THE WEATHER

Washington, Oct. 8.—Fair tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer tonight; frost in exposed places.

TEMPERATURE AT EACH HOUR

8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
48	51	53	55	57	58				

Evening Public Ledger
and
THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

NIGHT EXTRA

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Cambrai Won by British and Americans; 12,000 Captives Taken; Allies Push On; U. S. Army Hurls Foe Back East of Meuse

PRESIDENT NOW HAS HIS OWN HAND UPON THE DOOR OF PEACE

Will Properly Assess German Reply to Questions Asked

COUNTRY WILL BE INFORMED

Chief Executive Expected to Put Matter Before People at Right Moment

TEUTONS HAVE BEGUN DEMOCRATIZATION

Just What Wilson Means by That Term Has Not Been Fully Explained

PEERING INTO FUTURE

Move of Yesterday Probably Intended to Strengthen U. S. at Peace Table

By CLINTON W. GILBERT

Staff Correspondent Evening Public Ledger
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Washington, Oct. 9.

Public disappointment over the note to Germany was felt in Administration circles today. It was a morning of explanations and excuses. The explanations and excuses were official, as always. The Administration said nothing. But their significance was patent.

For one thing it was said that by sending questions to Germany rather than making a counter-proposal to her, which in effect the questions implied, the President kept his own hand on the door of peace. It was not for Germany to open it or close it. He could assess the reply she would make and determine whether it was satisfactory. When he had received it and had decided upon its nature it was said that he would go before Congress with his recommendations. That is to say, the country would be consulted before final action.

The trouble with all these explanations, as well as the explanation that the President weakened, is that they do not explain. The President is not a weak man. He understands the straits in which Germany is as well as any one else. He took the course which has surprised and disappointed Washington for some deeper reason than has yet appeared.

Playing Lone Hand

Like almost everything else diplomatic that the President has done and refused to do—like the avoidance of an alliance with the Allies; like the abstinence from the Versailles council; like the holding back from the economic executive—it probably looks forward to this country's position in the coming peace conference, which is the largest object in the President's mind.

What is to be our role in that conference? It has been already sufficiently explained in these dispatches that our position will be one of splendid isolation. We have no entangling relations. The trumps are all in the President's hand to use as he will. Recent events which are still partly wrapped in obscurity have been emphasizing the splendidness of our isolation, or at least the isolation itself. It is an intensely real thing.

Now there is nothing weak in playing a lone hand. It is the boldest thing a man can do when the lone hand is to be played in the greatest game of all time for stakes as great as the world itself.

When considered in this light the move of yesterday, the moderation shown toward Germany, was not a weak but a bold thing. It will probably be found to contribute to the role which we are to play in the peace conference, to strengthening the nation's position as the big balance of power at this great council table.

Seeks U. S. Mediation

What has Germany done in approaching us as she has in her recent note from Prince Max? That note was addressed to us alone. It asks us to act as intermediary between Germany and the other Allied Powers. It puts us into a role which Germany evidently wishes us to fill in the peace counsel, that of intermediary between the Central Powers and the Entente. Germany counts on obtaining more from our sense of justice and our idealistic attitude than she could from the Allied Powers.

Take the case of Bulgaria as a possible parallel. Bulgaria counts upon the United States as her friend at court. From an equitable enforcement of the principles which this country supports she relies upon coming out of the war a conquered power with added territory. Why should not Germany also expect more justice from this country than from any other power? Will the United States look upon the Alsace-Lorraine question with a colder eye than will France or perhaps Britain, having a view to the future of her diplomatic relations with France?

Much pretense exists with regard to Mr. Wilson's fourteen points. It is said there is to be no negotiations. But what does he really mean with regard to Alsace-Lorraine? Does he mean their complete return to France? Does he mean their return in part? Does he mean the internationalization of their iron deposits?

