

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG

In Her Latest Select Offering

"THE REASON WHY"

From the Novel by Elycanor Glyn.



Surpassing every earlier success, with her characterization of Zara, the heroine, she makes of "The Reason Why," a screen classic. Milton Sills plays opposite.

LADIES:
A Clara Kimball Young photograph is always exquisitely costumed. Miss Young's gowns for this play were created by Lucile, sister of the authoress, Elinor Glyn.

TODAY AND TUESDAY, TOO.

The O.r.e.g.on

MUTT & JEFF.

ALLIED WAR REVIEW.

THIRD CIVILIAN CAMP IS OPENED

With more than 250 of the 300 men registered for the Oregon State Officers Training Camp already on the campus, the work in this, the third civilian camp to be conducted by the University of Oregon with Colonel John Leader as commandant, will be practically the same as in the two previous camps. Some few additions have also been made to the corps of instructing officers. Much of the military class work of the civilian camp members will be given in connection with the classes of the S. A. T. C. Barracks for the men of the camp have been provided in the Beta Theta Pi, Sigma Nu and Alpha Tau Omega fraternity houses and in the Eugene Y. M. C. A. building. They will mess with the S. A. T. C. men in the Friendly Hall cafeteria.

Colonel Leader has announced his staff for the camp as follows:
Inspecting and Examining Officer—W. B. C. Bowen, Col. U. S. A.
Chief of Staff—Eric W. Allen, Major.
Staff Officer—A. E. Caswell, 1st Lieut.
Battalion Commander—J. A. McKinnon, Major.

Adjutant—Karl W. Onthank, Captain.
A. Co. Commander—Charles Comfort, Captain.

B. Co. Commander—J. Kamm, 1st Lieut.
C. Co. Commander—H. G. Chickering, 1st Lieut.

(Artillery and Engineers)
D. Co. Commander—E. H. Graham, 1st Lieut.

Machine Gun Co.—C. T. Haas, Capt.
Mouthmash Guard.

The officers for instruction and subjects taught are:

Officers of Instruction.

Trench War—R. A. Blythe, 1st Lieut.
Gas and First Aid—John F. Bovard, Captain.

Quartermaster—L. H. Johnson, 1st Lieut.
Asst. Quartermaster—J. J. Landsbury, 2nd Lieut.

Bandmaster—Albert Perfect, 2nd Lieut.
Topography—Warren D. Smith, Captain.

Bayonetting and Bombing—Dean Walker, 2nd Lieut.
Engineering—E. W. McAllister, Captain.

Asst. Engineering—H. A. Clark, 2nd Lieut.
Inspector General for Artillery—Alma Katz, Civilian Aide to Adjutant-General, U. S. A.

It is hardly probable, Captain Karl Onthank, camp adjutant, stated last evening, that the full number of men who have been accepted for the camp will report, but it is expected that the final enrollment will be at least 275 men.

Those who have been accepted for admission to the camp are:

Zopher N. Agee, Roseburg; Percy T. Allinge, Portland; Geoffrey N. Ambrose, Centralia; Billy S. Allen, Bull Run; Gilbert W. Allen, Salem; George W. Alling, Portland; Walter Ralph Alvin, Lebanon; Guy L. Anderson, Portland; William T. Anderson, Huntington; Frans Appling, La Grange; Albert Louis Arrousseau, Walla Walla; Harold M. Austen, Woodburn.

Fred C. Baker, Portland; Earl C. Barber, Portland; Harry G. Barklage, Hood River; Charles E. Bailey, Portland; Carlton N. Barrett, Baker; Claude W. Barker, Independence; Jesse S. Barton, Coquille; John B. Beardsley, Eugene; M. L. Bell, Portland; William M. Beckner, Portland; Leigh S. Bennett, Hood River; Ralph B. Bennett, Hood River; George William Bent, Chemawa; Jasper P. Bishop, Yoncalla; Paul Emira Blanchard, Grants Pass; William Bolger, F. O. Bates; N. C. Bowles, Seattle, Wash.; Sydney S. Bowman, Portland; Frederick Bradshaw, Hermiston; Robert A. Brandt, Portland; George P. Bromley, Portland; Nathan Brounstein, Portland; Arthur Brown, Portland; Jewelllyn Fay Buck, Portland; Norman A. Buist, Portland; William J. Busick, Salem; Thomas Burke, Oregon City; James Burgess; Joseph N. Byram, Molokai.

