

TEUTON NOTE STILL LEAVES WASHINGTON IN DOUBT AS TO WILSON'S REPLY

Germans Still Pushed Eastward; British Reach Bank of Scheldt; French Reach Danube Near Vidin

GOVERNOR AND MR. MOSER IN VERBAL CLASH

INDICATES PEOPLE HAVE TAKEN CONTROL; MAY BE READY NOW TO CONCEDE ANY TERMS OF ALLIES

COUNCIL WILL MAKE ARGUMENT ON AMENDMENT

Wiest Votes Alone on Motion to Refrain from Taking Part in Fight

LIVELY SET-TO HEARD

Committee Instructed to Fill Vacancy Caused by Dorsey Resignation

When Alderman W. A. Wiest attempted last night to prevent the city council from injecting itself into the fight against the Richardson amendment bill he was overwhelmed by all others present and was the only member to vote for his motion that the council refrain from taking action in behalf of either side of that measure.

Putting his argument squarely from the shoulder, Mr. Wiest declared that, regardless of the merits or demerits of the Richardson bill, it is none of the council's business as an organization. On the other hand other members, led by Alderman Ward and supported by Mayor Keyes maintained it is the council's business for the reason that to fight the bill is to defend the taxpayers of the city.

"When I was elected a member of this council," said Mr. Wiest in reply to Wiest, "I took upon myself an obligation to defend the taxpayers. Therefore I claim it is our business. It ever there was a city slacker it is the man who won't pay his taxes. Who is back of the Richardson bill? Why, the attorney for the people who won't pay their bills."

(Continued on page six)

Another Salem Man Is Wounded on Battlefield

In today's casualty list appears the name of Francis Marion Phelps, a Salem man, who was wounded severely while fighting in France, according to the report. His nearest of kin is given as Mrs. Lillie Phelps, general delivery, Salem.

Huns Make Stubborn Resistance in Belgium From Old Stone Forts Crowded With Machine Gunners

AMERICANS GO OVER FORMIDABLE HILL

Take Two Points of Strategic Importance After Three Hours' Fight

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The British forces fighting north of Le Cateau have captured Amerval, according to the report from Field Marshal Haig tonight. The British are now two miles from Valenciennes.

The text of the statement says: "During the night and early morning there was sharp fighting for possession of the village of Amerval, which we captured during our attack yesterday. Determined attacks to regain the village were repulsed. "Early this morning the enemy made an unsuccessful attempt to drive in our advanced troops in the neighborhood of the Cambrai-Bavai road. We secured a few prisoners. East and north of Denain our progress has continued in the face of considerable opposition.

"We are less than two miles from Valenciennes and have reached the general line of La Senteinelle-St. Amant-Rongy-Taintegnies. We hold the west bank of the Scheldt at and several miles north of Pont-a-Chin, northwest of Tournai."

PARIS, Oct. 21.—French troops have reached the Danube river in the region of Vidin, the war office announces tonight.

Paris, Oct. 21.—The situation is without change in the Oise front, according to the war office announcement tonight. Between the Oise and the Aisne, the French have occupied Mestrecourt-Richecourt.

The statement adds: "The situation is without change on the Oise front. Between the Oise and the Serre our troops resumed their progress this morning. On the right we occupied Mestrecourt-Richecourt, taking about 50 prisoners; on the left, between Lucy and Villers-le-Sec, we gained ground despite the enemy's spirited resistance. The battle was stubborn.

"On the plateau east of Voussiers the Germans counter-attacked several times with large effectives. Our (Continued on page six)

NORTHCLIFFE IS SUSPICIOUS OF NEW HUN MOVE

May Be Document to Gain Time, or Confession of Dubious Conditions

ALLIES ARE IGNORED

Hitchcock Fails to Believe That Reply Will Lead to Immediate Armistice

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Lord Northcliffe commenting on Germany's reply tonight, said:

"A hasty perusal of the German note reveals that, with truly Prussian selfishness, no mention is made of Austria-Hungary or Turkey. It seems to me that the document may be read as a means to gain time or as a confession of a state of affairs militarily and economically worse than we know.