If the settlement of such issues as these, and they are to be found in all Mr. Wilson's fourteen points, is not negotiation then what is negotiation? It is on such questions as these that Germany counts on the disinterestedness of the United States and wants her to retain throughout the peace negotiations the role of intermediary which Germany has assigned to her in the present approach towards peace.

Role of Intermediary Appeals

The role of intermediary was the role on which Mr. Wilson had set his heart before entering the war. It is the only one that this country can play and retain its position of isolation. It is one toward which events are rapidly heading us. Whether it may be applauded or not, it is perhaps the one which offers the best hope of this country's obtaining the kind of peace it wants. The man who holds the balance of power is seldom loved, but he generally obtains what he seeks.

By showing unexpected consideration towards Germany in the hour of her defeat the United States safeguards this role. If Mr. Wilson acted the stern conqueror, Prince Max might turn elsewhere to seek to effect combinations with certain Entente Powers which might reduce the United States to a minor position at the peace conference. That result may ensue even yet, but for the present Mr. Wilson has, as was unofficially explained, kept the making of peace in his own hands.

Germany is negotiating with this country and with no one else.

Means to Hold Whip hand

Where Mr. Wilson is headed in the coming big conference is plain enough. His disassociation from the Entente and the approach of Prince Max to him both point in one direction. A situation like the present one is subject to rapid change. But Mr. Wilson, by his action of yesterday, kept peace-making in his own hands, which is where he means to try to keep it till the treaty is signed. To do that he must have friends on both sides. Hence the course which by some is called weakness, and which may yet turn out to be exactly that.

If this theory is right, Germany is not likely to debate long. She will like to please the chosen intermediary by putting her trust in him. As to evacuating conquered territory, she has already virtually promised to do that. Asking peace, she could hardly

Continued on Page Six, Column Four

We Must Have Peace at Any Price, Vienna Wails

Zurich, Oct. 9—(By I. N. S.).—"We must have peace," said the Arbeiter Zeitung, of Vienna, in discussing the situation of the Central Powers, according to a dispatch from the Austrian capital today. The paper added:

"It (peace) can and must be obtained. No price is too high. Let us pay the price whatever it may be."

The Zeit, also of Vienna, went even further, saying:

"We must be prepared to sacrifice everything that would stand in the way of peace. We must renounce all of our political and economic ambitions."

NOTE ACCEPTS WILSON BASIS, SAYS HUSSAREK

Declares Central Powers Disposed to Adopt Course Leading to Pacific End

Vienna, Oct. 9.

In opening the Austrian Chamber of Deputies, Baron von Hussarek, the Austrian Premier, announced officially that a peace note has been sent to President Wilson, and said:

"In a measure the note accepts the basis for negotiations indicated by an important personality in the adverse camp. It is evidence that the Central Powers are disposed to adopt a course leading to a pacific end.

"But I cannot deny that this basis requires in many details a modification of the political ideas which thus far have directed public opinion. Nevertheless, I hope this assembly will approve of the new step leading to an epoch in which the great peoples of the world will decide their own future.

"A response not taking into account our disposition would show a will to destroy us and would meet from the Central Powers inflexible resolution."

The Chamber of Deputies then began discussion of urgent motions concerning the food situation and interior questions.

When you think of writing, think of WHITING.—Adv.

CHURCH-CLOSING ORDER MODIFIED; GRIP ON DECLINE

Health Director Krusen Confident Disease Will Slowly Disappear

FIGHT IS STILL ON

New Emergency Hospital Opens—Some Liquor Dealers Abusing Privilege, Is Hinted

The order closing churches has been modified by the health authorities, officials believing that the influenza epidemic is waning in Philadelphia.

Director Krusen, of the Department of Health and Charities, feels convinced that the disease has reached high tide here and that it will begin to recede slowly. Naval medical officers for this district also are optimistic.

Modification of the church closing order was announced in a letter by Bishop Philip M. Rhinelander, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, to the clergy of his diocese.

