

Believed Near... London, Oct. 14. One of the most significant points in Germany's reply to President Wilson is that it is the first important German diplomatic communication since the German empire was proclaimed at Versailles in 1871 which has not spoken in the name of the Imperial German Government.

London, Oct. 14. London's streets, parks and public places were crowded with people yesterday. All wore their best clothes and the crowds had an almost festive aspect.

London, Oct. 14. The people believe peace is near and that it is peace with victory. Thousands of Sunday idlers paraded through Whitehall and gathered about the Government buildings awaiting the latest news.

London, Oct. 14. The reproduction of a ruined French village in Trafalgar square where war wounds were sold during the last year was surrounded by thousands all day.

London, Oct. 14. Government circles were unusually active. A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Lord Robert Cecil, Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, were at the Foreign Office early in the morning.

London, Oct. 14. The speed of the German reply is indicative of the anxiety the Germans feel for the safety of their rapidly retreating army.

London, Oct. 14. You will remember at the time they were being questioned about the Lusitania, they played for delay, delay, delay.

London, Oct. 14. These evasions are made for the purpose of instilling in the minds of simple folk in Allied countries and for the purpose of convincing the disaffected section of the German people that the Allies will not accept what is declared by them to look like a reasonable offer of peace.

London, Oct. 14. The character of the answer shows the atmosphere of equivocation in which the German Government lives and moves. Germany, in fact, only declares herself ready to comply. She does not comply. She has not accepted the President's terms.

London, Oct. 14. You will remember that in 1870 the German, when they had the great French army enveloped at Sedan, declined to give an armistice. Bismarck said:

Germany desires to promote the re-establishment of peace. The best means of assuring it is to deprive France of her army.

London, Oct. 14. If my American friends will look at the maps of their newspapers today they will see the German army rapidly driving the Germans into a gigantic Sedan, not the Sedan of the 1870 type, for the number of retreating Germans represents hundreds as compared with tens of Marshal MacMahon's army in 1870.

London, Oct. 14. If we grant an armistice we shall be providing material for a great propaganda of the war. It is a matter of fact that the German Government is in a very weak position.

London, Oct. 14. The combined efforts of Americans, associated with the armies of France, Great Britain, Italy and Belgium, will end this struggle and put a stop to any possible recurrence of the war.

London, Oct. 14. The public eagerly awaits some statement of the Government's policy in the present happy crisis and some interpretation of events, from a British standpoint, is expected very soon.

London, Oct. 14. Washington has monopolized the diplomatic stage, with the Governments associated with the United States seemingly interested spectators. They expect Great Britain and France and their Allies to share in the next chapter. An Allied conference can be easily arranged, as President Wilson has just announced in London and the Serbian Premier is also in the city.

London, Oct. 14. Discussion of the meaning of the German terms used in the reply to President Wilson is heard everywhere. The desire for a more specific basis for peace negotiations—if negotiations are to be held—has as yet been advanced.

London, Oct. 14. The leading opinion among the Allies will embark upon a commission to arrange for an evacuation of Allied territory still in German hands and how far Germany is prepared to accept the Allies will stand together on President Wilson's platform is warranted.

London, Oct. 14. The submarine warfare and the disposition of German colonies are details of peace which seem to interest the British public most. There was a general expectation that Germany would comply with a demand for a repatriation of her colonies with an offer to evacuate Allied territory.

London, Oct. 14. In the meantime much advertised demonstration of Germany keeps pace with the great retreat of the German armies.

London, Oct. 14. The dominant note of distrust in the London newspapers are publishing numerous interviews with leading members of all classes of public opinion in the German reply to President Wilson. The dominant note throughout these is distrust of Germany's good faith, with a belief that she is intent only on saving her armies from inevitable destruction and robbing the Allies of the fruits of victory.

