YANKEE ARMIES ARE MARCHING FOR THE RHINE

Pershing's Men Are Hailed as Heroes and Liberators as They Reach Town After Town.

GERMAN GUNS TAKEN OVER

Armies Marching Forward Are Fully Equipped and Prepared for All Emergencies.

(Continued From Page One)

Verdun and 26 miles northwest of Metz.)

Germans Salute American Flag

The German soldiers said they were glad the Americans were coming. The two groups lunched together and the Germans shared their last bottle of wine with the Americans.

It was a great ovation the doughboys received from the men, women and children as they entered evacuated villages. Lagging German soldiers who trailed behind their own forces saluted the American flag and American army officers with profound respect and tried to fraternize with the doughboys.

The olive drab of Uncle Sam's marines was a novelty everywhere. Men politely doffed their hats. Women and little girls smiled and bowed in their prettiest manner. Grandmothers at windows nodded their bonneted heads.

Children looked on in amazement at the victorious brown army that followed so closely upon the heels of the German soldiers, the only type of troops they had known since the Hun invasion over four years ago.

Yanks Take All Precautions

The Americans are ready for the slightest violation of the armistice. Signal corps men are stringing telephone wires along the poles set up by the Germans. The artillerymen at every halt plant their cannon in the fields along the roadside and at the crossroads with neat piles of deadly shells piled behind the guns, ready to protect the infantrymen with a barrage on a second's notice.

The weather was bitter cold and cloudy when the doughboys set out this morning. The landscape, thick with shell holes, was covered an inch thick with frost.

But the doughboys did not mind the weather nor their heavy packs. All were eager to invade the enemy zone and to see the village peoples.

Thousands of Italian, Russian and Polish prisoners released from German prison cages, flocked in the opposite direction in quest of rest, warmth and food in the American lines.

Returning Prisoners Are Fed

The influx of prisoners is raising one of the biggest problems confronting our army of occupation. They must be fed. The hungry, ragged soldiers are given every consideration and are invited to a seat at the hundreds of bonfires that lighted up the landscape. When "chow" was dished up the refugee were invited to participate.

The march is being marked by some of the most striking scenes of the war and they are being stamped indelibly upon the minds of the doughboys.

Some of the Yanks complained that their jaws were getting sore trying to pronounce the names of some of the places they were passing, but the soreness passed away at "chow" times.

The Americans are great souvenir hunters and at rest periods they were busy picking up all sorts of discarded German equipment.

Some of them carried signboards and other posters that they had pried from the sides of buildings.

What surprised the doughboys most was the number of American flags fluttering in villages the Germans had left just the day before.

Bands Play at Cross Roads

Along later in the day, when the men began to tire after the strenuous movement of the day, the soldiers began throwing away their souvenirs, promising themselves to get more at the end of the march.

During halts the bands gathered at crossroads and in the fields and played strenuously, but there was no music while the troops were on the march.

Liberated prisoners gathered around the bonfires and the kitchen "chow guns." All the liberated prisoners were headed for Verdun.

The civilians invited the doughboys into their homes, but complained of the food shortage. They said they had to brew herbs for sustenance. I saw an artillery horse that had been killed by a shell, quartered by German soldiers for the meat.

The third American army which is moving toward the Rine is composed of the third and fourth army corps. The third consists of the second and thirty-second and forty-second divisions. The fourth corps includes the first, third and fourth divisions.

500 Square Miles Recovered First Day

By Webb Miller

With the Americans Advancing Toward the Rhine, Nov. 18.—(U. P.)—(By Courier to Verdun and Bar le Duc)—The third army resumed its advance into German territory at dawn today. When the march began, the left wing of the Americans rested on the Franco-Belgian frontier, while the right wing was near the German border in the Metz region.

The American troops had camped during the night an average of nearly 10 miles within the former German positions along the general lines of Ecouviez, Sorbent, Gouraincourt and Marsla-Tour—a front of about 50 miles.

In their first day's advance, the Americans reclaimed nearly 500 square miles of French territory. Most of the towns, which had been badly shot up, were deserted by the Germans only a few hours before the Americans reached them.