Advises Churches Open

Bishop Rhinelander said that after consultation with the health authorities, he advised and authorized the following procedure in Episcopal churches in this city:

Church buildings may remain open as usual from sunrise to sunset for private prayer and devotion.

Celebrations of the holy communion are to be continued at early morning hours and for small groups not exceeding twenty or twenty-five.

Groups of Red Cross and other war and relief workers and of church and parish officials may meet in parish houses under proper safeguards.

The United States Public Health Service to a large degree is concentrating its medical and nursing resources on war industry sections, where the epidemic is slowing down ship and munition production. Government physicians are laboring now on duty at Wilmington, Chester, Eddystone and Gloucester.

Streets in the downtown section were flushed last night to clear away bacteria-laden dust and filth. Clean streets are a necessity for public health, health officials declare.

Hints Liquor Privilege Abused

Director Krusen announced he has received several complaints that retail liquor dealers were abusing the privilege of dispensing whisky on prescriptions. He found one complaint justified.

"Physicians must not prescribe for beverages," Dr. Krusen said. He intimated that physicians who prescribe liquor for beverage purposes may have their licenses revoked.

There are three emergency hospitals, well equipped and supplied with medical and nursing staffs, in this city now. Emergency Hospital No. 1 is at Holmesburg; Hospital No. 2 is in the old Medico-Chirurgical Hospital buildings at Eighteenth and Cherry street, and Hospital No. 3 is in the Philopatrian Club, 1411 Arch street.

A fourth hospital is to be opened today in the buildings of the old Lebanon Hospital, Seventh street and Columbia avenue. Fifty patients will be accommodated. The Federation of Jewish Charities will provide nurses and doctors.

Naval District Wins Control

The epidemic is under control in the Fourth Naval District, according to Senior Surgeon Fairfax Irwin, sanitary officer in charge. There have been a few new cases reported but the mortality rate is beginning to fall.

The disease has taken a toll at the House of Correction. Prisoners, with bodily resisting powers weakened by narcotics have been easy prey of influenza. Eleven women drug-addicts have died there since the epidemic began.

STATE ASSISTS TOWNS TO FIGHT INFLUENZA

Harrisburg, Oct. 9.—Adjutant General Beary today sent a hospital unit to Tower City to assist in caring for influenza sufferers in that anthracite mining town and shipped forty cots to Glen Lyon, Luzerne County. Tents have also been sent to Ernest, an Indiana County mining town, while large shipments are being sent to Pittsburgh in preparation for an outbreak.

General C. B. Dougherty notified General Beary today that the Wilkes-Barre armory would be opened to care for influenza sufferers in that section. The Easton, Lebanon and Reading armories have been turned into hospitals.

Schuylkill and Jefferson County conditions were reported as still serious today.

NAVY OFFICER LOSES SON

Lieut. Commander Newhall's Boy Victim of Epidemic

William Daniel Smith Newhall, fifteen-year-old son of Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Thomas Newhall, died at Jefferson Hospital yesterday, after a two weeks' illness with influenza and typhoid complications.

"Danny," as he was affectionately known by his schoolmates and friends, among whom he was a universal favorite, was preparing for Harvard at the Haverford School, where he was becoming prominent in scholastic and athletic activities.

Lieutenant Commander Newhall is assistant chief of staff of the Fourth Naval District, with headquarters in Philadelphia.

EMMONS BLAINE, PLUMED KNIGHT'S GRANDSON, DEAD

Kin of Noted Statesman Held Important Post at Hog Island

Emmons Blaine, a widely known engineer and grandson of James G. Blaine, one time candidate for the presidency, died early today at his home, 137 Hilldale avenue, Lansdowne.

Mr. Blaine, who held a responsible position at Hog Island, had been ill more than a week. Several physicians of prominence were called to attend him and he rallied somewhat until the epidemic of influenza spread.

He was a graduate of the Boston School of Technology and also studied at several other institutions.

