ON ESPIONAGE ALLEGATION

President of Albers Bros. Milling Co. Arrested as Result of Alleged Remarks Made on Train on Way to Portland.

Offense, According to Deputy Marshal, Who Overheard His Words, Was Committed While Under Influence of Liquor.

Henry Albers, president of the Albers Bros. Milling company, one of the largest flour mills on the Pacific coast, was placed under arrest today by Deputy United States Marshal John D. Mann, on a commissioner's warrant, alleging violation of the espionage act by utterances intended to incite, provoke and encourage resistance to the United States and to promote the cause of its enemies.

The complaint upon which the warrant was issued was signed by Barnett H. Goldstein, first assistant United States attorney, upon information furnished by Frank B. Tichenor, a deputy United States marshal, whose testimony has been corroborated by three other witnesses.

The alleged offense was committed on October 8 on a Southern Pacific train, bound for Portland from San Francisco, between Grants Pass and Roseburg. Albers, according to Tichenor, was under the influence of liquor.

In addition to filing a complaint against Albers for violation of the espionage act, Goldstein stated that he may file a suit for the cancellation of his citizenship.

The names of the witnesses, who have corroborated the testimony of Tichenor, are being withheld. Conviction under the espionage law calls for a maximum sentence of 20 years and a maximum fine of \$10,000.

Deputy Marshal Tichenor played a (Concluded on Page Two, Column Four)

HUN INSPECTORS PROVE THOROUGH

Alfred G. Andersen Continues Thrilling Narrative of His Trip Into Germany.

An Account of Conditions in Germany at a Recent Date, as Observed by Alfred G. Andersen, a Chicago Newsman.

By Alfred G. Andersen (Copyright, 1918, by Star Company)

I admit that I was a bit nervous when I left New York on the first lap of my journey to Germany to gather first-hand information on conditions in the empire. For a few minutes, as I stood on the deck of the liner and watched the skyline merge with the horizon astern, my nerve seemed to go.

Before me lay the treacherous Atlantic, with its lurking U-boats and drifting mines. For the first time since I left Chicago I realized that it was a critical mission I had undertaken, and I silently wished I was back in the bosom of my little family on North Ashland boulevard. In order to avoid the U-boats the liner steered far out of the usual course. Consequently the trip took us 11 days, as against nine when the normal course is followed. When the first rays of dawn glistened over the horizon of May 22 we lay snugly tied to a dock at our first port of destination.

One day and a night on scant rations in —, then 24 hours on the train (with still less to eat) to —, my basis of operations. Hurried inquiries convinced me that my plan of persuading a neutral newspaper to send me to Germany as its accredited correspondent was impracticable for the last four years. A new scheme, its precise nature I am not permitted to divulge. It is sufficient to say that the second step was to obtain my passport. I was, however, permitted to remain only one week within the boundaries of the empire.

I must furnish the consulate with five photographs of myself and leave — (Concluded on Page Three, Column Six)

Text of German Reply to Wilson Upon Armistice

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—(Via Wireless via London.)—(U. P.)—The German reply to President Wilson was handed by the German government last night to the Swiss legation in Berlin for transmission to the United States. The note is as follows:

"In accepting the proposal for the evacuation of occupied territories the German government started from the assumption that the procedure for this evacuation and the conditions of the armistice should be left to the judgment of the military advisers and that the actual standard of power which both sides in the field have should form the basis of arrangements safeguarding and guaranteeing this standard.

"The German government suggests to the president the opportunity be brought about for fixing the details of an armistice.

"The German government trusts that the president will approve of no demand which would be irreconcilable with the honor of the German people and to the opening of the way to a peace of justice.

"The German government protests against the reproach of illegal and inhumane actions made against the German land and sea forces and thereby against the German people.

"For covering a retreat, destructions will always be necessary, and, in so far as necessary, they are permitted by international law. The German troops are under the strictest instructions to spare private property and to exercise care for the population to the best of their ability.

"Where transgressions occur in spite of these instructions, the guilty are being punished.

Neutral Commission Suggested to Make Investigation

"The German government further denies that the German navy, in sinking ships, ever purposely destroyed lifeboats with passengers.

"The German government proposes, in regard to all these charges, that the facts be cleared up by a neutral commission.

"In order to avoid anything that might hamper the work of peace, the government has caused orders to be dispatched to all submarine commanders precluding the torpedoing of passenger ships, without, however, for technical reasons, being able to guarantee that these orders will reach every single submarine at sea before its return.

"As a fundamental condition of peace, the president prescribes the destruction of every arbitrary power that can separately, secretly and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world.

