

GERMANS CRUSHED BY BRITISH

Hindenburg Line Is Broken to Depth of From Four to Five Miles Over 32-Mile Front, Between St. Quentin and the Scarpe River.

DRIVE COVERS PART OF FAMOUS SOMME REGION

Offensive Begun Without Usual Artillery Preparation and Teutons Are Taken Completely by Surprise. Second System Defenses Captured.

Field Marshal Haig has sprung a surprise on the Germans in northern France attacking suddenly on a front of more than thirty miles and breaking the famous Hindenburg line to a maximum depth of nearly five miles. His troops are still fighting their way forward in the most spectacular offensive of the war on the western front since the trench lines were established.

Haig's troops pressed on until at Marcel and at Anneux on the Bapaume-Cambrai road they were only three and three-quarter miles from Cambrai, the important German base and important railway junction which apparently is the British objective.

Several thousand prisoners have been taken by the British as well as large quantities of war material. The attack was carried out in unfavorable atmospheric conditions and the weather has since grown stormy.

London, Nov. 21.—The Hindenburg line has been broken to a depth of four to five miles the war office announces. The British troops stormed the first system of the Hindenburg line defenses on the whole front between St. Quentin and the Scarpe river.

The British infantry and tanks pressed on and captured the second system of defenses, over a mile beyond. The attack was begun yesterday by the third army. There was no artillery preparation and the Germans were taken completely by surprise.

The second system of German defenses captured by the British is known as the Hindenburg support line. The British captured Benauville, Lameau Wood, La Vaquerie, the defenses known as the West ridge and Ribecourt village. Their operations are continuing.

Several thousand prisoners have been taken. The whole German line west of the Canal du Nord to the Bapaume-Cambrai road has been captured.

The British also fought their way through Couillet Wood. Lieutenant-General Sir Julian Byng is in command of the attacking army.

The element of surprise, the reports reveal, was a large factor in the initial British success, as contrary to the almost invariable rule in this war, there was no advance preparation by the British artillery, the troops going "over the top" and falling upon an enemy apparently without any expectation that he was about to be attacked.

A large number of tanks moved forward in advance of the infantry when the attack was opened, and broke through successive belts of German wire defenses, which were of great depth and strength.

The towns of Harrincourt, Marconin, Grainscourt and Anneux and Neuf Wood have been captured by the British.

The announcement follows: "Yesterday morning the third army, under command of General the Honourable Sir Julian Byng, delivered a number of attacks between St. Quentin and the Scarpe. These attacks were carried out without previous artillery preparation and in each case the enemy was completely surprised.

"Our troops have broken into the enemy's positions to a depth of between four and five miles on a wide front, and have captured several thousand prisoners, with a number of guns. Our operations are continuing.

"At this hour of assault on the principal front of attack a large number

LANE COUNTY BOY IS MEMBER OF CREW ON ILL-FATED WARSHIP

William Seehorn, at Time of Last Letter to Sister, Member of Crew of the Destroyer Chauncey.

William Seehorn, aged 30 years, a native son of Oregon and a former resident of Springfield, Lane county, is believed to have been aboard the American destroyer Chauncey which was sunk in a collision in the war zone with a probable loss of 21 lives, Monday morning. Mrs. Roy Loomis, a sister of Eugene, stated today that she had been addressing her brother's letters care of the Chauncey for more than a year. She is anxiously awaiting the official announcement by the navy department of the list of missing. The Chauncey had a complement of 41 officers and men.