Mr. Blaine was the son of Mrs. Emmons Blaine, of Chicago, a well-known philanthropist. She is prominent in educational circles and founded a branch of the University of Chicago.

Mr. Blaine is survived by a widow. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made.

8 SHIPMEN IN TROLLEY HURT

Workmen Slightly Injured When Cars Crash in Heavy Fog

Eight Hog Island shipworkers were injured today when the Hog Island street car on which they were riding crashed into a Beach street car on Moyamensing avenue near Nineteenth street. None was seriously hurt.

The accident was due to a heavy fog. Five cars were blocked on Moyamensing avenue between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, and the motorman of the Hog Island car saw them too late to stop. Both cars were badly damaged.

Robert Hedley, motorman on the Hog Island car, suffered a foot fracture and was taken to the Methodist Hospital. Six who were taken to the same hospital for treatment and then sent home are:

JOHN WALSH, sixty-one years old, 2228 South Bancroft street; cuts on the head and body.

MYER PRICEMAN, nineteen, 1915 South Sixth street; cuts on the face.

JOHN DANT, 1330 Mifflin street; cuts on the face.

WILLIAM HALDMAN, thirty-three, 2646 South Bancroft street; cuts on the face.

GEORGE BLAIR, thirty-five, 2428 South Sixteenth street; cut fingers.

ABE SNOWITH, eighteen, 2521 South Percy street; cuts.

GRIP KILLS ANOTHER DOCTOR

Charles V. Dorwarth, of Northern Section, Martyr in Fight

Dr. Charles Vottelet Dorwarth, thirty-two years old, a physician in the northern section of the city, died yesterday at his home, 1520 West Erie avenue, of pneumonia after an illness of several days, contracted while treating influenza patients.

Doctor Dorwarth was a member of the Philadelphia Pediatric Society, the Philadelphia County Medical Society and the University Masonic Lodge, and was attached the the Philadelphia General Hospital. He was a graduate of the University in the class of 1916. He is survived by his mother and father and one brother, Edward J. Dorwarth.

Funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock Saturday morning at the Dorwarth home.

FORTY DEATHS IN CAMDEN

Health Board Reports 493 New Cases Overnight

Influenza and pneumonia caused forty deaths in Camden during the night, while 493 new cases were reported to the Board of Health.

At the temporary hospital in the armory of Battery C, Mrs. Louise Heimach, 320 Cole street, Camden, died within a few feet of her husband and three children, all ill of the disease and unaware of her death. Mrs. Heimach is a sister-in-law of Councilman Frederick Heimach, of Camden.

Health officials estimated that there are between 15,000 and 20,000 cases of influenza in Camden. The mortality rate is small, 150 having died in Camden up to today.

NO NEW ELIGIBLES IN CALL

6725 White Men to Go to Camp Not From Sept. Registrants

State draft headquarters has asked that all local draft boards "do the best under the circumstances" to get the September registrants examined for army service during the influenza epidemic and that where it is impracticable to hold examinations, to notify headquarters.

The call for 6725 white men to go to Camp Greenleaf is not to be taken from September registrants. The Philadelphia district board last week acted on 635 industrial claims, 269 being placed in class 1 and on 62 appeals, half being placed in class 1.

TWIN DEAD, OTHER DYING

Patrolmen Victims of Grip, Twenty of Comrades Stricken

Two negro policemen of the Twelfth and Pine streets station, twin brothers, and living in adjoining houses on South Van Pelt street, were taken sick with influenza at the same time on Sunday. One, Vaco Snow, of 425 South Van Pelt, died this morning; the other, Conkling Snow, 427 South Van Pelt, is dying. Both had been on the force about six months and were 28 years old.

Twenty patrolmen of the Twelfth and Pine streets station failed to report for duty today, all being laid up with attacks of the grip. Several others, besides Conkling Snow, are in a serious condition.

COMFORT COMING

Slightly warmer tonight; fair tonight and tomorrow.

Frost in places exposed, which will give us no sorrow.