"The German government may be hoping to exploit the conditions of the armistice as an outrage upon German honor and as a means of rallying the German nation for desperate resistance, or it may simply be trying to put the president into the position of trustee for the German people which will have thrown itself upon his mercy."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, said tonight that while the German government apparently has accepted all the requirements laid down by President Wilson, he did not believe the reply would lead to an immediate armistice.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the Republican leader, and other senators reserved comment until the official text of the reply is received. "The note appears," said Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, "to be an acceptance of the president's stipulations. In my judgment, however, it will not lead to an armistice immediately. I think the military authorities will probably make conditions so hard that Germany will hesitate to accept them, and that this will lead to a delay in negotiations over an armistice. In the meanwhile the war will go on.

"As far as the change in the German constitution is concerned the president's demands have apparently been met, although Germany avoids stating that it was done at the president's request and seeks to give the impression that it was done upon the demands of the German people."

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Marquis Lansdowne, leader of the house of opposition in the house of lords, and noted for his pacifist tendencies, considers that the German reply leaves the door open for a continuation of the discussion, although some passages in it, in his opinion, need elucidation.

While regarding the situation as the whole as hopeful, his view was that, "we must proceed warily, leaving nothing to chance."

"We must trust President Wilson to avoid pitfalls," he added. "Above (Continued on page six)

DR. POMEROY IS VERY ILL

Well Known Salem Physician is Stricken With Pneumonia at Portland

While in Portland to attend the funeral of her brother, Ed Corneliuss, who was buried last Friday, Dr. M. E. Pomeroy, one of Salem's most prominent women was stricken with pneumonia and at a late hour last night her recovery was in doubt. Mrs. Pomeroy has gone to the city to be with her. The illness was probably contracted from Spanish influenza. Mrs. Pomeroy had been in Portland only a few days.

Executive Say Senator Sees Sour Grapes Because He Failed in Primary

HOT RETORTS HURLED

Emergency Board Fails to Grant O. A. C. Request—Will Meet Again

Personalities were indulged in freely in a verbal duel between Governor Withycombe and Senator Moser at a meeting of the state emergency board yesterday when the board failed to grant a request of President Kerr of Oregon Agricultural college for \$37,435 deficiency fund to meet expenses necessitated by the establishment of the students' army training corps at the college. Failure to grant the money was caused by Moser's negative vote.

"I think this is unfortunate. It is unpatriotic, Senator Moser, and the state is falling down in its duty on a war measure," declared the governor wrathfully.

"Then you blame me, do you?" retorted Moser.

"I do, yes sir."

"You thrust the state military police upon the state by the same kind of representations," Moser hurled back. "What has it done? You have made a political machine of it."

"That is cheap pettifoggery," the governor explained heatedly. "It is cheap demagoguery. You have a case of sour grapes because you were not able to win the governorship. I tell you exactly what I think of you, sir."

Five members of the board were present. The governor, State Treasurer Kay, Secretary of State Olcott and K. K. Kubli pronounced themselves in favor of the measure, the governor and Kay speaking at length. Moser's negative vote, however, killed the measure. Mr. Kay then moved that another meeting be called next Friday to consider the request again and all members present voted for it. Prior to voting on the measure Moser had moved an amendment that \$15,000 be allowed.

Senator Wood offered his amendment Kay spoke against it, declaring it illogical to quibble over a few dollars in time of war for the training of men actually in service while the government is spending vast amounts of money for the same purposes.

Governor Withycombe made an effort to bring all members together and asked President Kerr if a proposition of \$25,000 for the present would meet needs until the legislature convenes.

"I would like to leave as much of this work as possible for the legislature," said the governor. "But we don't want to fall down on it now for to do so would be unpatriotic."

President Kerr explained that the amount requested had been reduced to the lowest possible figure. Mr. Kubli said he considered it a real emergency and that the duty of the board was to grant the amount asked.

President Campbell of the University of Oregon attended the meeting, not with a request for funds, but to put before the board a situation which may call for an emergency provision.

He said the university had made additional expenditures of about \$10,000 for necessary equipment which possibly could be met, also that a hospital must be constructed at a cost of about \$18,000 of which the government will allow \$3000. He showed that it may be necessary to ask the board for \$15,000 later.