Seehorn, who called in the navy as a blacksmith, about six years ago, was born at Woodburn, Oregon, where his mother died when he was nine months of age. He was the only son of William Seehorn, now deceased. His three sisters raised him from babyhood. They are Mrs. Loomis, of Eugene; Mrs. Louie Wolford, of the Elmira apartments, Thirteenth and Salmon streets, Portland, and Mrs. W. H. Boyles of Portland. When Seehorn was 10 years of age the family moved to Springfield, Lane county, where they resided for four years, later removing to Portland, where the son learned the blacksmith trade in the Southern Pacific shops, where he worked almost until the time of his enlistment in the navy. Following his enlistment he saw service on the new Maine, the Pittsburg and the Oregon. Two years ago, he sailed from San Francisco for the orient. About three months ago, he wrote a letter to his sister, Mrs. Loomis, stating that he was just leaving a hospital at Manila. About 10 days ago, Mrs. Wolford of Portland, received a letter from him, which had been 25 days in the mails. It had been written at Cairo, Egypt, and stated that he was bound for New York and that when the ship made the American port, he would have completed a trip around the world.

AMERICANS FAIL IN PLAN TO TRAP ENEMY

With the American Army in France, Tuesday, Nov. 20.—Only the fact that the Germans failed to venture into No Man's Land on a recent night saved them from an American surprise. One hundred and sixty men of the first battalions to enter the trenches for a week were given special training and after being transported to the front, crawled across No Man's Land and took positions in front of and in the German wire entanglements at a point where it had been discovered the enemy came out every night.

Each man had been trained in a special task, and the entire unit had rehearsed the part it intended to play under conditions similar to that in front of the German lines. The Americans reached the position soon after dark and remained in waiting all night, but not one German appeared either there, or, as far as is known, at any place in No Man's Land.

The plan was to allow several groups of 10 to 15 Germans to emerge and meet at a rendezvous. Then the Americans would fall upon the enemy and repay them fully for recent trench raids.

A cold which a soldier caught in the trenches brought him a wound in the hand and gave warning to a German patrol of an ambush on another night. An American patrol had arranged an ambush near a shell-ruined farm house in No Man's Land. Several of the Americans had colds and coughs, but managed to control them. Finally, when the shadowy forms of an enemy patrol were seen approaching, one of the Americans coughed. The enemy patrol promptly disappeared towards its own lines from which there soon afterward came a hail of machine gun bullets, one hitting the man who had coughed.

Two staff officers recently had a narrow escape while walking along a road in the rear of the lines. They heard the whiz of an enemy shell and jumped, thinking it was close by, when the projectile came down in the center of the road on either side of which they were walking.

The first American regimental colors to be carried on the battle front in France have been returned to regimental headquarters. Written on it in ink over the signatures of the French commander is a certification that this was the first flag to reach the front lines. The flag did not fly at the front, as no flags are exhibited there. It actually was carried, however, to a dugout in the rear of the second line, remaining there several days.

BANDITS GET \$45,000
Minneapolis, Nov. 21.—Three automobile bandits stepped into a jewelry store here on the principal downtown street here today, drove three clerks into a back room, forced another clerk to open the safe, and escaped with diamonds and other goods valued at between \$45,000 and \$50,000, according to the estimate of the proprietor, H. H. Green.

DETAILS OF SEA FIGHT BY BRITISH GIVEN TO PUBLIC

Ten Armed Patrol Ships and German Cruiser Sunk as Result of Naval Action Carefully Planned by London.

ENEMY CAUGHT WHILE PREPARING FOR RAID

Vessels Singled Out One at a Time and Destroyed. Plans for Attack on Convoy of Merchant Ships Suspected.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press) Base of British Grand Fleet, Nov. 9.—The recent naval action in the Cattegat, where the British sank a German cruiser and 10 armed patrol ships is an example of the careful planning which lies behind every move of the naval staff. A comparatively insignificant force of British destroyers and light cruisers were the actual stage performers in the little Skaggerak drama.

The actual fight in the Cattegat began about 7 o'clock in the morning and was over three hours later. The German fleet behind its fortifications received the call for help, but dared not take a chance—probably well knowing that any attempt to send out help would be confronted with enemies rising out of the sea from all directions.