Jack Frost and the President put on the run

The Germ and the German, the "flu" and the Hun.

BOY FROM HERE GASSED AND HURT SAVING COMRADE

Falls of Schuylkill Youth Back in U. S. After Heroic Act

NOW HELPING LOAN

Captain Harry Ingersoll Killed in France, According to Cable to Father

The Day's Honor Roll for the City and Its Vicinity

KILLED IN ACTION

CAPTAIN HARRY INGERSOLL, 1815 Rittenhouse Square. (Unofficially reported.)

CAPTAIN WILLIAM B. BLACK, 4901 Cedar avenue. (Marine Corps.)

CORPORAL FRANK L. AKINS, 1509 Belmont avenue. (Previously reported unofficially; on official list today.)

PRIVATE CORNELIUS J. BRYNE, 2216 East Dauphin street. (Previously reported unofficially; on official list today.)

DIED OF WOUNDS

SERGEANT BERNARD F. ROGERS, 5314 Glenmore avenue. (Previously reported unofficially; on official list today.)

PRIVATE STEPHEN F. VONDERSMITH, Upper Darby.

PRIVATE WILLIAM ALDRIDGE, Darby. (Previously reported a prisoner, now reported dead.)

DIED OF DISEASE

PRIVATE JOSEPH J. REILLY, 2029 East Stella street.

PRIVATE EDWARD P. O'NEIL, 513 North Wyota street. (Unofficially reported.)

WOUNDED

CAPTAIN FRANK R. BUGGY, 209 North Fifty-fourth street.

LIEUTENANT CARL F. KOENIG, 1734 Harrison street.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES McFADDEN, 3d, 4632 Walnut street (unofficially reported).

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM I. LODGE, 2300 North Twenty-second street (unofficially reported).

CORPORAL ARTHUR A. BALBIRNIE, 4947 Hegel avenue.

PRIVATE GEORGE F. FARR, 1906 East Hazzard street.

PRIVATE RAYMOND M. SCHWARTZ, 2426 Sunnyside avenue. (Unofficially reported yesterday; on official list today.)

PRIVATE CHARLES M. TAGGART, 2108 Appletree street.

PRIVATE JOHN J. CURRIE, 3608 Hamilton street. (Previously reported missing.)

PRIVATE FRANCIS MARGAY, 1512 North Eleventh street.

PRIVATE JOHN J. DINNIEN, 1602 North Hopeton street. (Previously reported missing.)

PRIVATE WILLIAM J. CORDNER, 2629 Oxford street.

PRIVATE JAMES A. DEVINE, 2032 Morris street.

PRIVATE HARRY B. DICKSON, 3851 Brandywine street (unofficially reported).

PRIVATE JOHN F. KEARNEY, 2 South Forty-second street.

PRIVATE WILLIAM C. MANNING, 3328 Woodland avenue.

PRIVATE DANIEL J. McGINNIS, 3241 North Reese street.

PRIVATE EDWARD H. McGINNIS, 3528 Market street.

PRIVATE EDWARD S. NELSON, 5206 Haverford avenue.

PRIVATE ARTHUR PAULSON, 7300 Island road.

PRIVATE ABRAHAM FISHMAN, 1352 North Aldea street. (Unofficially reported.)

PRIVATE TONY SWATKA, 3426 Mercer street. (Not known at that address.)

NEARBY POINTS

CAPTAIN HARRY L. SHIPPS, Borden town, N. J. (Severely wounded.)

LIEUTENANT HOWARD FIELDING, Ancoats. (Wounded.)

SERGEANT EDWARD B. WATSON, Wallington, Pa. (Died of wounds.)

LIEUTENANT GEORGE GEBHARDT, Jr., Lancaster, Pa. (Wounded.)

PRIVATE HAROLD C. TODD, Norristown, Pa. (Killed in action.)

PRIVATE BRYAN J. CLUGSTON, Lansdale, Pa. (Wounded.)