State line board representatives were present to ask for \$5000 but had not been heard when adjournment was taken.

Senator Wood sent a message saying that he would vote no on both the O. A. C. and the line board requests if he were present, hence that he would not put the state to the expense of his trip to Salem. Stanfield was not present. Kay's motion for calling a meeting next Friday provides that Stanfield's presence be demanded.

Governor Withycombe's stand throughout the meeting was from a patriotic point of view. He maintained the necessity of backing the government in every war emergency work is a part. "At Corvallis," he said, "the government has thrust upon the state over 100 students for army training work and we must take care of them."

HARDEN ADVISES KAISER TO QUIT

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 21.—(By The Associated Press).—"We are alone. When a fortress can no longer hold it is no dishonor if the commander surrenders. The kaiser must take up his cross of concluding quickly necessary peace and accepting whatever is hard. Let the kaiser declare himself ready and let him fit himself with new Germany as her first citizen."

This utterance by Maximilian Harden, in an address in Berlin Sunday, was loudly applauded.

Herr Harden, whose plain spoken language in Die Zukunft, of which he is editor, has caused a suspension of that journal on several occasions, was permitted, according to the reports of his address, to speak freely and without hindrance. His remarkable declaration respecting surrender and the "kaiser's cross" followed a review of the situation in which he pointed out that Bulgaria was occupied, Turkey's fate was sealed and Austria-Hungary was out of the fight.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Germany has replied to President Wilson with a note which, though no one is prepared to say it will lead the president even to continue exchanges on the subject of an armistice and peace, at least has served almost to bring conviction here that the people of Germany actually are taking the reins of government and sincerely desire peace on any terms the United States and the allies are willing to give.

There was no intimation tonight of the attitude of the president and probably there will be none until the official text of the new German communication has been received. The president was in conference all evening with Secretary Lansing, discussing the note as received by wireless late in the day. Like the reply to the president's inquiries a week ago, this note was sent out from the German wireless stations and picked up in the allied countries many hours before the official text could move by cable. The official version probably will come tomorrow through the Swiss legation here.

As received by wireless the note is believed to be slightly garbled in the important sentences regarding conditions for the evacuation of invaded territory and for an armistice, but nevertheless it is regarded as an awkward attempt to meet the conditions laid down by President Wilson for consideration of an armistice. And it makes the significant declaration that the government in Berlin no longer is responsible to a single arbitrary influence—the kaiser—but is supported by an overwhelming majority of the German people.

This declaration is supported by the statement that constitutional reforms are in progress in accord with the determination of the people under which no government can take or hold office without the confidence of the majority of a reichstag elected by universal, secret suffrage. It is accorded more consideration here because of confidential advices received only today indicating that the German middle classes have resolved to have peace at any price and if necessary are prepared to get rid of the kaiser, the crown prince and all military control.

Thus the belief is strengthened that the present note and those that have gone before are genuine efforts to obtain peace, and are inconclusive merely because the Germans conducting the exchanges are seeking to bargain for something better than the unconditional surrender they are prepared to give if pushed to the wall. It is assumed also that they want to prepare gradually the German public for a realization of what has happened to the war lords' dreams of power so as to avoid a complete collapse of government.

(Continued on page six)

PRESS COMMENT ON NEW GERMAN NOTE

Chicago Tribune.—From the German response it is apparent that the ruling powers at Berlin now look complete defeat in the face.

There is but one mind in America on this war, that it shall go on to victory, to the utter destruction of Prussian militarism and to the establishment of peace founded on its ashes.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer.—Dr. Soli's latest note emphasizes the necessity of reducing principles to realities. The time has come for specific utterance, for our full and complete demands. If we want unconditional military surrender, if we want an emphatic and unequivocal repudiation of the kaiser and others, let us say so, with specific conditions as to the form it shall take.

Los Angeles Times.—Two things have apparently been achieved; the U-boat atrocities have been stopped and kaiserism has been put out of business. Now let us submit armistice questions to the supreme war council. Germany must come to terms; she is on the way.

Atlanta Constitution.—The latest German peace note to President Wilson is involved and ambiguous. Now, let us refer all further communications from Germany to General Poch for his attention. If we are to have peace it will come that way.