Destroyers Pick Out Victims.
The Cattegat is a deep bay lying between Denmark and Sweden and leading out through the Skaggerak into the North sea near the scene of the famous Jutland battle. A fog lay over the entire Cattegat throughout the action, and the British destroyers picked out their victims one by one and sank them. The German auxiliary cruiser Marie which was leading the fleet of patrol boats, was a ship of 3000 tons. Her captain, Herr Lauterbach, was wounded but reached the Danish shore safely. His ship which had four guns and a crew of 90, was "suddenly attacked," he said, in an interview with a Danish newspaper man afterwards, "by a fleet of British destroyers and the shells fired by them descended with such rapidity that the men on the Marie were almost unable to use the guns. Only a few shots were fired before the ship was a mass of flames."

Lauterbach Unpopular.
British and American naval men who have been on the China station in years past will remember Captain Lauterbach. He was known from Shanghai to Vladivostok as "Baron Munchausen," and is said to have been the most unpopular German naval officer in the Far East. His unpopularity extended to his own men, and in the Cattegat battle the first remark made by a German bluejacket rescued from the sea was a fervent expression of hope that the British had not made the mistake of rescuing his captain.

Lauterbach's naval reputation probably will suffer somewhat from the Cattegat battle. His report that he fired his own guns as long as possible is denied by his own men, who declared that Lauterbach was "seized with funk" as soon as the enemy appeared and that not a single shot was fired from the Marie's gun.

Germans Planned Attack.
Presumably the Marie was making her way towards the trade route between Norway and Scotland, in hopes of repeating the successful German attack on the British convoy on October 17. The British commander concentrated his fire first of all on the Marie and then detached his fastest vessels to round up the escorting patrol vessels. This was thoroughly done after a hunt lasting nearly three hours.

This action, it should be remembered, occurred in waters which the Germans regard as practically one of their "inland seas." The Cattegat is the gateway to the Baltic. The scene of the fight is 500 miles from the nearest British coast, but less than 200 miles from Kiel.

An interesting comparison might be made between this clean victory by the British destroyers and the tip-and-run raid by the German light cruisers on a British convoy on October 17. The Germans sent out two of their fastest cruisers in the darkness, struck their blow in nervous haste in the early morning hours, not even pausing to rescue a single life of hundreds of combatants and non-combatants, then ran away northward to spend the remaining hours of daylight in hiding and when night fell, dashed down the Norwegian coast and thus returned home without being intercepted.

On the occasion of the British victory the fight occurred not in the North sea but on Germany's doorstep; not at night but in daylight; not hurriedly or nervously, for 64 prisoners were taken, drowning men rescued from the water, thus providing another vivid contrast between German and British methods of warfare. Moreover, no non-combatant lives were lost or endangered in the British attack, whereas the Germans ruthlessly and unnecessarily sacrificed scores of innocent neutrals.

FAIR WEATHER FORECAST.
Oregon: Tonight and Thursday fair; gentle southeasterly winds.

FUTURE HUSBANDS TO BE CANNING EXPERTS

Washington College Instructor Urges Boys as Well as Girls Be Given Instruction.

(By The Associated Press) Spokane, Wash., Nov. 21.—Future husbands will be able to step into the kitchen and can a batch of string beans, apricots or any other vegetable or fruit as well as the women members of the household if a plan outlined to the Fruit Growers' convention here today by Mrs. Elizabeth Delta Jones, assistant state canning club leader, and an instructor of the state agricultural college, Pullman, is generally followed. Mrs. Jones told of how communities in Thurston county held canning days on which whole beets, calves and hogs were canned, and everything was utilized in the cooking process from a wash tub to an oil can.

Mrs. Jones urged that the school boys as well as the girls be taught the art of canning, and that the kitchen stove and other cooking appliances in the home be standardized with like fixtures in the various domestic science schools. The work of "Mother-Daughter clubs" designed to share the responsibility and work of the kitchen between mothers and their growing girls, was also outlined. The work of these clubs, according to Mrs. Jones is to "demonstrate to the daughters that no worthwhile work can be done than efficient housekeeping."