Today's advance is in the direction of Longwy, Briey and Audun, all of which lie close to the frontier. Laborers are repairing the German-built field railways. After crossing what was the advanced zone, the roads improved and the going was fine.

In withdrawing the Germans abandoned quantities of material, guns and ammunition, in accordance with the provisions of the armistice. At Spincourt, a German officer remained to turn over 42 guns, including two of 18-inch calibre. (This is the largest calibre gun ever mentioned in any dispatches.) He received a receipt.

In the darkness just before dawn yesterday, the First, Second, Third and Fourth divisions, composed of regulars, and the Thirty-second (Michigan and Wisconsin), and Forty-second (Rainbow) divisions, started from the positions in which they had encamped on the edge of the American lines. They were preceded by a small vanguard.

East of Verdun Major X. L. Ewall of Lexington, Va., commanding a battalion of the First division, led his men up to the line at 5:30, presented his orders to the outpost, stepped across the line and ordered "Forward, march!" A similar procedure was observed at other entry points.

The various divisions followed eight main roads toward Luxemburg. The vanguard of the First division occupied Etain at 6 o'clock. Engineers marked land mines with red flags. German telegraph lines were picked up and within three hours the American division command was installed in former German headquarters. All day the roads to Luxemburg were crammed with marching troops flying regimental flags. The advance, with clockwork precision, reached the assigned objectives early and the troops went into camp. Thousands of released prisoners, on the verge of starvation, streamed back into the American camps. They included Russians, Roumanians, Italians, Belgians, French and a few British and Americans. They were picked up in trucks and sent to the rear. Every detail of the advance was carefully planned. Engineers had painted signs, indicating the towns and the distances between them. As the columns rolled forward, various units dropped out of line to take up previously assigned positions.

With the British Armies on the March to the Rhine, Nov. 18.—The British second and fourth armies began a triumphant forward march to the Rhine Sunday in regular battle order, patrols leading, all ready for a scrap at a moment's notice. In the wake of the troops huge columns of wagons loaded with supplies rumbled along.

Bands are playing and the troops are being wildly cheered and showered with flowers by thousands of civilians lined up along the road. The houses and streets are beflagged, and in many places the troops pass through arches of roses.

It is learned that Burgomaster Max, who was arrested by the Germans early in the war, returned to the Belgian capital Friday and was greeted with wild enthusiasm.

Cardinal Mercier Is Acclaimed

The whole of Belgium is acclaiming Cardinal Mercier, who so steadfastly and heroically fought for his countrymens' rights, even under the German yoke.

The country which suffered humiliation worse than death for the freedom of the world, is now like a new world to the people, who are hysterical with joy. It is impossible for these people to realize that the greatest moment in the world's history has arrived.

Allied civilians, old friends and relatives of the inhabitants, who have been barred out for four years, are arriving by the tens of thousands.

The inhabitants rush like mad into the marching columns and grasp the hands of the soldiers. All allied flags are displayed, even in the face of German sentries in places not yet completely evacuated.

Marshal Foch lunched with Field Marshal Haig Friday. He paid tribute to the British army, whose ceaseless hammer blows, he said, were largely instrumental in bringing about the German collapse. Foch insisted on visiting all British commanders personally and thanking them personally.

ALLIES WILL GET HOLD OF GERMAN FLEET THIS WEEK

(Continued From Page One)

far behind the allies and the United States.

Officials here say there is no inventory here of the ships that are to come out and surrender to the allies. They say that battleship construction, with two or three exceptions, was laid aside, and that the formidable 20-year progressive program was abandoned after the Jutland fight. The battle fleet, including the battle cruisers, were kept in dock.

Warships in Poor Repair

It is anticipated that of the 74 warships spoken of in dispatches the majority will be in poor repair.

The last available records of German battleships and battle cruiser strength showed she had 13 dreadnaughts built and seven building, and of ordinary battleships 20; four battle cruisers built and four building. Of the dreadnaughts four were of only 18,000 tonnage, the rest 22,000 to 24,000. Of the ships she intended to build, four were of only 25,000 tons, in round numbers, and the other 28,500 tons each. Of the 20 so-called battleships, they varied in tonnage from 10,974 tons to 12,991. tons.

