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The Oregon Statesman

THE WEATHER
Fair; heavy frost in the morning; gentle southwesterly winds.

SIXTY-EIGHTH YEAR—NO. 180

SALEM, OREGON, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1918.

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HUN MILITARY LORDS MUST SURRENDER

No Other Consideration Will be Given Them Says President in Reply to Germany

GERMANS EVACUATING GHENT ONLY ARMISTICE POSSIBLE, ONE WHICH WILL PUT ALLIES IN A POSITION TO ENFORCE ANY ARRANGEMENT WHICH MAY BE ENTERED INTO ALLIES STILL FORGE FORWARD

Stiffest Fighting of American Offensive under Way West of Meuse with Huns Fighting for Lives.

CRUDE KAMERAD RUSE IS TRIED ON YANKS

Pershing's Men Advancing in Face of Machine Gun Hail from Hills.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23.—The evacuation of Ghent, Belgium, is in full swing, according to a dispatch to the Telegraaf from Sasvaugent. The last boats in Ghent are being hastily towed toward Zelzate, near the Dutch frontier south of Sasvaugent. The dispatch adds:

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Two thousand prisoners were taken by the British in today's attack. The British advanced from one to two miles, gaining the high ground overlooking the Harpies valley. Some guns were taken.

(By The Associated Press)
WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 23.—(6 p. m.)—The British third and fourth armies today smashed through the strong German defensive positions south of Valenciennes. They gained ground to a depth of more than 5000 yards on an extended front, capturing many important villages and several thousand prisoners, together with numerous guns, and riving a wedge into the enemy positions at what probably is the most vital point of the lines the Germans are holding.

HAYRE, Oct. 23.—The whole of the province of western Flanders and part of eastern Flanders and Hainaut having been recovered from the Germans, the Belgian government has decided to establish its administrative departments in Bruges.

(By The Associated Press)
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 23.—(5 p. m.)—The stiffest fighting of the American offensive west of the Meuse was under way today. The line is swaying back and forth. In the region of Grand Pre, on the western end of the front, the Americans threw back repeated violent German counter-attacks. On the northern edge of Grand Pre the Americans captured 52 prisoners, including three officers. They also took eight enemy machine guns. With their backs to great series of woods, the Bois de Bas and the Bois de Bourgoine, included, the Germans are fighting for their lives. Prisoners assert that the woods are literally full of machine guns and guns of heavier calibre, and these prisoners have expressed the opinion that the Americans can never capture Bourgoine and the woods to the northwest.

The American troops fought all Wednesday in the face of machine gun fire from Talma farm to Hill No. 228, northwest of Grand Pre. Upon the slopes to the north of Grand Pre the German machine gun nests extended from Hill No. 204 to Belle-Joyeuse farm.

North of Campignuelle several light attacks by the Germans were repulsed. In one instance some Germans were wounded and two were captured. These men came forward calling "kamerad!" Then opened fire with rifles which had been strapped upon their backs. Light forces of infantry attacked immediately afterwards, when the Americans refused to rush forward in response to the same part of the front the Germans are using light rolling machine guns, moving from place to place, particularly at night, with the object of concealing the positions of their heavier guns.

The German heavy artillery shelled Somerance and other towns in that region and as far as the Meuse

Here You Apple Growers; Phone to 95 and Help the Boys at Willamette

Practically marooned with the Willamette university campus as an island, 200 or more boys at the university who are training for duty overseas are hungry for apples. Anyone who ever had a genuine apple hunger knows what that means. The solution to the problem is simple. Farmers are asked to notify Mrs. John A. Carson, phone 95, that they are ready to help the lads out. The Spanish influenza quarantine makes it impossible for the boys to forage after apples themselves and the farmer who helps will be doing a patriotic duty and be forever after blessed by the boys who are itching to do just two things—to whale the kaiser, and to eat apples.

2,008,931 YANK SOLDIERS READY TO DO BATTLE

News of Wonderful Military Accomplishment Conveyed in Notes.

THERE WILL BE NO LETUP

Since July 1 Over Million Men Have Been Embarked for Overseas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Embarkation of 2,008,931 American soldiers to participate in the war overseas was disclosed by correspondence between Secretary Baker and President Wilson given out at the white house tonight at the time that the president's reply to the German note was made public by the state department.

"I am sure that this will be a matter of deep gratification and assurance to the country," said the president, replying to a letter from Secretary Baker, reporting on the number of men who have sailed from American ports to October 21.

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ORA E. CAVITT DIES AT CAMP

Popular Salem Nurse Who Answers Country's Call Succumbs to Disease.