John F. Cahalia, Portland; William S. Campbell, McMinnville; Lay S. Ca-lale, The Dalles; Wm. E. Carney, Portland; Alfred Carman, Medford; Harry V.

Carson, Silverton; John R. Chabberlain, Portland; Charles C. Chamberlain, Portland; Wesley H. Chatten, Portland; Henry W. Cheym, Portland; Clarence M. Clark, Portland; Herbert B. Clark, Medford; Herbert Fanning Clarke, Clackamas; Willis E. Clark, Seattle; Carlos C. Close, Portland; Henri H. Clauser, Clackamas; Arnold Cohen, Portland; Frank T. Collier, Portland; Ellis E. Cooley, Salem; Edmund B. Cooper, Grants Pass; John W. Conaway, Eugene; Robert J. Courroy, Medford; Chas. C. Carson, Clatskanie; Harry Corbett, Portland; W. D. Cox, Robert H. Creager, Coquille; William F. Crowe, Walla Walla; Virgil Crum, Portland; George H. Curry.

Claude H. Davis, Grants Pass; William G. DeHaven, McMinnville; Olin K. Witt, Portland; Curtis E. Decker, Williams; Frederick M. Dempsey, Portland; Alfred P. Dobson, Portland; Joseph J. Doerfler, Silverton; Thomas G. Donnan, Portland; Joseph E. Daugherty, Portland; Robert B. Duncan, Salem.

Charles H. Edgelson, Eugene; Howard R. Edmunds, Tillamook; Henry C. Egan, Medford; Clarence W. Emerson, Portland; Floyd A. Ellis, Portland; Virgil H. Epps, Portland.

Calvin L. Farrar, Lake Creek; Duane A. Fellows, Portland; James Euther Fellows, Vale; Gilbert R. Floyd, Portland; Theodore Forcier, Crane; William F. Folcom, Pilot Rock; Geo. W. Freeman, Pendleton; Erle Fulgham, Mabel.

Edwards E. Gabriel, Portland; Martin H. Galt, Forest Grove; Stuart R. Gerald, Medford; Claude H. Giles, Myrtle Point; Robert F. Gilman, Portland; Dean T. Goodman, Eugene; Joseph F. Goodwin, Portland; Harry F. Gordon, Marshfield; Harry Ernest Gray, Seattle; Chas. E. Green, Portland; Norman R. Greer, Hillsboro; Carl Grissen.

Harry Hale, Portland; Henry E. Halfner, Grants Pass; Howard Hall, Portland; Harry L. Hart, Portland; John W. Harbison, Salem; James D. Hartwell, Salem; Raymond W. Hatch, Pendleton; John H. Henry, Portland; Frank J. Harmon, Portland; Louis P. Hewitt, Wm. H. Hildebrandt, Portland; Sidney Hinnman, Astoria; Robert Ellis Hitch, Portland; Claudius T. Holling, Portland; Floyd F. Howard, Butte Falls; Henry W. Howard, Portland; Warner W. Howard, Medford; Frank Howell, Portland; William A. Hudson, North Powder; Walter W. Hue-lert, Portland; Roscoe Hunt, Portland; Julien A. Hurley, Vale; James F. Hutchinson, Union; James F. Hutchinson, Union.

Carl Innes, Portland.
Walter B. Jamison, Portland; Homer G. Johnson, Reaton; Jesse N. Johnston, Grants Pass; Oscar F. T. Jonson, Portland.

Harry V. R. Kaddery, Joseph; Milton E. Kahn, Portland; Harry G. Kernard, Prineville; Arthur H. Knaus, Portland; K. H. Koehler, Portland; A. M. Koester, Portland.

L. L. Leadbetter, Oswego; John A. Lee, Portland; Harry V. Leverage, Mercer; Leon Liebes, Eugene; Clyde Lewis, Portland; Henry A. Lewis, Portland; Henry B. Lincoln, Portland; Ralph C. Lorenz, Vale; Herbert R. Lukens, Eugene; Robert D. Lytle, Vale.