German armed cruisers were nine in number, carrying from 10,520 to 15,500 tons burden. Every dreadnaught and second line battleship of the United States was superior, ship for ship, to the warships of Germany.

The officials believe that, instead of 74 ships of the great fighting classes, Germany will turn over about 51, to include dreadnaughts, battleships, battle cruisers and armored cruisers.

Naval Strength Unknown

Large numbers of light cruisers, torpedo boat destroyers and submarines and mine sweepers will figure in the final audit, but officials here understand the navy to mean the fighting craft as above enumerated.

It is estimated also that the sailors who will be out of a job will total 200,000.

Of the dreadnaught type, the latest records show:

The Nassau, 18,000 tons; armament 12 11-inch guns; speed, 20 knots.

The Westfalen, Posen and Rhineland, of the same type and armament.

The Ostfriesland, the Thelgoland, the Thuringes, the Oldenburg, of 22,435 tons; armament, 12 12-inch guns, and 22,435 displacement.

The Kaiser, the Friedrich der Grosse, the Kaiserin, the Prince Regent Luitpold and the Koenig Albert, of 24,306 tons burden; the armament of each being 10 12-inch guns, and speed of 20.5 knots. No official here appears to know how many of this type of dreadnaughts Germany had building, but it is said that only two were completed.

Germany's Losses Heavy

The names of the ships to be built were: The Grosser Kurfurst, the Mark Graff, the Koenig, the Kronprinz, the "T," the Ersatzworth and the Ersatz Friedrich III. These, however, were to have the very powerful armament of 10 12-inch and eight 15-inch guns. The displacement of these was supposed to be equal to the English Queen Elizabeth, and was intended to offset the United States 14-inch gun armament.

REPORTER TAKES TRIP OVER HUN LINES IN PLANE

Flight Over Battlefield Day After Armistice Is Signed Finds Various Activities Strange to War

DESOLATION MARKS COURSE

American and German Soldiers Stroll About Without Guns and Converse on Field of Battle.

By Webb Miller

With the American Armies in France, Nov. 12.—(U. P.)—(Delayed)—With Lieutenant Jimmy Meissner of Brooklyn, one of the premier American aces, I flew this afternoon over the furthermost American lines east of Verdun.

At a height of only 20 to 50 feet we skimmed along the line where the American drive had voluntarily halted. As we swooped down over the heads of the doughboys, they paused in their work of building temporary shelters and repairing roads to wave their hands and yell greetings.

With the exception of this digging, the front lines presented a strange scene of inactivity. Doughboys strolled idly over torn-up fields and along roads without equipment or guns, smoking and gossiping. In tiny ruined villages which were taken just before the armistice became effective, crowds were sitting in the sunshine. In one field within a few yards of the line a group was playing baseball—apparently "one old cat."

Germans Wave Greeting

About 200 yards away 14 Germans stood at the edge of a wood, curiously watching the antics of the erstwhile "Amerikaner schwein."

We circled over the ball game several times. The Germans waved their hands.

Near Fresnes, in the front line, was a blown-up bridge. On the American side stood a single doughboy talking to a German opposite. Both waved their hands and pointed toward the airplane.

We followed the lines about 10 miles northward. We saw groups walking about in the open. In one place, in the middle of a soggy, shell-shattered field, a card or crap game was going on, while other men were digging a dugout. At another place the line ran through a little valley. Not a soul was in sight, but a small American flag was stuck in the ground to indicate the front line. At most points along the line we traversed only a few Germans were visible. These evidently were privates. They were lounging in villages and along the roads, smoking and talking. Almost all of them waved a greeting at us. None carried a gun or equipment of any kind. So far as we could see no artillery or material remained.

Many Fires Noted

At one point, several miles in the rear of the German lines, we glimpsed a number of trucks hurrying toward Conflans. Farther back we saw huge fires smudging the sky with columns of black smoke.

From one place we counted eight fires in the direction of Conflans, while over the region of Pinehuille we saw a great column of fire and white smoke shoot up and drift away with the wind.