PRIVATE STANLEY L. McDOWELL, Chester, Pa. (Wounded.)

PRIVATE DANIEL F. McCORMICK, Norristown, Pa. (Wounded.)

PRIVATE EDWIN M. WILLIAMS, 47 East Stratford avenue, Lansdowne. (Killed in action.)

October 9, 1918

The above list is compiled from the official casualty records and from unofficial reports received by relatives and friends from men overseas.

Raymond M. Schwartz, a Falls of Schuylkill boy, severely wounded and gassed at Chateau-Thierry while saving the life of a comrade, is back in this country serving on one of the war relic exhibition trains, touring the nation to boost the fourth Liberty Loan.

Young Schwartz (he was only eighteen when he enlisted in the First Regiment, N. G. P., in June of last year) was hurt more than two months ago and has been out of the hospital six weeks, but his name did not appear on the official casualty list until today.

During the American attack on Chateau-Thierry Private Richard Kane, also hailing from the Falls of Schuylkill, dropped with three machine gun bullets in his body. Private Schwartz stopped, picked up Kane and started with his friend for a field hospital. A few moments later a gas shell burst near them. Schwartz, thinking first of his friend, put the latter's gas mask on, then adjusted his own.

He was too late, however, for he had inhaled some of the gas before he managed to get his own mask in place. When within a few yards of shelter a shrapnel shell burst nearby and he was wounded in the back and legs. The trip home was the reward for his heroism.

Youngest Son of Widowed Mother

Private Schwartz is the youngest son of Mrs. Anna Schwartz, a widow, who lives at 2426 Sunnyside avenue, Falls of Schuylkill. There are three stars on the service flag that flports from her porch, for besides Raymond, a second son, Charles W. Schwartz, twenty-four years old, is in the machine gun company of the 109th Infantry, the same unit to which Raymond belongs, while her oldest son, John W. Schwartz, is training at Camp Lee for service overseas. According to Mrs. Schwartz her son had re-

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Germans Loath to Die, Believing Peace Near

Announcement of Max's Offer Causes Men to Surrender—Officer Declares Kaiser Has No Reserves and Position Desperate

By PHILIP GIBBS

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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With the British Army, Oct. 9.—Another deadly blow was struck by us yesterday against the German army southeast of Cambrai. Several hundreds of prisoners were already taken early in the day when I was up in the battle area beyond Bellicourt, and more are coming back, and we are now working round the German gun positions and getting out beyond all trench lines. It seems certain that we shall capture some of their artillery.

There are many wonderful features about this battle, making it different from other attacks. One was the early hour at which some of our divisions began their advance.

Another was the extremely complicated disposition and movement of our assaulting troops owing to the lay of the ground and necessity of clearing those parts of the Beaurevoir line which had not yet been taken, so that while some of our troops were fighting eastward toward the various villages scattered in front of them others were working southward and northward behind the Beaurevoir line itself. All that made the operation very difficult for men new to this ground and the difficulties were increased by the darkness which closed them in when they started.

Some of them, including Welsh troops, began their assault at 1 o'clock in the morning. Others, like the New Zealanders and English county troops, at 4:30, and others again, including the American troops, at 5:30, but they all began to move in the darkness, which was without any glimmer of moonlight and with no visibility five yards ahead. It is an astounding thing that a large number of men in these conditions should have been able to keep their direction.

The village of Villers-Outreaux, which was attacked an hour after midnight by Welsh troops, with the English following them in, was thrust out as a kind of outpost fortress in the way of the general plan of advance. It was held by a strong garrison with many machine guns hidden in the houses, and in daylight it would

Continued on Page Eleven, Column Three

TEWFIK REPLACES TALAAT AS TURKISH PREMIER

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Talaat Pasha, the Turkish Premier, has resigned and has been succeeded by Tewfik Pasha, former premier and ex-Ambassador at London, according to advices received here. Enver Pasha, the Minister of War also has resigned. Yesterday's advices were that the entire Turkish cabinet had resigned.