"Thousands of jars of food," she continued, "have been saved by the canning club work of the state this year."

The fruit growers convention is an adjunct of the National Apple show, which is now in progress here.

The general establishment of evaporation plants to save fruits and vegetables that might otherwise be wasted through windfall, cull and other sources, was urged by Prof. C. C. Vincent of the University of Idaho horticultural department in an address to the convention.

Professor Vincent said that many states in the Pacific Northwest are forced to import fruits and vegetables that they themselves grow in abundance, because of this wastage. He suggested various evaporation schemes in order to secure all of these products from the markets.

Professor Vincent urged every farmer and fruit grower to establish an evaporator of some sort. He detailed the sun drying process as practiced in California laying particular stress on the sun drying in the Santa Clara valley.

RUSS SUGAR STOCK SEIZED IN NEW YORK

Federal Food Administrator to Place 10,000 Tons on Market at Once.

(By The Associated Press) New York, Nov. 21.—Ten thousand tons of sugar, which had been purchased for the Imperial Russian government before the revolution, and stored in a warehouse here, was seized today by Federal Administrator George M. Rolph. It will be placed on the market immediately and will be distributed to retailers by the American Refiners Sugar commission.

MONARCHIST PLOT CHARGED.

(By The Associated Press) Petrograd, Tuesday, Nov. 20.—After the arrest yesterday of Vladimir Puraskevich, a former member of the duma, who is charged with being at the head of a monarchist plot, a letter found in his possession, addressed to General Kaledin, the Cosack leader, was published. Describing political conditions in Petrograd, the letter asserts that officers and military cadets are organized and only waiting the arrival of the general, details of whose movements are asked.

GERMANS FIGHT ON LAST LINE OF THEIR DEFENSE

British Offensive at One Point Breaks Almost Entirely Through Famous Von Hindenburg Works on West.

BATTLE NOT DELAYED BY STORMY WEATHER

Messages Received in London States That Fighting Is Progressing Favorably. About 5000 Teutons Captured.

(By The Associated Press) British Army Headquarters in France, Nov. 21.—The Germans are fighting on their last line of defense at one point of the British attack.

(By The Associated Press) London, Nov. 21.—Despite the continuation of the storm on the British battlefield, the British troops were still pushing forward today, Reuter's correspondent at headquarters, reports.

5,000 GERMANS CAPTURED.
(By The Associated Press) London, Nov. 21.—The number of prisoners taken thus far by the British is given at about 5,000 in a Reuter despatch today at British headquarters.

PERSHING SEES BATTLE.

(By The Associated Press) British Army Headquarters in France, Nov. 21.—General Pershing, commander of the American forces in France, was present at the British headquarters as the guest of Field Marshal Haig, the British commander, to witness the British offensive. The American commander followed the battle with the deepest interest.

BRITISH TANKS EFFECTIVE.

(By The Associated Press) British army headquarters, in France, Tuesday, Nov. 20.—The redoubtable Hindenburg line in the Cambrai sector was broken in many places today by the great force of the British tanks, and this afternoon the infantry, which followed through the gaps, are still battling their way forward.

The surprise attack was launched at dawn over a wide front. In the first few hours its progress was marked with evident success, and up to the latest reports received at this time (4 p. m.) had been moving along regularly according to schedule.

The resistance offered by the dazed Germans this morning, was negligible and by noon British pioneers already were at work laying roads across the old front line trenches, while prisoners in considerable numbers had begun to come from various directions. The casualties of the attacking forces thus far, have been light. Great numbers of German dead lie before the main Hindenburg trench, where the bewildered enemy, taken unawares, made a half-hearted attempt to stem the onrushing Britons.