In little hamlets just behind the German lines, German soldiers were sitting in the sunshine, but no horses, trucks or other means of transportation were visible.

Once we saw six Germans in a village within the American lines, surrounded by a group of doughboys. Possibly they were recently taken prisoner.

At many places in the lines the Americans were standing in the open fields around bonfires. Some were laundering and their clothes were laid on the ground to dry. We noticed one man washing himself in a brook. At another place a burial party was digging three graves on a knoll overlooking the lines. At the foot of the hill a unit was evidently preparing for inspection. All its equipment was neatly laid out in rows.

Scene One of Desolation

For several miles in one region we flew over a section that was pockmarked with shellholes that were literally rim to rim. There were clusters of farmhouses which were mere heaps of stone. The whole region was a scene of unutterable desolation. The roads were cut up and there were smashed trucks and gun carriages in the ditches. Lying in the mud were dead horses, their legs sticking up at grotesque angles. A thousand and one different kinds of war materials were lying where they had been abandoned.

We looked down on three villages which were almost unbelievably shattered. Not a living thing was visible in them. Close by the lines was a 40-acre wood. Every limb was stripped from the trees and the trunks were mangled. The whole landscape was crisscrossed with freshly made zigzag trenches. We saw two deserted German strong points on a hill. They were circular affairs, ringed with many lines of barbed wire and with sunken concrete pillboxes in the center. The entire field was churned with shellholes, while lines of wire were smashed flat.

Tri-color on Cathedral Tower

Turning back from the lines we circled over Verdun. The streets were alive with activity. But the only bit of color in the famous ruined French city was a tri-color on the spire of the cathedral.

From Verdun we climbed to an altitude of 2000 feet. As we made our way back to the hanger we saw dozens of tiny, winding ribbons of road filled with lines of motor trucks carrying up supplies to the dormant war machines.

ALLIES EXPECT WILSON AT THE PEACE TABLE

(Continued From Page One)

desires to go, and that the heads of European governments without exception as earnestly desire to have him attend. He is as assuredly the intellectual generalissimo of the force concentrated against the arch-enemy of mankind as Marshal Foch is the military commander.

The president is an advanced thinker. His theories are incorporated in the 14 articles of peace which have been accepted by the entente allies and their associates in the war. All of these theories are new to the old world. They need to be expounded, elaborated, and perhaps defended in the council which will seek to build upon them as a foundation an enduring world peace. And who is there so able to do this as the man who formulated them and laid them down as principles which must be accepted by the enemy pleading for peace before there could be any consideration of terms.

Politicians Fear President

That explains, perhaps, why European rulers and European peoples hitherto also so suspicious and jealous of each other, are eager to have the president of the United States in person at the peace conference. By power of mind and force of character he more than any one man has shown how to destroy a brutish influence which threatened the world and the old world peoples hold it to be essential that he should be on the ground to insure that this dreadful influence is not revived and permitted to conceal itself in the articles of peace.

Opinion in the United States apparently is not so one-sided or so generous. Politics comes into play here.

Republicans fear that were the president to attend the peace conference he would enhance rather than impair his just fame; that if thereafter he chose to ignore the unwritten law against a third term, he would be unbeatable and that if he did not himself desire re-election, he would be asked and permitted to name the Democratic candidate.

Neutrals Have Regrets

Democrats of influence who have an eye upon the presidency, either for themselves or some "favorite son," oppose his going abroad, for the same reason. They concede that it would be as hard to beat his choice for the presidency in the national convention as it would be to beat him.

So party politics may be counted on to put as many obstacles as possible in the way of the president's desire to attend the peace conference.

Information seeping into the national capital from all quarters of the world makes it apparent that quite a number of neutral nations are now regretting that they did not heed the president's appeal of two years ago and back up his opinions with respect to Germany's methods of conducting war. Had they done so they naturally would have followed the lead of the United States a little later and also declared war upon the central powers. And had they done this latter thing and participated in the war they would now be entitled to seats in the peace conference and a voice in determining the terms of an impartial and just peace.

