

FOUCH PROTECTS FLANKS OF ARMY Flanders and St. Mihiel Blows Guard Force Preparing Decisive Victory COMMUNICATION IS CUT Varied Battles Drawing Heavily on Germany's Strategic Reserves

By WALTER DURANTY Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

With the French Army, Oct. 5. It is now possible to analyze the strategic conception of the battle of France, which continues with undiminished vigor.

As might be expected, these four towns are junction points through which the principal enemy communications pass. Foch is reducing the salient in logical fashion by pressure on the side, which accounts for the violence of the fighting between Cambrai, St. Quentin and the Champagne and the Meuse.

To assure himself against interference from the flanks, the Allied leader first obliterated the pocket of St. Mihiel, which gave Verdun and the Meuse an perfect cover for his right. Then he launched the attack on Belgium on the extreme left, to protect the flank of the main British operations.

Such an event would be one of the bitterest blows Germany could receive, waning submarine campaign and, secondly, as wresting from the invaders a coveted position in the English Channel, that undoubtedly was one of their principal objectives of the whole war.

In previous dispatches I have emphasized the danger of Franco-American pressure on the right against the communications from the eastern half of the battle front, which runs from Loon through Metz to Stenay; second, from north of Rheims to Mezieres, and third, through Bethel and Vouziers to Mezieres.

On the whole, however, the defense is gradually being overcome by a series of thrusts forward, whereof each creates a small salient whereby neighboring positions can be outflanked and carried with panic at home, disorder, exhaustion and demoralization spreading in the army.

No Confidence That New Chancellor Means a Reformed Germany Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

Paris, Oct. 5.—France looks upon the appointment of Prince Max of Baden as German chancellor as an entirely negligible matter. It is remembered that he used to denounce militarism and Pan-Germanism at the Hague conference, but his countenance now is against what he has done since the beginning of the war.

FIGHTING U. S. SOLDIERS DEFEAT TWO CRACK PRUSSIAN DIVISIONS

Continued from Page One

Yesterday's attack is a continuation of the drive westward on September 26. Modern warfare largely consists of engineering, and it has, in five days, rebuilt the roads and filled up the enemy mine holes, so as to get up the artillery and make sure that supplies would reach our advance means an even greater task for our engineers.

Now that the Germans under the pressure of the first American army are back on the Kriemhilde line between the Moselle and the Meuse, I am permitted to discuss the significance of the operation which began on the morning of September 26, when the first American army attacked on the Champagne-Artois-Meuse front.

To understand this fact one must picture the German front as a salient, stretching from the sea on the west to the Moselle River on the east, and picture the Allies as engaged in reducing this salient. The western part of the salient, stretching across northern France, rest in the west in the fortified position of Lille and on the east fortified as the position of Arras.

At the first American army and the fourth French army was assigned the task of striking the east wing in the Champagne, the Argonne and the Meuse Valley.

It will be recalled in the fall of that year the French began a counter-campaign to free Verdun. In October General Mangin, French commander of the Tenth Army, French army then a corps commander, succeeded in retaking Forts Douaumont and Vaux, then two battered remnants of the city of Verdun.

FRANCE DISCOUNTS MAX No Confidence That New Chancellor Means a Reformed Germany

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It is now possible to analyze the strategic conception of the battle of France, which continues with undiminished vigor. The whole has been fought in salient between Neuport and Verdun—a huge arc of a circle whose line drawn through Courat, Valenciennes, Heiron and Mezieres is the cord.

It is taken for granted that some confusion and conflict will be the result of the change of government. It is the same old confusion between the conflicting desires in Berlin to have a governmental system in the world, the holding of peace before the coming of the German defeat in July.

DEEP IMPRESSION MADE BY WILSON

Silence in Europe on President's Speech Declared Eloquent

Such a Leader Needed to Keep Motives of Allies Pure in Victory

By CHARLES H. GRASTY Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

It is important that the silence of the European press on the deep impression made by the President's address should not be misunderstood in America. It does not mean that the sentiments he expressed have passed unnoticed.

It was the French purpose then to win back the important point of Montfaucon. In the same year, the Germans tried vainly to force their way on to the heights of St. Mihiel and for a salient toward Verdun similar to the St. Mihiel salient to the east.

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BRITISH FLIERS AID OURS

Pour Bombs on Enemy Rail Lines in Lorraine Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

British airmen have taken part during the last week in the American operations in Lorraine. They made a special point of attacking vital enemy railway communications south of Luxembourg.