Salt Lake Tribune.—We do not believe this latest communication of Dr. Soli will cause the president to exert himself to stop the war at this stage. The conditions he laid down are not fully met so far as we are able to interpret the wireless version. The kaiser is still one of the stumbling blocks to peace.

Des Moines Register.—If the German government were different than it is and the purpose of Germany in the war had been different, the note would lead to an immediate cessation of hostilities. As it is we may doubt whether the president will consent to continue the correspondence.

Idaho Statesman.—The time seems to have come when we should tell Germany, in as few words as possible, that when she is ready to surrender without conditions or reservation we shall be glad to be apprised of the fact, and that meanwhile further notes will not be considered.

TEXT OF GERMAN NOTE

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The text of the German note, as received by wireless, is as follows:

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

"The German government suggests to the president that an opportunity should be brought about for fixing the details. It trusts that the president of the United States will approve of no demand which would be irreconcilable with honor of the German people and with opening a way to a peace of justice.

"The German government protests against the reproach of illegal and inhuman actions made against the German land and sea forces and thereby against the German people. For the covering of a retreat destructions will always be necessary, and they are carried out insofar as is permitted by international law. The German troops are under most strict 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.

"The German government further denies that the German navy is sinking ships has ever purposely destroyed lifeboats with their passengers. The German government proposes with regard to all those charges that the facts be cleared up by neutral commissions.

"In order to avoid anything that might hamper the work of peace, the German 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 for 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. To this the German government replies:

"Hitherto the representation of the people in the German empire has not been endowed with an influence of the formation of the government. "The constitution does not provide for a concurrence of representation of the people in decisions of peace and war. These conditions have just now undergone a fundamental change. A new government has been formed in complete accordance with the wishes (principle) of the representation of the people, based on equal, universal, secret, direct franchise.

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

"The responsibility of the chancellor of the empire to the representation 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 the consent of the representation of the people is required for decisions on war and peace.

"The permanence of the new system 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 demand their energetic continuance."

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

(Signed) "SOLI"

War Summary

(By The Associated Press)

Dr. Soli, the German secretary for foreign affairs, has sent another peace message to President Wilson. This time Germany professes to accept all the conditions for an armistice and eventual peace as laid down by the president.

The reply indicates Germany's willingness to evacuate occupied territory under an agreement to be reached by the military chiefs in the field. It is announced in the note that all submarine commanders have been ordered to cease attacks upon passenger vessels. Denial is made that lifeboats and passengers have ever purposely been destroyed or that any authorized atrocities have been committed by German troops.

It is declared that Germany now has a parliamentary form of government, responsible to the people. Comment on the note is being withheld by the United States government pending receipt of the official text.

The allied armies have taken no heed of the efforts under way for the re-establishment of peace, but continue forcing back the Germans at vital points in Belgium and France. In these endeavors the British and Americans are for the moment taking the principal parts. The British have approached to within two miles of Valenciennes and the Americans, to the northwest of Verdun, have succeeded in occupying two highly important positions.

American and British troops have crossed the Oise canal on a wide front and further successes in this sector will menace the Germans both to the north and south.

The Valenciennes-Hirson railway, formerly one of the German's main lateral arteries of communication, has been cut.

The west bank of the Scheldt canal has been occupied by the British for 10 miles to the north of Tournai, which city is being defended by Germans with machine guns.

Belgium is gradually being redeemed. Although now that the Germans have drawn in their lines, the British, Belgians and French are encountering much stiffer opposition than during the early days of the great drive. The city of Ghent, an objective which the allies have always had in mind, is yet seven miles away. Probably it will be outflanked from the north before it is taken. Allied troops already have made considerable progress with this end in view.

Having cleared the Germans out of western Belgium, the allied forces are standing in a line from the Dutch frontier to the Oise canal that is virtually straight. A new movement has begun to the east of Courtrai, the object of which is to free the northern section of Belgium from the enemy.

French troops have reached the Danube river in the region of Vidin after offensive operations in the eastern theater of the war lasting more than a month.

The economic independence of Hungary is to be proclaimed at an early date in a manifesto which is reported to be issued by Emperor Charles. Hungary will be permitted to maintain her own army and her own diplomatic corps.