

BENAY IS CAPTURED BY FRENCH

Important Town Five Miles South of St. Quentin Is Taken by Poilus; British Deliver New Smash Along Three-Mile Front.

TODAY'S BLOW AIMED AT LEMPIRE AND ALSO EPERY

Between 300 and 400 Prisoners Already Reported; Australians Within Half Mile of St. Quentin Canal.

Paris, Sept. 21.—French troops captured Benay (five miles directly south of St. Quentin) last night and repulsed a counter attack at Castres (two and a half miles southwest of St. Quentin), the war office announced today.

By LOWELL MELLETT (United Press Staff Correspondent)

With the British Armies in France, Sept. 21.—(Noon.)—The British in the midst of a terrific storm delivered a smashing attack on a three-mile front east of Lempire and Eperly this morning, where the Germans still hold the outpost defenses before the Hindenburg line.

Spurs leading from the outpost ridge and trench mazes about Le Petit Prieul farm and Le Catelot Copse made the going hard, but between 300 and 400 prisoners are already reported to have been taken.

By LOWELL MELLETT (United Press Staff Correspondent)

With the British Armies in France, Sept. 21.—The Australians have advanced north of St. Helens and are now within half a mile of the St. Quentin canal. This is the nearest point to the main defenses to the Hindenburg line which has been reached anywhere between Havincourt and St. Quentin.

The villages of Holnon and Lempire have been entirely cleared of the enemy. In the Lys sector 4,430 German graves were found in one cemetery. The earliest date was April 17, the latest was August 26, revealing the wear and tear on the German army in the last four months on a small and comparatively quiet portion of the line.

The British in their advance in the north, are finding many populous cemeteries behind the Hindenburg line.

London, Sept. 21.—Fighting was renewed this morning east of Eperly, between Cambrai and St. Quentin, Field Marshal Haig reported.

Fresh German attacks north of Moeuvres (seven miles directly west of Cambrai) continued.

Austria Finds One Acceptor of Peace Proposals—Germany

Amsterdam, Sept. 21.—Germany has accepted Austria's proposal for a non-binding discussion of peace. The Berlin government sent Vienna a note in which it declared: "Austria-Hungary's summons to the belligerents to enter into a confidential discussion in a neutral country of the fundamental principles for the conclusion of peace corresponds with the spirit of peace, readiness and conciliation which the responsible statesmen of the quadruple alliance have again and again announced."

Oregon Life Insurance Co. To Buy \$1,000 Liberty Bond

A \$1,000 Liberty bond will be purchased by the Oregon Life Insurance company from Lane county officials, it is learned through a letter received this morning by B. B. Brundage, of the bank of Commerce. The letter said in part: "Desiring to do our bit to assist your country in reaching its Liberty loan goals, as per request from our district manager, D. M. John, you may enter a subscription for a \$1,000 coupon bond of the fourth Liberty loan."

1,750,000 MEN EMBARKED FOR OVERSEAS DUTY

Chief of Staff March Tells Number of American Troops in France and England and on Way Across.

YANKEES REPORTED ONLY 12 MILES OUT OF METZ

French Prime Minister Led First Force to Enter St. Mihiel; Confirmation of Balkan Drive Given.

Washington, Sept. 21.—More than 1,750,000 American troops have embarked for "over there" Chief of Staff March announced today. This is 150,000 more than his last announcement carried.

On the plateau northwest of Soissons, March declared the French have continued to force back the enemy's best troops until they are now within half a mile of the junction of the Maubeuge road and the Chemin Des Dames and within 19 miles of Laon, which is being shelled.

This fact given at his weekly press conference supplemented his declaration that the news from all fronts during the past week "has been continuously and continually good."

He lauded the American forces in the St. Mihiel sector as now 12 miles from Metz and a similar distance from Comblains, an important strategic and railroad point west of Metz.

The Lorraine line has been quickly stabilized, he said, and the week has seen only patrol action, aerial observations and artillery firing there.

British Captures Confirmed. As for the British situation March confirmed the capture of over 10,000 in the Cambrai-St. Quentin district and no-

MORE THAN \$100,000 WORTH OF LIBERTY BONDS SUBSCRIBED

Figure Includes Total Reported To The Lane County Headquarters by Banks at Close of Business Friday.

Lane county is buying Liberty bonds today. The Liberty bond window at every bank in the city this morning was busy with the rush of volunteers nearly all of whom are subscribing for the quota as fixed by the rating committee and whose names are being placed on the honor roll.

A line of more than twenty applicants to purchase Liberty bonds was waiting at one bank at the closing hour on noon.