Relatives of Miss Ora E. Cavitt have received the sad news of her death, which occurred at Camp Lewis yesterday. Miss Cavitt was widely known in Salem, both professionally and in society circles. She was born December 21, 1881, in Polk county, six miles northwest of Salem, where she lived with her parents until 1908, when she began her course at the Salem high school, which she completed in June 13, 1913. Soon after the completion of this course she began her training in 1914 at the Willamette Sanitarium, from which she graduated in June 1916. Since that time she has been following her profession. Miss Cavitt answered her country's call for nurses on October 1, 1918, and was sent to Camp Lewis where she died of Spanish influenza.

TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S REPLY

FROM the secretary of state to the charge d'affaires, a. i., in charge of German interests in the United States.

Department of state, Oct. 23, 1918.

"Sir:

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note of the 22nd, transmitting a communication under date of the 20th from the German government and to advise you that the president has instructed me to reply thereto as follows:

"Having received the solemn and explicit assurance of the German government that it unreservedly accepts the terms of peace laid down in his address to the congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses, particularly the address of the 27th of September, and that it desires to discuss the details of their application and that this wish and purpose emanated, not from those who have hitherto dictated German policy and conducted the present war on Germany's behalf, but from ministers who speak for the majority of the reichstag and for an overwhelming majority of the German peoples; and having received also the explicit promise of the present German government that the humane rules of civilized warfare will be observed both on land and sea by the German armed forces, the president of the United States feels that he cannot decline to take up with the governments with which the government of the United States is associated the question of an armistice.

"He deems it his duty to say again, however, that the only armistice he would feel justified in submitting for consideration would be one which should leave the United States and the powers associated with her in a position to enforce any arrangements that may be entered into and to make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible. The president has, therefore, transmitted his correspondence with the present German authorities to the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, with the suggestion that, if those governments are disposed to effect peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armistice as will fully protect the interests of the peoples involved and ensure to the associated governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German government has agreed, provided they deem such an armistice possible from the military point of view. Should such terms of armistice be suggested, their acceptance by Germany will afford the best concrete evidence of her unequivocal acceptance of the terms and principles of peace from which the whole action proceeds.

"The president would deem himself lacking in candor did he not point out in the frankest possible terms the reason why extraordinary safeguards must be demanded. Significant and important as the constitutional changes seem to be which are spoken of by the German foreign secretary in his note of the 20th of October, it does not appear that the principle of a government responsible to the German people has yet been fully worked out, or that any guarantees either exist or are in contemplation that the alterations of principle and of practice now partially agreed upon will be permanent. Moreover, it does not appear that the heart of the present difficulty has been reached. It may be that future wars have been brought under control of the German people but the present war has not been and it is with the present war that we are dealing. It is evident that the German people have no means of commanding the acquiescence of the military authorities of the empire in the popular will; that the power of the king of Prussia to control the policy of the empire is unimpaired; that the determining initiative still remains with those who have hitherto been the masters of Germany. Feeling that the whole peace of the world depends now on plain speaking and straightforward action, the president deems it his duty to say, without any attempt to soften what may seem harsh words, that the nations of the world do not and cannot trust the word of those who have hitherto been the masters of German policy, and to point out once more that in concluding peace and attempting to undo the infinite injuries and injustices of this war the government of the United States cannot deal with any but veritable representatives of the German people which have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulers of Germany. If it must deal with the military masters and the monarchical autocrats of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German empire, it must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender. Nothing can be gained by leaving this essential thing unsaid."

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration."
(Signed) Robert Lansing.
"Mr. Frederick Oederlein,
"Charge D'Affaires of Switzerland, ad interim,
"In charge of German interests in the United States."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—President Wilson has submitted the German plea for an armistice and peace to the allies and at the same time has informed Berlin that there can be no armistice except upon terms that would make it impossible for Germany to renew hostilities.

While consenting to deal further with the present authorities in Germany the president has given this warning: "If it (the United States) must deal with the military masters and monarchical autocrats of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German empire, it must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender. Nothing can be gained by leaving this essential thing unsaid."

The president's reply to the last German note was handed to the charge of the Swiss legation tonight for transmission to the German government. It accedes to the request that he take up with the allies the proposals of the new spokesmen of the German people, but does it with notice that virtual surrender of the Teutonic armies in the field will be the price demanded for interruption of the beating now being administered.

In transmitting the matter to the allies the president says he has suggested that if they are disposed to effect peace on his terms and principles now accepted by the present German authorities, the American and allied military advisers be asked if they deem such an armistice possible from a military point of view to submit such terms as will fully protect the interests of the people involved and ensure to the associated governments the unrestricted power to enforce peace under the conditions accepted.

The president says he feels he cannot decline to take up the question of an armistice, having received solemn and explicit assurance of the German government that it accepts the terms of peace enunciated by him; that the desire to discuss their application comes from ministers speaking for German people, and that the German overwhelming majority of the German people and that the German armed forces will observe the humane rules of civilized warfare on land and sea. He ignores entirely the German protests and denials in response to his statement that an armistice could not be considered while the German army and navy continued their atrocities.