Augustus M. Mallory, Portland; Michael T. McCarthy, Portland; Frank R. McCord, Portland; George McDonald, Portland; Howard E. McDorman, Portland; Howard E. McDorman, Portland; Joseph Albert McInnes, The Dalles; John J. McInnes, Portland; Willis M. McGuire, Portland; Morris R. Mann; Robert E. Manning, Portland; Randolph R. Manning, Central Point; William G. Manning, Portland; Maurice Maney, Milwaukie; Claude W. Martin, Gold Hill; Charles H. Marsh, Pendleton; Donald E. Masters, Portland; Geo. William Mettler, Portland; Lewis Mills, Portland; Wm. C. Montgomery, Portland; Raymond Moore, Boise; John W. Moorhead, Portland; Frank Morrill, Portland; A. W. Morris, Portland; Clemens I. Meyers, Portland; Oscar W. T. Mueller, Portland; Ray Fred Murphy, La Grande; Charles A. Myers, Medford; Geo. Auxier Myers, Looking Glass.

Henry Dewey Nave, Portland; John Hawkins Napier, Bend; Robert E. Neal, Central Point; Alvin C. Nielsen, The Dalles.

Edward John O'Connell, Portland;

Francis Robert Olds, Klamath Falls; Roland Neil Oliver, Pendleton; John David Orr, Boise; Frank Gilchrist Owen, Medford.

John H. Pearle, La Grande; A. M. Pace, Enterprise; Alpheus W. Parabley, Portland; Edwin Glasier Phipps, Portland; G. Edward Pierce, Medford; Guy Robert Porter, Portland; Fredrick Earl Powell, Portland; Franklin Fisk Prector, West Woodburn; John R. Purcell, Portland.

James Roy Raley, Pendleton; Charles Clarence Ralps, Portland; James Henry Ralph, Portland; Basil E. Ralston, Portland; Geo. Alexander Richardson, Portland; Walter G. Richardson, Portland; Allan Vincent Ritchie, Portland; Elliott Philip Roberts, Boyd; Louis Rosenberg, Portland; Arnel S. Rothwell, Portland; Lynn Merion Royal, Portland.

Edwin Blanchard Sampson, Hillsdale; James Hill Sargent, San Francisco; Walter N. Schroeder, Portland; George F. Schewe, Portland; James T. Schuyler, Portland; Charles Benjamin Skinner, Portland; George F. Schott, Jr., Portland; Edward Evans Seabrook, Portland; Cord E. Sengstake, Portland; George Shafer, Portland; Jesse Nathaniel Shainwald, Portland; Victor Shawe, Prineville; Sam John Shoemaker, Roseburg; George Simmonds, Portland; Jack Ferrar Skilgner, Boise; Ernest C. Smith, Hood River; Hugh D. Smith, Pendleton; Ira C. Smith, Tillamook; Willie I. Smith, Powers; Frank Henry Spier, Hubbard; Harry Edwin Stearns, Prineville; John Torrent Stever, Portland; Bruce Donald Stewart, Portland; Walter Phelps Stewart, Portland; James Richard St. John, Portland; Walter Riley Stokes, Medford; William Blanchard Stokes, Oregon City; Plowden Stott, Portland; Charles Ernest Stricklin, Salem; William David Stubbs, Portland; C. Studebaker, Portland; Raymond Ambrose Sullivan, Portland; Edgar M. Swan, Vancouver; Ross H. Sweet, Marshfield.

Paul I. Tappendorff, Sherwood; Thomas Robinson Townsend, Salem; Harry C. Thompson, Brownsville; Arthur S. Trew, Portland; Arthur L. Tucker, Portland; Joseph Bond Tucker, Portland; Wm. George Tucker, Portland.

Robert Jarvis Upton, Portland. Cuyler V. Van Patten, Salem.

Thomas Vaughan, Portland; Vernon H. Vawter, Medford; Harry W. Veach, Lowell; Dean Vincent, Portland.

Samuel Black Wade, Portland; Felix R. Wagner, Portland; Ira Thomas Walker, Portland; Ardee L. Wallace, Salem; William G. Walley, Portland; Arthur E. Ward, Portland; Rollie W. Watson, Tillamook City; Frederick Wm. Wegners, Portland; A. E. Weller, Portland; Glenn Y. Wells, Heppner; Walter Stanley Wells, Bandon; James Henry Wells, Portland; Robert Freeman Wendling, Portland; Taylor Charles White, Portland; Eric Fletcher Wightman, Portland; George H. Wilcox, Grass Valley; Laurist E. Williamson, Portland; Wesley M. Wire, Newberg; Berwick B. Wood, Portland; Rae Benjamin Woodbury, Portland; Bayard G. Worthington, Medford; Albert Wm. Worthey, Tacoma.