Lane county at the close of business yesterday had subscribed for the purchase of bonds worth \$102,000. This report included figures from all parts of the county, but does not include any subscriptions made today.

Chairman L. L. Goodrich, of the Lane county committee, stated today that he is much pleased over the manner in which the volunteer subscribers are coming to the front.

COMMUNITY SING TO BE HELD MONDAY

Liberty Chorus Will Meet At 7:30 O'Clock for Patriotic Song Service in Park.

Every man and woman in Eugene who can sing is asked to enroll in a patriotic work by enlistment in the Liberty chorus which will start a series of community sings, which it expects to continue for the period of the war, Monday night, at 7:30 o'clock, with a sing in the east park. Those who are directing the plan to bring the people together for song, point to the fact that music is regarded as a mighty factor in keeping up the morale of the boys "over there" and that nothing will do more than song to keep up the spirits of folks at home.

OREGON CITY STRIKE OFF. The strike at the Oregon City Pulp and Paper company's plant has been called off, according to word which has been received at the United States employment office here. The Crown and Willamette mills and Camas company strikes have also been settled, it is stated.

GERMANS EXERT EVERY EFFORT TO HALT ALLIES

Enemy Desperation in Seeking to Hold British and French at Cambrai, St. Quentin and Soissons Near Panic.

HUN TROOPS HAVE ORDERS TO HOLD POSTS TO DEATH

Mid-Field Fighting Before Boche Fortresses During Past Week Rates With Fiercest Struggles of War..

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS (United Press Staff Correspondent)

Paris, Sept. 21.—The most stubborn fighting seen in weeks is taking place in the regions of Cambrai, St. Quentin and Soissons, where the armies of Generals Byrd, Rawlinson, Debeny and Mangin are battering against the very gates of Germany.

With a desperation bordering on panic, Crown Prince Rupprecht, General von Boehm and the German crown prince are throwing troops into the melee with orders to hold or die, retreat or be killed.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg realized the great danger to his far flung fortress, behind which lies the Hun frontier, and is thus attacking. The allies are meeting the attacking Prussians in mid-field in some of the wildest, fiercest struggles of the war.

Hun Not Yet Licked. One big fact stands out in this fighting—the boches are not yet licked. For weeks the general tone of war stories has been that the Huns haven't any more fight in them. But if you want to make any regular fighting man mad, he is the American, British or French, just intimate that his job is easy and that the war is now over. He knows Germany can be licked finally, but he readily admits that much hard scrapping is certain before the knockout. He insists that the many stories to the contrary are helping the boche. He points out that the Huns have shortened their line 70 miles by their retreat, as a result of which only 114 German divisions are holding the line now as compared with the 140 held off before Marshal Foch's counter offensive.

Enemy Reserve Stronger. Then the Germans had only 23 divisions in reserve and 23 resting or refitting. Now they have 15 in reserve and 71 resting or refitting, and three weeks is considered ample time to refit, unless something happens to prevent it. Von Hindenburg thus shortly will have 84 divisions in reserve ready for operations.

In the meantime, the allies are now up against a line of the Huns' own choosing, giving the latter a big advantage. Unless the Germans are torn out of these positions they will be able to hold them with fewer troops still, thus increasing the number of reserve divisions out of the line, resting and training.

By FRANK J. TAYLOR (United Press Staff Correspondent)

With the Americans on the Metz Front, Sept. 21.—The Germans on the Metz front are jumpy because of their anxiety regarding American plans for the immediate future.

This state of mind was responsible for two heavy raids on our positions north-west of Thiencourt yesterday. The boches attempted to gain the same position in both attacks but were driven back each time with heavy losses. Some of the Germans went through our artillery barrage, but these were cut down by rifle fire or were layonnetted. There has been no other infantry fighting here for the past several hours. Even the artillery activity has lessened as the opposing armies take cover in their newly constructed trenches and dugouts.

American patrols continue to inspect the Hindenburg line every night. These patrols also prevent the Germans from exploring the areas in front of their wires.

People Welcome Americans. The rear areas have now been practically cleaned up. Huge boxes of captured German clothing, guns, ammunition and other supplies are being hauled to the rear. Refugees are returning to their homes in recaptured villages, after four years absence, attempting to find their houses among the ruins which have been left everywhere. The doughboys are assisting in this work of rehabilitation.

The Americans are more than acquainted with the inhabitants. Monsieur Merlier sent his wife and two daughters to Nancy when the boches invaded Thiencourt in 1914. He stayed behind to care for their home expecting the enemy would soon be driven out. For four years the Germans made him quarter officers in his home and slave for them.