As to the authority of the new spokesmen of the German people, he speaks, as the note says, "without any attempt to soften what may seem harsh words," and tells the men with whom he is dealing and through whom the German people must see such extraordinary safeguards why such extraordinary safeguards must be demanded before hostilities can cease.

Significant and important as the proposed constitutional changes seem to be he declares, it does not appear that the principle of a government responsible to the German people has yet been worked out, and it is evident that the people have no means of commanding the acquiescence of the military authorities.

He reminds the Germans that the power of the king of Prussia (the kaiser) to control the policy of the empire is unimpaired, and concludes with the warning that if this power is to be dealt with the United States and the allies can demand nothing but surrender.

As the note was dispatched, Secretary Tamm at the white house gave emphasis to the assurance given by all members of the government that no interruption of the military program is contemplated by making public correspondence between Secretary Baker and President Wilson showing that more than 2,000,000 American soldiers have embarked for the war overseas.

Approval of the president's action was voiced everywhere among officials, who declared that the note demanded the surrender upon which America and the allies insist, and at the same time held up to the German people a picture of their situation in a way likely to hasten their rise to throw out the kaiser and his war lords completely.

In congress the expression of leaders indicated a divided opinion. Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee approved the note in unqualified terms, declaring it called for surrender and would create a political crisis in Germany. On the other hand, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Republican leader and ranking minority member of the foreign relations committee, expressed regret that the president had entered upon any discussion with the German government and declared any negotiations should follow a report from General Foch that the German armies had surrendered.

All Washington was surprised by

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YANKS CAPTURE FARMS AFTER ALL DAY FIGHT

Regain Ground that Had Been Taken by Germans in Counter-Attacks.

TEUTON LOSSES HEAVY

Impending Major Attack of Americans Indicated Around Vouziers.

OFFICIAL TEXT OF LAST GERMAN NOTE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The English translation of the German reply to President Wilson prepared in Berlin and forwarded through the Swiss legation here was made public tonight by the state department. (It does not differ materially from the wireless version set out from Germany and fails to clear up what were regarded as vague phrases in that part of the note in which an armistice is discussed. The official document was made public by the state department in this announcement:

"The secretary of state makes public the following communication from the charge d'affaires, a. i. of Switzerland:
"Legation of Switzerland,
"Washington, Oct. 22, 1918.
"Department of German Interests.
"Sir—By direction of my government, I have the honor to transmit herewith to your excellency the original German text of a communication dated October 20, 1918, from the German government, which has today been received from the Swiss foreign office. I beg to also enclose an English translation of the communication in question as transmitted to the Swiss foreign office by the German government with the request that it be forwarded to your excellency's government.

"Please accept, sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration."
(Signed) F. Oederlein,
"Charge D'Affaires, a. i. of Switzerland."
"His Excellency,
"Robert Lansing,
"Secretary of State,
"Washington."
(Enclosure)

"Translation issued by the German government of its communication dated October 20, 1918, transmitted to the secretary of state by the charge d'affaire, a. i. of Switzerland on October 22, 1918.
"In accepting the proposal for an evacuation of the occupied territories the German government has stated from the assumption that the procedure of this evacuation and of the conditions of an armistice should be left to the judgment of 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 to bring about an opportunity for fixing the details. It trusts that the president of the United States will approve of no demand which would be irreconcilable with the 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 exactions made against the German lands and sea forces and thereby against the German people. For the covering of a retreat, destructions will always be necessary and are insofar as permitted by international. 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.

"The German government further denies that the German navy is sinking ships that ever purposely destroyed lifeboats with their passengers. The German government proposes with regard to all these 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

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Further indications of an impending major attack by the American armies on the Verdun front came today in reports of fierce fighting around Vouziers, where the French are hammering at the flank of the forest position that appears to have been holding up the general American movement. Official German reports show the intensity of the fighting and admit advances. There is little doubt that the enemy views the action as of great importance.

The line here forms almost a right angle with the French forces which have crossed the Aisne heading eastward through the hilly and wooded region north of Grand Pre. The Americans stand along the base of the angle, heading northward into the same difficult territory and the fighting today indicated a pincer movement to force the enemy out of the angle completely into the open ground beyond.

If this is accomplished, the left flank of General Liggett's American first army will be released and observers here feel confident that an American drive possibly covering the whole American front on both sides of the Meuse will shortly follow. The objective of such a thrust would be primarily, it is said, the smashing of the German left flank between Metz and Sedan.

WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The house of commons adopted a resolution today in favor of women sitting in parliament. The resolution was passed by a majority of 249.

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