"The German government replies that hitherto the representatives of the people of the German empire have not been endowed with influence on the formation of a government. The constitution did not provide for the concurrence of representatives of the people in decisions as to peace and war. These conditions have just now undergone a fundamental change. A new government has been formed in accordance with the wishes of the representatives of the people, based upon equal, universal, secret and direct franchise.

"The leaders of the great parties of the reichstag are members of this government. In future no government can take office or continue in office without possessing the confidence of the majority of the reichstag.

Majority of Reichstag to Rule

"The responsibility of the chancellor of the empire to the representatives of the people is being legally developed and safeguarded. The first act of the new government has been to lay before the reichstag a bill to alter the constitution of the empire so that consent of the representatives of the people is required for decision as to war and peace.

"The permanence of the new system of government is, however, guaranteed not only by constitutional safeguards, but also by the unshakable determination of the German people, whose vast majority stands behind these reforms and demands their energetic continuance.

"The question of the president as to with whom he and the governments associated against Germany are dealing, therefore is answered in a clear, unequivocal manner by the statement that the offer of peace and a armistice comes from a government which (free of) any arbitrary or irresponsible influence is supported by the approval of an overwhelming majority of the German people.

"(Signed) SOLF,
"State Secretary of Foreign Office.

"Berlin, Oct. 20, 1918."

Would Cancel Debt Of England, France And Italy in War

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—(U. P.)—International financiers were interested today in the suggestion of George W. Wickersham at a Y. M. C. A. meeting that the United States cancel all the obligations of the allies, France, England and Italy to this nation for the billions loaned these governments.

German Newspaper Appeals to Kaiser To Give Up Throne

Copenhagen, Oct. 21.—(I. N. S.)—A sensation has been caused in Germany by the direct appeal of the Frankische Tages Post to the Kaiser to resign, according to information from Berlin today.

Steamer Dundalk Sunk by U-Boat

LONDON, Oct. 21.—(U. P.)—The British steamer Dundalk was torpedoed today in the Irish sea, it was announced by the admiralty this afternoon. Thirteen of the crew of 20 have been landed.

GERMANY BELIEVED ABOUT TO SURRENDER

Rejection Expected at Washington of Germany's Apparent Concessions in Interest of Peace; Wilson Studies Offer.

Order to Cease Attacks on Passenger Steamers Is Regarded as Material Concession, but Has Come Too Late to Aid Hun

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—(I. N. S.)—The unofficial text of Germany's reply to President Wilson's decision regarding peace conditions was before President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing this afternoon. The official text was en route by cable and was expected to reach them late today.

The unofficial text was understood to be an exact duplicate of the official note, inasmuch as it was sent broadcast by the German wireless station at Nauzen.

Naturally there was much speculation as to what action the president would take. Some officials and diplomats professed to believe that the note was of a character that would not necessitate any reply at present by the United States. Others believed that it was in the nature of a "soft hand" acceptance of all the president's conditions that would require action of some sort.

Administration officials contended that the president would not enter into (Concluded on Page Three, Column Five)

AMERICANS GAIN ON 3-MILE FRONT

Pershing Reports That Germans Are Making Desperate Effort to Stem Advance.

With the American Army in France, Oct. 21.—(U. P.)—American troops are steadily closing in around Brisseles, but steady rains and consequent muddiness of the terrain have delayed the operations.

Fighting in the Argonne forest was spasmodic with occasional outbursts of artillery fire and machine-gun fire. At one place the Americans retired temporarily, but regained the lost ground next morning.

At the Bois De Rappe and the Bois De Foret and near the Meuse our patrols went slightly northward on the main line, meeting with no resistance whatever.

American Keep Up Advance

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 20.—(I. N. S.)—(9 p. m.)—Fighting is drifting on a slope through thick mud, the Americans northwest of Verdun today advanced on a three-mile front, everywhere driving the German back.

The battle lasted all day. The Americans "libbed off" Bois Rappe and Bois Clairchene, west of Bantheville, while another element, in the fiercest kind of fighting, progressed slightly northwest of Bantheville through heavily wooded ground, nearly reaching the next German position of defense—the strong Frysas system.

It is reported that a single American platoon cleaned up Clairchene, a triangular wood whose position on a slope was especially difficult.

It is now necessary for the Americans to cross a flat plain several hundred yards wide and swept by German machine gun fire.

A German army order was rumored to which the troops were instructed to hold on to the death in this district. The importance of preventing the American breaking through was emphasized, while the allies are advancing on the northern end of the battle front.