Donald W. Yantis, The Dalles; Harold S. Yoe, Portland; Alexander Young, Portland; Edwin G. Young, Oakland.

Arne C. Zahl, Portland.

UNIVERSITY ASKED TO GIVE EXAMINATIONS

Hawley Requests Varsity to Examine Candidates for West Point, October 12.

Examination of candidates for appointment to West Point Military Academy from this congressional district are to be given by the University of Oregon on October 12, according to a telegram received at the University Sunday from Congressman W. C. Hawley, who makes the appointment. This is the second time in the past few months that Mr. Hawley has asked the University to conduct this examination, the first time being during the month of June.

The successful candidate will receive his appointment in time to enter West Point early in November. Complete information regarding the qualifications of candidates and details of the examination can be had upon application at the office of Karl Onthank, University adjutant.

Phone S. E. Stevens for piano tuning.

GERMANY DOES NOT ACCEPT WILSON'S 14 PEACE POINTS

Prince Max in Speech Before Reichstag Merely Says President's Terms form Basis for Negotiations.

Paris, Oct. 7.—Germany does not accept the Wilson terms for peace in Prince Max's speech to the reichstag; she merely says the fourteen and four points "form a basis for negotiations."

Therefore, there can be no peace until Germany makes full reparation and gives guarantees that will insure the future.

This is the stand taken in Paris and all of France on the peace statements coming from Germany.

As stated in the French press, there can be no consideration of the proposal in its present form. There must be concurrence, it is declared, in the evacuation of Belgium and France and suitable guarantees before there can be talk. An armistice would give a beaten enemy a chance to reform his shattered armies and improve his disastrous military situation.

One newspaper declares it is a despairing trick to cheat the allies and avoid the penalty of infamy and prevent the devastation of Germany, as she has devastated these weak nations which have oppressed her.

One fact stands out; Germany knows and admits she is beaten, but this does not mean that the war is ended.

Meanwhile the victorious allied troops are advancing while the millions of eyes of fighters and peoples are turned hopefully to President Wilson.

"Germany leans upon principles which would only make the arms fall from our hands," Le Temps says. "Then, when the fighting has ceased, the German troops have regained their breath, and the imperial government is popular and strong, the German plenipotentiaries would knock down one after the other the pretended bases for negotiations."

"We would have to re-begin the war, or sign a disastrous peace that would not last long."

HUNS FALLING BACK IN MANY SECTORS; TORCH APPLIED TO VILLAGES

(Continued from page one.)

Section of the last Austrian peace note, said he "assumed" the answer would be a rejection.

The state department declined official comment on the peace note situation. It was officially noted that the Swedish minister had delivered the Austrian note. At about the same hour the Swiss minister, who had received the German note, was calling at the White House.

President Wilson passed up his morning game of golf—an unusual proceeding, and locked himself in his study, where he busied himself with writing. It was understood he was drafting some reply to the Teuton peace offensive.

By CARL D. GROOT
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington, Oct. 7.—The Swedish minister had a double engagement today to see Secretary of State Lansing at 10:30 a. m. and President Wilson at 4:30. It was understood that he would give Lansing the copy of Austria's peace proposal.

Washington today regarded the latest Teutonic peace moves as attempts to barter for peace—a peace to Germany's advantage before American-allied armies can visit retribution on the boche armies. Inasmuch as the offers contain no proposals for withdrawing troops from allied territory, no proposals for a general and complete laying down of arms, they are not acceptance, it is declared.

That one or both of the hypocritical wails for peace would be ready for presidential and state department inspection before night, appears likely. The government stood ready to send upon short notice the reply of President Wilson.

Playing For Effect.

The proposals are timed to befog the air at a moment when America is putting forth its maximum effort with its fourth Liberty loan and when American allied forces are smashing the boche armies back along the west front.

But insofar as America is concerned, there is a unity of the proposals. Both England and France are likely now to make a statement of war aims, attributed to President Wilson's desire along that line.

Prince Max, German chancellor, has asked that President Wilson communicate with the allies about the peace proposals.

The president may discuss with them the subject of a re-establishment of war aims, making the allied purposes unmistakably clear. In any event, he will let Germany and Austria know that America's terms are plain and that no insincere peace offers will avert this nation from its purposes.

Some authorities believed he might tell the Teutons that peace negotiations could be instituted if Germany cleared her armies out of the occupied territory absolutely; if she also laid down her arms and gave the United States control over them; if, in other words, she made a complete military surrender—not a breathing spell armistice.