The battle was an innovation for the western front, for it was begun without any preliminary artillery work. Upon the army tanks rested the responsibility for victory or defeat, and they fulfilled all expectations. The iron giants went through the tremendous line of barbed wire entanglements in front of the main Hindenburg positions and on over the trenches as though they were on parade. The tanks started forward at 6:20 o'clock, and by 11:30, the British in-

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TERMINAL RATES TO BE GRANTED CITIES IN WILLAMETTE VALLEY

Railroad Representatives Announce Plan Before Examiner Thurtell of Interstate Commerce Commission.

(By The Associated Press) Portland, Or., Nov. 21.—Railroad representatives announced here today at a hearing before Examiner Thurtell, of the interstate commerce commission that as soon as tariffs can be prepared, all points in the Willamette valley, and southern Oregon will be given terminal rates on commodities shipped from eastern points. This action is taken under the law recently passed, providing for terminal rates to intermediate points. The claims of the valley and southern Oregon towns for terminal rates, have been under consideration by the commission for many years. E. M. Cousin appeared as representative of these towns at the hearing today.

ALL GERMANS MUST LEAVE WASHINGTON

Today Last Subjects of Kaiser Who Came Since War Was Declared Can Spend in City.

(By The Associated Press) Washington, Nov. 21.—Today is the last that natives of Germany who have not obtained their final naturalization papers and who have come to Washington since war was declared on April 6, may remain in the city. Germans whose residence at the national capital antedates the war declaration, will have until December 15 to pack up their goods and go away.

After midnight tonight every German remaining here against these orders will be arrested and held for internment. There was a rush of unnaturalized Germans to the courts today for information as to their status.

ALL DOCKS GUARDED

Washington, Nov. 21.—Private guards went on duty at important docks and piers today on orders of Attorney-General Gregory under President Wilson's proclamation barring Germans from water fronts.

Department of justice officials said troops would not be used generally as guards. They probably will be employed at Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newport News, Norfolk and a few other ports.

A movement of alien enemies from the 100-yard water front barred zones was under way today, supervised by United States marshals who had instructions to arrest and intern temporarily any Germans failing to comply, or those acting suspiciously.

All Public Meetings Are Prohibited in Munich

Copenhagen, Nov. 21.—All concerts, lectures and public meetings in Munich, Bavaria, have been prohibited between December 1 and mid-February, because of the fuel shortage, steadily becoming worse.

DANISH STEAMER SUNK.

(By The Associated Press) London, Nov. 21.—The sinking by a German submarine of the Danish steamship Adolph Anderson, 981 tons, is reported in an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen. One man is said to have been killed.

NO FIGHTING BY RUSS

Berlin, Nov. 21, via London.—There were no important developments yesterday on the Russian or Macedonian fronts army headquarters reports.

GERMANS FINALLY CHECKED

Announcement by Berlin War Office States Situation on Italian Front Unchanged. Austrian Trickery Results in Turning Tide.

EFFORT MADE TO TRAP DEFENDERS DISCLOSED

Men Who Approach Lines of King Emmanuel's Warriors, Holding Up Hands as If to Surrender, Followed by Machine Guns.

Berlin, Nov. 21, via London.—The situation on the Italian front is unchanged, the war office announces.

BATTLE IS RENewed
Rome, Nov. 21.—The infantry actions of Monte Tomba and Monte Monfenera, the vital points on the northern mountain front, were not renewed yesterday, the war office announces.

TO SPARE VENICE.
Paris, Nov. 21.—The Matin says that the Austrians have agreed to spare Venice, in response to an appeal from the Vatican, but say that all authority must be left in the hands of the patriarch. It is certain, the newspaper adds, that Venice will not be defended in the event that a further retreat of the Italian forces becomes necessary.

AUSTRIAN TRICK FAILS

Italian Army Headquarters in Northern Italy, Tuesday, Nov. 20.—Going to points along the Piave river where the heaviest fighting has occurred, the Associated Press correspondent was told by officers of unusual circumstances connected with the engagements. The colonel commanding the Bersaglieri, who carried the day, said the strategy which the Austrians attempted turned the tide against them.