NUNS TURNED OVER TO CITY AS GRIP NURSES

Archbishop Dougherty, of the Catholic Diocese of Philadelphia, today placed one thousand sisters of the order of St. Joseph at the disposal of Director Krusen to serve as nurses in the grip epidemic. They will go into private homes or wherever needed. While vows ordinarily prevent them entering private homes, the Archbishop has issued a special dispensation.

NOTE TO GERMANY FINDS FAVOR HERE

Most of City's Leaders Call Answer to Germany Clever

THINK IT GOOD STROKE

President Wilson's note covering the latest peace effort of the German Government was freely discussed today by prominent Philadelphians.

Most of them see in his note to Prince Maximilian, Imperial German Chancellor, through the Swiss Minister, compelling as it does explicit reply, a clever stroke of diplomacy. Some of the comments follow:

ERNEST T. TRIGG, President Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce—President Wilson is handling the so-called peace move of Germany in a masterly manner. Instead of a boastful reply which would shut the door against peace and play directly into the hands of the Kaiser, President Wilson seeks to determine whether the German Chancellor was bluffing or whether he actually desires to end the terrible war. America can feel assured that President Wilson is handling the matter in a careful and efficient manner. He is giving Germany an opportunity to end the war but not affording the Kaiser any opportunity to twist and distort America's peace demands and use them in behalf of Junkerdom.

BISHOP SUFFRAGAN THOMAS J. GARLAND, Episcopal diocese of Pennsylvania—I was very much disappointed when I read the President's note. I think we should withhold judgment until Germany replies and the President answers. I don't see any indication of repentance on Germany's part. Unconditional surrender should be the only terms on which to base an ending of hostilities.

SENATOR EDWIN H. VARE—The President knows what he is doing and is making every endeavor to bring peace to the world. He has stated the peace terms of America and in directing his inquiry to Prince Max is trying to determine whether Germany understands the terms. If Germany really wants peace, then by his Government can obtain it by accepting the terms enunciated by President Wilson. If Germany is bluffing, then the bluff will be revealed.

J. CLARK MOORE, Jr., Barclay & Moore, Bankers—"President Wilson is undoubtedly doing the right thing and it is wrong for anybody to criticize his note to Germany. Before making a definite reply to the peace proposals of the German Government he is trying to find out whether the Germans want to talk peace seriously. As an attorney representing the American people in this important matter, President Wilson can be trusted."

ELLIS GIMBEL—"I am confident that the country will support the President in the latest move for peace. He has taken a wise and very practical course and let us hope that some good will result from it. He is endeavoring to learn the real attitude of Germany and has taken a sensible and very

Continued on Page Eight, Column Four

ALLIES CRUMBLE HINDENBURG LINE

Americans and British Shatter Foe Strongholds. Now Fight in Open

GERMANS LOSE HEAVILY

By the Associated Press

Paris, Oct. 9.

The Hindenburg line no longer bars the path of the Allies. The definite rupture of it was achieved on the first day after the fighting in the new development toward the north of the great battle now raging from the Escaut to the Meuse.

To Anglo-Saxon forces went the honor of storming the last remnants of the extraordinary maze of defenses, in some places twelve miles in depth, between Cambrai and St. Quentin. Apart from this achievement the results were notable in that the enemy's losses must have run into tens of thousands of men during the day's fighting in the various sectors of the long battlefront. In addition important strategic objectives were attained.

Now in Open Country

The Allies now are in the open country on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front and are threatening Bohain, an important junction of roads and railways, the Americans last night having pushed within two miles of that place. Once the masters of Bohain, the Allies should they push toward Guise, would take in the rear not only the Laon-St. Gobain massif, but the positions along the River Serre, dubbed by the Germans the Hunding line, which joins at Chaumont-Porcien the Brunhilde line running along the Aisne.