This would be comparable to the terms given Bulgaria. Bulgaria surrendered when she accepted, but there are no signs that Germany is ready to accept the peace of the loser. On the contrary, authorities say that she is attempting to deceive the world by appearing to have had a change of heart.

German Chancellor Max's note to President Wilson regarding a peace conference arrived at the Swiss legation this morning and will be transmitted before noon to Secretary Lansing, it was stated at the legation.

The Swedish minister had an appointment at the White House this morning, but this was understood at both Swedish and American sources to deal with a topic entirely aside from the latest Teutonic peace moves.

PLAYING MONDAY AND TUESDAY

The R-E-X



Presenting

TOM MIX Daredevil De Luxe

In "MR. LOGAN, U. S. A."

Perhaps you're tired of what is known As meller-drammer, an' just moan, When, after riggin' up the Ford And dartin' through the rain that pour'd Right through the top, an' soaked clear in Till all were drenched clean to the skin; You'd stood in line and waited for Your chance to sit, and then for more Than two whole hours, you'd simply "sot" And watched the villun foil the plot.

If such have been your nightly trials,

How About "The Woman and the Web?" — Some Show!

Your map should now be wreathed in smiles, For, here at last, we've turned the trick And got a show that knocks the stick Clear off remorse's shoulder blade, And throws the rest clean in the shade. Tom Mix, that robust ridin' chap, Sure makes the wiry rounders flap; And comes up smilin' for the clinch, And makes it look almost a cinch To bust a bunch o' German spies, And win the girl, like shoo-in' flies.

ment at the White House this morning, but this was understood at both Swedish and American sources to deal with a topic entirely aside from the latest Teutonic peace moves.

Apparently the only matter undecided this forenoon was the form of the reply and whether the allies should be consulted before the answers are despatched.

Whether the president will include in his answer a statement that peace can be had if an unconditional surrender is made, is a matter of speculation. That the country demands an unconditional surrender as a preliminary to any peace conference was clear from the tenor of White House telegrams today. The Austrian note was delivered shortly after 10:30.

Secretary of State Lansing was to see President Wilson today, but his visit was social, inasmuch as he was introducing the British naval party previous to luncheon at the White House.

State house authorities made it plain, that while President Wilson had not given the misis confidence, it was safe to assume the American position would, in general, be unaltered from the stand taken on the last Austrian note.

But the state department has said privately on a number of occasions, "actions speak louder than words," referring to the fact that Germany utters peace pleas while she still maintains a strangle hold on parts of Rumania and Russia and while her armies are still on the soil of France and Belgium. Official Washington can be said to favor military action, without stint, until Germany is forced to surrender—until she is ready to clear out of these occupied lands, and until there is a real spokesman representative of the German people rather than of the kaiser.

Victory Certain Next Year

Army men point out that victory is a certainty next year. "They say it would be the greatest tragedy of all time were the allies now to wipe the slate clean after sacrificing hundreds of thousands of lives. Quitting now would leave Germany intact and not contrite. The old militarist rule would still be in force; and the world would have no guarantee that this clique, headed by the Hohenzollerns would not attempt in the next generation to inflict its gluttenous desire for world domination upon its neighbors."

A continuance of the war into 1919, say the military men, will effectively crush the militarist spirit of Germany. She will be ready then to put things in order in her own house and will heed quickly ready to the terms of President Wilson.

Incidentally Prince Max's speech as received through the committee on public information shows that he criticized the allies as desirous of inflicting economic obstructions on Germany after the war. "He would be a bad adviser of the German nation who would take an example from Clemenceau and Lloyd George," said the chancellor. "This, plus President Wilson's earnest declaration against the post-war boycott, is likely to bring a definite statement from the allies squaring with the president's position."

Moves No Surprise

The Teutonic peace moves caused no surprise here. This government has had every reason to believe that Germany intended to prosecute a peace offensive of more extensive proportions than ever heretofore undertaken. Rejection of this latest maneuver may be even followed by further efforts later, for it now appears that the German war lords are telling the German diplomats that an American-allied victory is in sight.

Prince Max is looked upon as the lord high camoufleur for the Prussian aristocracy.

Though he has set up a cabinet which includes socialists and liberals, the now-

er of the Prussian war lords has not been diminished, allied diplomats pointed out.