In the fight on the cemetery road, it was observed early Saturday morning that a number of Austrians were coming toward the Italian lines with both hands held up, as though ready to surrender. For a moment it was believed the fight was over and that the enemy had capitulated. But it was then noticed that all the Austrian machine guns had been removed and closer observation showed that behind this front line of men with their hands up followed lines with bayonets and machine guns.

The Italians let them come until the range was short and they were between two enfilading lines. Then a deadly fire was opened on both sides and the Austrians were mowed down in heaps. It was then that the rout began. The

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Interest Increases in The Guard's Big Prize Campaign

Big Special Vote Offer Now Running Gives Great Opportunity for Hustlers and Will Mean Success for Those Who Take Advantage of It—Clip Coupon and Enter Your Name.

Every passing day marks a great increase in the interest being taken by the public in The Guard's "5,000 Club" circulation campaign in the effort of the friends of the candidates entered to make them the proud winners of the many prizes offered. The announcement of the big extra vote offer has met with the approval of the candidates, as well as the public in general.

Many Have Entered.
Many new entries have been received since this offer was announced, and many candidates who have been nominated, but shown little interest in the campaign, have come to the front with thousands of votes and have climbed up among the leaders. This alone goes to prove that this campaign is attracting more interest each day as it progresses. Now is the time to enter. Look over the list and see for yourself where a few subscriptions would place you. The extra votes alone that are allowed for each club of \$25 in subscription payments would place any candidate far in the lead at the present standing, including the small reserve that any candidate may have held back at the present time.

Take this campaign as a business proposition. Have the campaign manager furnish you with full particulars, literature and so forth. Weigh each point thoroughly, then think the matter over and see if you can afford to let this opportunity go by without an effort on your part. Remember there is no chance to lose, as you receive a cash commission of 10 per cent on every dollar turned in on new subscriptions if you do not win one of the listed prizes.

Still Time to Start.
There is still time to enter the name of any lady whom you would like to see win one of the fine prizes. While other candidates may seem to have gotten a good lead on one just commencing, this lead is not nearly so large as it would seem. No candidate has today more than 55,000 votes as a look at the standing of the candidates will show. Just do a little figuring and you will see how easy it is to overcome that start. Your nomination coupon will give you 5,000 votes, your first subscription 15,000 and a new yearly subscription 20,000, making a total of 40,000 votes for merely handing in your nomination coupon and one yearly subscription. Get busy if you are contemplating entering your name, for the time in which a few subscriptions will put you in the lead is very short.

When The News Is New

The first announcement of the new British offensive is printed in The Guard today. It is a "scoop" for the evening paper. The evening paper prints the big war news first, nearly always. Look over the headlines for months, comparing the morning and evening papers, and you will find that you get the news when it is new in the evening paper and that you get "a follow story" in the morning publication.

The evening papers has an especial advantage on the Pacific coast. The day's news for the entire nation is rounded out by the time the last edition goes to press. The four hours difference in time, between the east and the west, is a big advantage for the Pacific coast evening paper.

About Ourselves

We are not afraid of our shadow. We do not try to please our enemies. We do not try to carry water on both shoulders or keep in the middle of the road. We do not soft pedal when a question of vital importance to the American people is concerned. The Eugene Daily Guard believes in striking straight from the shoulder and striking hard. This paper does things. It has been doing things. It never started to raise a fund of which it was ashamed to publish the total—a figure which would reflect its pulling power as a newspaper.

Report of Zeppelin Raid on Canadian City Circulated

- Bakersfield, Cal., Nov. 21.—Sensational accounts of an alleged disastrous Zeppelin raid on Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, contained in what were purported to be copies of the Edmonton Journal, received here today are believed to be a new phase of German propaganda. Residents of Bakersfield and Taft who have relatives at Edmonton, are without information as to the story and wild rumors were circulated on the streets.