London, Oct. 14. T. P. O'Connor, speaking at Whitehall yesterday, declared it was impossible to approach the subject of peace with a cool mind, in view of the horror and rage excited in every Irishman's and every Englishman's mind by the wholesale massacre of the innocent and other innocent civilians in the sinking of the Lusitania. The Allies, he declared, must apply to Germany that force and those terms which alone would guarantee the works from a repetition of her crimes against it, and an armistice should not be allowed which would cover a disastrous defeat and perhaps a wholesale surrender of the German forces on the battlefield into a lethargy and safe guaranteed retreat, for that would enable the new race of militarists to claim that they had led Germany not to defeat but to victory.

London, Oct. 14. There should be preparation for the possibility that Germany has caused in no way to be helped, said Mr. O'Connor, and that the only hope is that the chief criminal in the world should be brought to justice and that the world should be left a better place than it was before.

Self No Longer Uses That Term "Imperial" London, Oct. 14. One of the most significant points in Germany's reply to President Wilson is that it is the first important German diplomatic communication since the German empire was proclaimed at Versailles in 1871 which has not spoken in the name of the Imperial German Government.

London, Oct. 14. The German Government is an absolutely new phrase, and the omission of the word "imperial" is unprecedented. Whether that means catering to President Wilson's views or whether it means change in Germany remains to be seen.

London, Oct. 14. The attitude adopted by the German press is that if it is determined to avoid having it ever said that the Germans were really beaten, the Berliner Zeitung and Mittag Nachrichten.

London, Oct. 14. The collation of which the German Government has given evidence in sending its proposal to President Wilson is founded on a decision for a righteous peace. We have not complied with the wish for power of our opponents and we do not want an imperialist peace.

London, Oct. 14. The present German Government was formed by the same powers and on the same basis as those which have directed and approved every foul and brutal act which has disgraced the name of Germany since its founding in 1871.

London, Oct. 14. The Daily News says that the German note implies that Germany accepts defeat as the verdict of the war, but expresses some doubt as to whether she really means to do so.

London, Oct. 14. The immediate matter that will occupy all thoughts is the position of the Allies. Germany may hope that by approaching President Wilson alone she will be able to solve needs of jealousy among the Allies.

London, Oct. 14. The paper shows anxiety over the question whether the Allies are really in accord with President Wilson's peace principles, and whether they agree with the terms fixed for an armistice.

London, Oct. 14. We wish a formal declaration as to an armistice by Great Britain, France and Italy existed to place this matter beyond doubt.

London, Oct. 14. It believes, however, there cannot be any practical doubt on this point, and thinks, in consideration of all circumstances, that the German reply is a possibility of a hitch between the Allies.

London, Oct. 14. Skeptical of the declaration that the German Government represents the people, the Telegraph points out the fact that the German Government is not the Government of the German people.

London, Oct. 14. The Times regards Germany's answer as neither candid nor straightforward and says that Germany evades and attempts to confuse plain issues, adding:

London, Oct. 14. The associated governments have not the slightest intention of accepting mixed conditions. They make arrangements concerning an evacuation of Allied territories. An armistice with the Central Powers can be reached only on conditions analogous to those stated in the German reply.

London, Oct. 14. The submarine warfare and the disposition of German colonies are details of peace which seem to interest the British public most.

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GERMANS DREAD DEFEAT'S STIGMA "Bow Unbeaten Heads for Righteousness Sake," Says Berlin Paper

STRETCH WILSON BASIS Trying to Make Principles Elastic Enough to Save Berlin's Power

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. The Hague, Oct. 14.

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FRANCE WILL NOT STAY FOCH'S ARM Sees Only Further Sign of Germany's Collapse in Peace Answer

TEUTON ROUT IMPENDS Believes Armistice Would Give Enemy Six Months' More Staying Power

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Paris, Oct. 14.

France is elated over the prospect of an early victorious ending of the war. It may or may not be surprising to Americans to learn that the German note to Washington, agreeing to accept an armistice on the American terms, is not a great factor in producing this elation.