GERMANS MUST PAY, NEW BATTLEFRONT DRAWN ON DANUBE

Demands That Germany Repair or Replace Destruction After the War

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. London, Oct. 5.—The new Bulgarian front is expected by experts to be drawn along the Danube.

At the moment neither the Allies nor the Central Powers have more than enough forces available to establish such a position, but there may be developments at any time which will materially modify the situation.

AMERICANS PERIL

Teutons Have Lavishly Fortified Briey Coal and Ore Region

VITAL TO THEIR ARMY

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

Little news has been given lately by the official communiques as to what is really going on upon the American front east and west of Verdun, but this may be regarded in the nature of things.

The situation of the American troops in this region is looked upon here as distinctly paradoxical. From Pont-a-Mousson to the outskirts of Verdun their front faces almost directly northeast to ward Briey, Metz and the Moselle.

For his enemy is fighting hard now for his Briey line, knowing that if he loses he loses a covering force that he will be called a day to get back.

GERMAN KINGS UNDER FIRE

Puppets of Wurttemberg and Saxony Scurry to Safety

With the Teutonic Armies—From civilians freed from the Germans in Flanders it was learned today that the Kings of Wurttemberg and Saxony both narrowly escaped having something happen to them at Ludwigsfelde, northwest of Berlin, a few days ago.

HOPES FOR BULGAR SPLIT

German Paper Says Troops in Sofia May Change Situation

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. The Hague, Oct. 5.—The Cologne Gazette, according to a German official situation, says "It remains to be seen whether the Bulgarians will be seen to split in Sofia."

HOPEFUL FOR BULGAR SPLIT

The local Alzeider says that the facts must be considered, as it is evident that the Bulgarians have deserted the Central Powers, although it is not yet clear that they have done so. The result of this act will have important influences on Balkan politics and may lead to a general peace.

NO GERMAN POSITION NOW CAN HALT HAIG

British Have Proved They Can Overcome Mightiest Defense Lines That Enemy Knows How to Build

By PHILIP GIBBS Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

Yesterday morning, when I went up from Bellemeuse and Hillcourt and along the great tunnel, where the Scheldt goes underground for several miles, there was heavy gunning.

A famous English division added to their record by capturing 2000 more prisoners at Wincouart and in the outskirts of Mont Brehain, where they had heavy fighting. It was probably some of these men I saw marching back yesterday morning, shortly after the fields and trenches on the skyline above the canal were faintly penciled in a gray sky, like masts of ships in a sea fog.

The object of this book at the end is to flank the positions at Vittonville and Champeron on the opposite bank of the Hindenburg line, as well as the positions at Metz and Longuyon, which have been in German hands since the beginning of the war.

On the eastern side of the village of Estrees, the enemy had pill-box fortresses, from which there came sniping machine-gun fire, and the Australians were checked there for six hours until, by dogged efforts, they overpowered the place and captured 200 men.

On the left of them, around Le Cateau and Gouy, some English battalions who had taken these places by most desperate endeavors were having narrow fighting in the trenches and strong fighting in the open.

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So, in the sunlight which had now broken through the mist, there was swift tragedy like a stab at the heart, another way of death was better than this, and I was glad when I went into the tunnel where the water goes under the hill.

They had got into the tunnel before me and were on a prow for Germans or souvenirs. There were only old dead Germans in the tunnel now, and dead in such a way that it was likely to spread that gruesome story of the German Kadaver Anstalt, or corpse factory, which some time ago received the credit of having been the first to spread the English and Australian troops that here they had discovered the ghastly work of boiling down German bodies for their grease and soap.

"Kadaver Anstalt" Unreal In a cavern, off the main tunnel were two boilers and around about them I saw the bodies of German soldiers and inside the boilers were bits of bodies.

Even now it was one of that grim horror which haunts the Year Canals and some of the Australians there to-day hauling buckets of water to the crest of the high bank seemed to be in a picnic mood and some as they worked, they were laughing and joking.

German airmen were audacious and some of their best fighting scouts were out above the Scheldt Canal watching our activity and probing for any menace preparing against them. Our air patrol challenged them to single fights and duels, or "dog fights," as our boys would call them without counting and there was a constant chatter of machine guns overhead and the noise of many engines, and our squadrons came and went in a matter of minutes, their planes came crashing to earth—poor, broken things. Out of one of a body fell, breaking a light, and a parachute must have been fastened to a parachute, but the other fell like a rocket.

THE WORLD WAR HAS CALLED FOR THE POSITIVE NOTE IN CHRISTIANITY

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