There is reason to believe that was in Woodrow Wilson's mind when he appealed to them and there is reason to believe that he would like to make it possible for the heads of the civilized nations of the world to join with this peace conference into the formation of the league of nations by which he had proposed to hereafter guard the peace and prosperity of each and all of them.

The time is short, but it is not yet too late to call the heads of these nations to Paris, where the preliminaries will be conducted or to arrange for their presence at Versailles, where in all probability the peace conference will be held.

Supreme Court in Mooney Case Finds No Cause to Act

Washington, Nov. 8.—(U. P.)—The supreme court today declined to review the case of Thomas Mooney, San Francisco labor leader, convicted of murder in connection with the San Francisco preparedness day parade.

While the court handed down no formal opinion in the Mooney case, the denial was based on the fact that the court could find no federal question to be involved.

Up to Wilson or Governor

San Francisco, Nov. 18.—(U. P.)—The refusal of the supreme court to review the Mooney case leaves Mooney's fate in the hands of Governor Stephens or President Wilson. Mooney is sentenced to be hanged December 13.

South Bend Youth Gassed in Fighting On Verdun Front

South Bend, Wash., Nov. 18.—A letter was received this week from Earl Foster by his mother, saying that he was at base hospital No. 49, A. P. O. 785, as the result of having been gassed. For 16 days he was in the trenches in the vicinity of Verdun. He said he had not suffered to any extent and was enjoying the first spring bed and sheets since he landed on the other side.

Influenza Ban Lifted

South Bend, Wash., Nov. 18.—The ban on influenza was lifted here Saturday, and show houses, pool halls, and other places of public assemblage allowed to reopen. South Bend has been closed for over a month. Not many cases were reported here, and but few deaths have occurred. City Health Officer Dr. Tripp and the cooperation of the medical officers of the spruce production division in establishing a strict quarantine prevented the disease from gaining a foothold.

John W. Davis, the newly appointed ambassador to Great Britain, who has been in Berne attending the conference of American and German delegates on exchange of war prisoners, has arrived in Paris on his way home.

As Spanish Influenza

is a nexaggerated form of Grip, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets should be taken in larger doses than is prescribed for ordinary Grip. A good plan is not to wait until you are sick, but PREVENT IT by taking LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets in time.—Adv.

27,000 CHILDREN BACK AT STUDIES

Drastic Regulations in Force to Safeguard Health; Fourth Have Not Returned.

Twenty-seven thousand children reluctantly retraced their steps toward school this morning after six weeks of vacation. The hitherto vacant and cheerless school rooms have again become the scenes of bustling activity, for all the work lost during the six weeks must be made up.

Here is where the tragedy of the vacation's end enters. For Mary and Tommy and Johnny had to be at school at 8:30 sharp this morning, when they used to go a quarter of nine, and instead of turning homeward shortly after 3 o'clock, they must remain at their desks until 3:45.

And although the schools have resumed, there is a difference in their attitude and their program, besides the lengthened day. There is the presence of the "flu" germ to be guarded against, for "flu" is not admitted to Portland's public schools. If Billy sneezes he must go home. If Molly appears languid she, too, is sent on her way and told not to come back until she feels frisky again.

It is the edict of the school board that no sickness will be tolerated in the city schools, and teachers have been instructed that upon the slightest symptoms the child shall be sent home.

Only about three-fourths of the school children came back to school this morning, according to D. A. Grout, superintendent. The other fourth are absent, not so much from illness as from fear, it was said.

If proper precautions are taken, according to Dr. George Parrish, city health officer, no bad effects should result from the reopening of the schools.

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TODAY
AND TOMORROW
HERE'S THE DIMINUTIVE PAIR OF FUNSTERS WHO HAVE HAD 'EM LAFFIN' THEIR HEADS OFF FOR THE PAST TWO DAYS.
SHIRLEY MASON
AND
ERNEST TRUEX
IN
"COME ON IN"
ALSO
"Smiling" Bill Parsons in a Two-Reel Chucklefest.
Paramount Pictograph.
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ETHEL BARRYMORE
in
"Our Mrs. McChesney"
It's a Bear of a Picture