During the advance, the report suddenly reached the German officers that the Americans were entering the town. All but a major fled. He ran upstairs to park his things. When he came down American bayonets caught him at the door. Following closely upon the heels of the doughboys came Merlier's wife and daughters. It was a glad reunion after four years of anxious separation. Merlier's family now could do enough for the Americans.

SIMULTANEOUS BLOW DELIVERED ON FOUR FRONTS

(By United Press) The allies are striking simultaneously on four fronts—the greatest concerted effort since the beginning of the war. Every one of the enemy powers and even the Russian Bolsheviks are being kept busy by this demonstration of allied unity. The British, French, and Americans still retain the initiative on the west front; Serbians, British, Italians, French and Greeks are on the offensive in Macedonia; British and French are making great gains in Palestine, while British, Japanese, Americans, Czechs-Slovaks and anti-Bolshevik Russians are waging a successful warfare against the Bolsheviks in various parts of Russia.

Opposed to these allied forces are the Germans and a few Austrians on the west front; Bulgarians and Austrians in the Balkans; German-led Turks in Palestine and German-led Bolsheviks in Russia. The British and French are still battling for possession of the Hindenburg line between Cambrai and St. Quentin, while the Americans, by artillery, aerial and patrol activity, are keeping the Germans in a cold sweat before Metz.

In the Balkans the allied offensive front has been extended to about 70 miles and threatens to envelop the whole line from the Aegean to the Adriatic. The new Anglo-French offensive in Palestine involves a fighting front of nearly 50 miles, extending from the Jordan river to the Mediterranean. The greatest gains have been made along the sea-coast. New allied successes are reported in Russia, particularly in the north-east area, where the Bolsheviks have been defeated along the Dvina river and near the Finnish border.

YANKS REPULSE RAIDS OF ENEMY AT THIAICOURT

Double Attempt of Boches to Take Trench Position Ends in Failure and Heavy Loss to Attackers.

AMERICAN PATROLS KEEP UP NIGHT RAIDS ON HUN

Both Infantry and Artillery Activity Slackens as Opposing Armies Take Permanent Positions.

By FRED S. FERGUSON (United Press Staff Correspondent)

With the Americans on the Metz Front, Sept. 21.—(Noon.)—Two heavy German raids, almost large enough to be characterized as attacks, were directed against the right wing of the American line this morning. Both were repulsed.

At 6:40 the Germans laid down a barrage along the Bois-de-Rappes (on the west bank of the Moselle) on a front of about three kilometers (nearly two miles). Their infantry started to advance, but the attack broke down under the American fire.

The next raid, coming in practically the same region, also was quickly stopped.

Eight large fires were observed today in the rear of the Germans line near Dommarin-la-Chaussee (four miles north of Thiencourt).

Vilcey and Bois-de-Piesle (behind the American lines, west of Pont-a-Mousson) were heavily shelled.

By FRANK J. TAYLOR (United Press Staff Correspondent)

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LUMBER INDUSTRY ON PREFERENTIAL LIST

District Boards Advised to Grant Exemption to Essential Employees.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Because the lumber industry was erroneously omitted in the final preference list recently issued by the war industries board, the priorities commissioner has addressed a circular letter to labor advisers of the industry and district exemption boards, calling attention to the fact that claims for exemption on industrial grounds in this work should be granted to necessary employees.

Lumber firms will be ranked on the preference list according to the amount of material which they supply the government. The question of labor need is left in the hands of manufacturers, who must present their claims for the exemption of their employees before draft boards.

ITALY LOOKING TO AMERICA FOR MATERIAL HELP

Suggestion of Late Senator Tillman Interpreted as Indicating Growing Interest in Ally's Welfare.

HOPES LARGE ARMY WILL BE SENT BY PRESIDENT

Dr. Mario Borea, Editor of Influential Milan Paper Writes of Situation for United Press Association.

By DR. MARIO BORSEA (Editor of the Milan Il Secolo) (Written for the United Press)

Milan, Sept. 21.—The news that the late Senator Tillman suggested that President Wilson send to Italy a big American army was received here with great gratification. It was interpreted, first of all, as a sign of growing interest toward our country and a fuller appreciation of our particular situation.

I do not wish to be misunderstood when I refer to our particular situation. We all, of course, know and feel that there is only one cause. But the experiences of these four years has taught that the best way of furthering it is not to overlook a situation that is naturally varied and not to overlook the particular single members of the alliance.