The Germans were so confident in the strength of the Cambrai-St. Quentin front that they neglected to organize the rectangular position founded on the north by the line of Cambrai and Landrecies and south by the Serre position, of which Guise is approximately the center. As a result of this omission all the German positions parallel to the German frontier, starting in the east and running as far as La Capelle, Vervins and Marle, run the risk of being raked in.

Gouraud Also Closes In

The other arm of the trap which is closing relentlessly on the Germans, that operated by General Gouraud also has secured important results in the teeth of desperate resistance. While attacking the Suippe line frontally, General Gouraud is turning it by marching on Machault and Juniville and has arrived close to the former place. Consequently, there is every probability of his reaching the Brunhilde line at the time when

Continued on Page Six, Column Eight

GREAT ALLIED BLOWS SMASH GERMAN LINES

Teutons Recoil as Foch Opens War's Supreme Attacks

GREAT STRONGHOLD IS OCCUPIED BY HAIG

Pershing's Troops Free Verdun and Take 3000 Captives

GAIN IN CHAMPAGNE

Yankees Win Many Guns in North—Reach Open Country

London, Oct. 9.

The city of Cambrai has been captured by the British and Americans and 8000 prisoners taken in the big drive from that German base south to St. Quentin. The capture of the long-resisting stronghold was announced today by Field Marshal Haig in his official statement.

Four thousand prisoners were taken on other fronts, making a total of 12,000 yesterday.

The Anglo-American attack was resumed today along the whole thirty-mile line from the Canal d'Escaut, north of Cambrai, to St. Quentin. Rapid progress is being made, as the Allies are smashing into the Germans in the open country beyond the shattered Hindenburg line.

Strike East of Meuse

In the meantime General Pershing's troops are plunging ahead, assisted by the French, in a new offensive east of the Meuse, joining up with the operations in the Argonne, and have captured 3000 prisoners and taken five towns. The Americans and French are advancing in the Champagne. The advance east of the Meuse reached a depth of three and one-half miles.

In the attack on the Picardy front resumed this morning at 5:20 o'clock the Americans are aiding the British Third and Fourth Armies.

South of Cambrai the British have captured Forneville and reached the western outskirts of Walincourt.

Last night additional progress was made by the Allies east of Sequehart and toward Bohain and Maretz.

Resistance Slackens

The British advance along the battlefront between Cambrai and St. Quentin is proceeding very well today all along the line, late dispatches say. There is not so much resistance by the Germans as there was yesterday. This probably is due to the Germans having retired during the night.

In the American sector of this front the Germans are resisting very strongly. The American losses, however, have not been heavy. The total American casualties are less than half the number of Germans taken prisoner.

The Anglo-American drive has been extended north of Cambrai, where Canadians have captured Ramillies.

French Make Gains

The French, who are assisting in the Picardy offensive, have captured positions on a three-mile front southeast of St. Quentin. The French last night captured the outskirts of the towns of Harly and Neuville-St. Amand, according to the official statement issued today by the French War Office.

Attempts by the Germans to recapture the positions gained yesterday by the French north of the Arnes in the Champagne were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

German troops today are counter-attacking very heavily on the Suippe River front in the Champagne and the French have not been able to make

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LIBERTY LOAN BUGLE CALLS "TO THE COLORS!"

"No matter how humble the cottage or rich the mansion the answer may be read in every service flag, in every home in this great city of ours. Philadelphia, the workshop of the nation and the very heart of the shipbuilding industry, will readily visualize the need for money to conduct the war, and no epidemic or catastrophe, however great, will prevent loyal citizens from backing our boys to the limit. Every Philadelphian will do his part and I arise to say our quota of the loan will be oversubscribed as certainly as victory now dawns."

CHARLES M. SCHWAB.

Drive Berlin's Beasts From France and Belgium by Buying Liberty Bonds to Back Our Boys! Make the Kaiser Quail on His Toppling Throne as Guns of Victory BOOM! BOOM!