Furthermore, this and a slight franchise reform modifying the system of plural voting, will serve only to mollify the masses and insure them to further sacrifices. Neither reform diminishes the real menace to a powerful world—the kaiser himself. He is still war lord of the German empire and the German reichstag remains still a debating society, diplomats warn.

The Austrian proposal, timed with that of Germany, is viewed as German-engineered, though officials are inclined to believe that internal conditions are forcing the Austrian hand much more than in the case of Germany. The latter, it is pointed out, realizes Austria's precarious situation and is trying to get peace talk started before the volcano erupts.

The middle west is demanding the unconditional surrender of Germany as the only peace terms this nation will consider, according to a telegram reaching the White House from Kansas today.

MESSAGE DELIVERED

BY SWEDEN

(Continued from page one)

until there is a general German retreat. This retreat is announced by the burning of villages. The great evacuation seems near."

French Take St. Mame

Paris, Oct. 7.—French troops have made further advances northeast of Rheims, capturing St. Mame, and penetrating Haiving, the war office announced today.

The Germans are offering powerful resistance all along this front, particularly in the vicinity of Bertrichourt.

Violent fighting continued throughout the night north of St. Quentin, where the enemy made numerous counter attacks.

"North of St. Quentin fighting continued violently last night," the communique said. "The enemy made numerous attempts to eject us from our conquered positions. The attacks were broken up except in the region of Tilley Farms, which the Germans succeeded in retaking and gaining a slight advantage."

"The fighting is continuing."

"On the Sulpice front the Germans are remaining very vigilant, trying with all their power to halt our advance on the north bank of the river. There is heavy sharp fighting in the region of Bertrichourt."

"Further east we have taken St. Mame. To the right we penetrated Haiving, north of the Arnes."

Local Fighting Reported.

London, Oct. 7.—Local fighting north of St. Quentin and between Lens and Cambrai was reported by Field Marshal Haig today.

"In local fighting yesterday in the neighborhood of Aubencheu-au-Bois (a mile and a half north of La Cavette) we took 400 prisoners," the statement said.

"Yesterday afternoon one of our patrols in the Oppy sector brought in 34 prisoners and four machine guns."

"During the night we established posts at canal crossings north of Aubencheu-au-Bois, also northeast and west of Oppy."

"A German post east of Boudou was captured. We made a slight advance north of Wasmacourt."

French Aviators Busy

Paris, Oct. 7.—In spite of most unfavorable weather conditions, French aviators operated with success, the French official statement said, detailing the operations today.

Several tons of bombs were dropped on objective behind the enemy lines and 21 enemy machines were either shot

down or forced to land out of control. Thirteen and a half tons of bombs were dropped during the day on convoys, enemy assemblies and batteries which were forced to cease firing, it was stated.

Fires were started in the railway stations at Chalest-sur-Betourne and Neel-lux.

Hun Pushed Back Further

Paris, Oct. 6.—(Delayed)—The Germans have been pushed more than 15 miles back from Rheims, at their nearest point, completing the liberation of the city, the French war office announced tonight.

Several additional villages have been captured in the Rheims region.

More progress was made north of St. Quentin.

North of St. Quentin, the battle continued all day between Morcourt and Sequehart, the communique said. "Our troops captured Releicourt and Tilley farms (two and a half miles northeast of St. Quentin) in addition to several woods and good points of support. The enemy resisted desperately, but did not succeed in stopping the advance of our troops, who captured ground lost in foot and took several hundred prisoners."

"North of Rheims, we reached St. Sulpice at several points. The German rear guards south of the Sulpice creek strongly, counter attacking repeatedly. We drove them back, inflicting heavy casualties."

"We hold the southern outskirts of Agulcourt village and Bertrichourt (25 miles north of Rheims)."

Crossing Is Forced

"North of the Sulpice, farther to the right, we forced a crossing of the river east of Orainville, capturing Postrieux cemetery (seven miles north of Rheims). Lively fighting in the region of Bassicourt and Boursier-Sulpice (eight miles northeast of Rheims) enables us to reach the outskirts of these villages. Despite violent machine gun and artillery fire, we debouched from Boursier-Sulpice (fourteen miles east of Rheims) and gained here as well as north of St. Clement-Arnes (two miles and a half east of Bethenville). Our troops met the strongest counter attacks without flinching and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy, causing them to retire in disorder."

"Three days' fighting has completed the liberation of Rheims, whose wealth and historic past excited the German covetousness."

"The enemy, who attacked it seven times and who, in his impotent rage, set fire to it, nevertheless, was unable to take it."

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