Now, what is the particular situation in Italy? Our brilliant recovery from the Caporetto disaster aroused popular sympathy in America, where our cause and conduct never perhaps received a full measure of appreciation. But our task did not end there. Our soldiers bravely stopped and repelled the Austro-Hungarian onslaught at the Piave; but that is only a beginning. They are now faced with the bigger task of driving the enemy from our invaded provinces.

Spirits of Army High. Can our soldiers alone do that? We all hope so. Never has the spirit of our army been so high; never has the determination of our country, though hard tried by all possible sacrifices, sufferings and privations been so strong and unanimous.

Yet, one must not forget two things: First, that of all the allies now fighting, the Italians are the weakest. Second, that they are faced by a very powerful and efficient foe.

What our king said lately to a representative of the Paris Matin is perfectly true and worth considering. "If Austria suffers famine," he remarked, "her soldiers are well fed. If she lacks leather, her soldiers have good shoes. It is an army still very strong, of a country of 32,000,000 inhabitants. Turned entirely against us, Austria has no weaker enemy in the east, having no longer any herself these last months by a single division."

Americans Only Hope. Such being the situation, one can easily understand the chances will be greater if we are able to count on effective support from our allies. But, as the British and French are kept busily engaged on the western front, to whom should we look, if not the Americans—whose armies are big, fresh and available for all purposes.

This is the reason why, given the particular situation on the Italian front, we welcome the suggestion of the late Senator Tillman and hope it will be favorably received by President Wilson and the American people.

But there are other reasons, and even stronger why, for the sake not of our particular but the general situation, the young and splendid American legion should be hastened to Italy. Such reasons are founded in the logical sequel and development of the policy adopted by President Wilson. Since the president has pledged his country to free all branches of the Slav race under Austrian misrule, since, particularly, he has recognized the national Czech-Slovak council, he is logically bound to fight Austria and enforce his policy by the sword.

Austria Must Be Defeated. Let us not be deceived by certain current fallacies. To believe there is only one foe, and that once Germany is defeated the allies will be able to do what they like with Austria, is an absurdity. Even when Germany is driven back to the Rhine, the allies will not be able to bring about the independence of Bohemia and Jugoslavia, if the Austrian armies are still on the left bank of the Piave. If, when we speak of breaking up Austria, we know what we mean, we cannot expect this to come out about by automatic operation or compliance suicide on her part. We first must beat Austria in the field.

President Wilson said rightly in his message to President Poincare on June 14th that only by victory will peace be achieved. But it must be a victory over Austria as well as Germany.

NOTE: The foregoing story, explaining why substantial American help in Italy is advisable, was written by the editor of one of the most influential newspapers in that country and telegraphed to the London office of the United Press, from where it was cabled to this country.

SENATE BEGINS REVISION WORK ON WAR TAX BILL

Finance Committee Takes Up Changes to Be Made in Measure as Passed by House 350 to 0.

LEADERS WANT ACTION ON BILL BEFORE ELECTIONS

Fear Felt That Clash Between Upper and Lower Bodies May Delay Passage Until After Proposed Recess.

By L. C. MARTIN (United Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington, Sept. 21.—Announcing a determination to get the \$8,000,000,000 war bill through before the November election if possible the senate finance committee today began revision of the measure which passed the house late yesterday, 350 to nothing. Radical changes in some of its chief features were made.

The clash of house and senate ideas may prevent final enactment of the bill until after elections. House leaders frankly favor a congressional recess in November and the postponement of action on the bill until December 1. Senate leaders are extremely hostile to this program and will agree to it only if it becomes apparent that the measure can't pass before election anyway. The battle ground between the house probably will be the tax on profits. The senate committee is wholly out of sympathy with the house alternative war and excess profits tax plan. Under this plan the treasury department is to levy whichever tax will produce more revenue—either a war profits tax of 50 cent per cent on purely war profits, or an excess profits tax ranging from 35 per cent on profits of between eight and 15 per cent of

(Continued on page two)

LANE COUNTY FAIR EXHIBITS WILL BE SOLD FOR RED CROSS

Following Evening's Entertainment Groups Will Be Thrown Open to Admit People Desiring to Make Purchases.

Tonight will be "Red Cross Night" at the Lane county fair. A program of musical numbers and motion pictures will be given at 8 o'clock. The gates of the fair grounds will be thrown open at 9 o'clock and a sale of exhibits donated to the Red Cross will be held. These consist of fruits and vegetables.

The Lane county chapter of the Red Cross issued a statement in connection with plans for the sale today as follows: "Articles will not be sold at exorbitant prices, but at a figure which will benefit the purchaser as well as swell the funds of the Red Cross."

The sale will be held in the pavilion. The motion pictures to be shown tonight will be the authorized Red Cross films, "Humanity's Appeal" and "The Spirit of the Red Cross."

The musical program will include "The Bluebird," by the double quartet of women's voices, and "Your Flag and My Flag" by chorus of sixteen men and women. Professor Albert Perfect's symphony orchestra will play.

Travelers Say Americans Slaughtered in Petrograd

Stockholm, Sept. 21.—Subjects of the allied countries and citizens of the United States, particularly the latter, have been slaughtered in Petrograd, travelers reaching here today declared. The massacres, it was stated, followed a German inspired meeting in which resolutions were adopted urging war on the allies, arrest of all subjects and confiscation of their property. The resolutions also demanded an alliance with Germany for the purpose of sending troops to the Murman coast where allied troops are operating.

Americans Find Belgian Women Chained to Guns

Bangor, Maine, Sept. 21.—In a recent advance by the American troops in France, 12 Belgian women were found chained to German guns, according to a letter from Lieutenant Lester L. Powell, of Saco, to his brother, Judge William Powell, of this city. Lieutenant Powell, who is serving with the medical corps, wrote in a letter on German paper found in a German stronghold.

TEN MILES GAINED IN NEW DRIVE

Allies Forcing Great Wedge Into Bulgarian Lines in Macedonia Between Cerna and Vardar Rivers; Control of Railway Aim.

SERBIAN REPORT SAYS 10 VILLAGES ARE CAPTURED

Statement Tells of Serbians Drafted Into Enemy Army Laying Down Arms to Join Advancing Friends.

(By United Press)

The allies in their Macedonian offensive are driving a great wedge into the Bulgarian front between the Cerna and Vardar rivers that has a double menace. Apparently the allies are seeking to cut the Ukup-Salonika railway, which supplies the Bulgarians in the lake Doiran region, and to capture the important center of Pilep, 22 miles north and east of Monastir.

The Serbian communiqué, detailing the operations of yesterday, stated the allied forces had advanced an additional 10 miles and reached Krnievo, about 10 miles from where the important railway passes through Demirkapou on the Vardar.

At the same time, other allied troops were advancing rapidly northward in the Cerna bend toward Pilep. The Cerna bend toward Lake Okriga, then turns southward to the Serbo-Grecian frontier, southeast of Monastir, where it turns sharply northward, converging with the Vardar about midway between Ukup and Salonika. All of this country is mountainous and extremely difficult because of the lack of good roads.

Ten Villages Taken.

London, Sept. 21.—Allied troops in their Macedonian offensive advanced nearly 10 miles yesterday, occupying 10 villages, according to the Serbian war office communiqué received here today. "The days' (Friday) advance was over 15 kilometers, liberating over 10 villages," the statement said. "Our infantry has passed the line of Krnievo, Stragovo, Dragojel and Polockko. Our cavalry is operating north of these places."

"In the Cerna bend (northeast of Monastir) we captured the village of Godyah. Our aviators continue to bomb and machine gun the enemy. Many prisoners have been taken, including a lieutenant colonel. Several more guns have been captured."

"The population is welcoming our arrival. Serbians drafted into the Bulgarian army are throwing away their arms and deserting to us."

CITY Y. M. C. MAY GIVE BUILDING TO S.A.T.C.

Use of Downtown Quarters As Barracks for Men Offered to University.

The Eugene Y. M. C. A. will co-operate with the University in any way that the Students' Army Training Corps officials desire, and may be put entirely at the disposal of the men of the camp, it was decided last night at a specially called joint meeting of the board of directors and trustees of the Y. M. C. A. and a committee from the University.

"It is possible that we may turn the entire building over to the soldiers, and seek new quarters for ourselves," General Secretary A. R. Bagley stated this morning. Whether this will be done, he explained, will depend on the number of men who will be in training. It is thought that at least 100 men will be quartered in the Y. M. C. A. building.

It is also possible, he stated, that the men may be lodged temporarily in the Y. M. C. A. in case they cannot be billeted elsewhere.

After the camp is under way, it is likely that a regular Y. M. C. A. war secretary will be put in charge of affairs, Mr. Bagley stated.

Red Cross Outposts on Metz Front Shelled Every Night

Washington, Sept. 21.—American Red Cross outposts on the Metz front, less than a mile and a half from the Yankee advanced lines, are subject to German shell fire every night, cable reports to national headquarters here today said. Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross, is down at the front inspecting the work.