The chief significance attached to the latest note from Berlin is that it is an other bit of evidence of the utter hopelessness of the German position. There is no disposition to look upon it as anything requiring allied action outside the realm of the military operations now in progress.

It is the determination of France not to aid Germany to stave off that helplessness by giving her the armistice she is clamoring for. It is earnestly hoped that the American Government will not see fit to transmit the German reply to the Allied European powers.

But wherever the decision in the matter may finally rest, there is no doubt that the French people are not prepared now to halt the victorious advance of the troops under Foch.

In the last two months they have had 5000 cannon. Their armies are entirely out of joint with each other, each commander trying his best to save his own skin without thought of co-ordinated action with any other command.

The German retreat is, in fact, approaching the conditions of a rout, with enormous losses at every step of the way, and France does not wish to lend herself to any negotiations that will convert this long-dreaded plight of the invaders into safety for them and a chance to re-organize for more fighting.

"Give Germany an armistice? No!" said a French military man to me today. "We would give her the means of prolonging the war six months longer than is now necessary. We have the victory now, but that is not enough. We must use that victory."

The word "sincerity" does not exist in the French language. The German note concerning Germany, Berlin, says the paper remarks that the peace offer of the Central Powers was a step which had been thoroughly planned and that the turning point had been reached.

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French statement, does not want the peace that we want and are going to have, but merely wants an opportunity to talk peace, hoping that in the process she will not only get time for pulling her military forces together for another attempt to conquer, or hold a part of the gains, but also that she will be able to use the negotiations to produce friction among the Allies, and particularly to cause a rift to develop between American and European opinion.

Such is France's lack of faith in Germany's present power and opportunity to win a complete and lasting military victory. It cannot be shaken by any desire merely to cease hostilities for a brief uncertain period full of danger of postponing the victory now so clearly in sight.

The Paris newspapers do not endorse the German reply to President Wilson's note. More space is given to the news of the military successes of the Allies than the discussion of the German document.

In the popular discussion of the reply the suspicion prevails that Germany is evading the issue in some respects at least, the feeling being that she has not gone far enough. It is pointed out that the German constitution is as yet unchanged, and that if it may be said the Government is responsible to the people it is likewise responsible to the Emperor.

It is further inquired if there is to be a surrender whether it should be to the American Government or to the Allied commander-in-chief, who alone can accept the kind of a surrender the Allies desire. It is contended in some quarters that since Germany's response is an admission of military defeat there ought to be a military surrender. Since victory is with the Allies, it is held they should retain it and not allow themselves to be drawn into a battle of diplomacy.

Some of the commentators find the reply so worded as to show the hope of the Germans that it will result in cleavage between the Allies. General La Croix, in the Temps, says: "The acceptance of President Wilson's conditions is an avowal of defeat. Foch is the sole judge from the military point of view and will know how to exact the necessary guarantees from the enemy and what territorial occupations must be imposed."

In addition to recalling Bismarck's ruthless methods in the 1871 armistice, it is pointed out by some of the newspapers that when the Germans in 1914 sought to secure France's neutrality Germany was not willing to accept France's word, but demanded to be permitted to occupy Toul and Verdun as a guarantee.

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SAY ALLIES WILL RULE UPON TRUCE London Believes Entente Statesmen Will Have Final Decision

URGENT FULL SURRENDER Bulgarian Precedent Offered to as Ideal Terms to Enforce Upon Kaiser

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. London, Oct. 14.

There was much activity in ministerial and official circles yesterday, arising out of the situation created by the publication of Germany's reply to President Wilson's inquiries.

It does not follow from the acceptance by Germany of the President's fourteen points that peace is, as it were, on the threshold. Mr. Wilson made it clear in his inquiry that willingness to evacuate invaded territory was a condition precedent even to a discussion of the request for an armistice.

Given an armistice, there must be some visible and palpable sign that German militarism is defeated. In some quarters it is held that nothing short of unconditional surrender will suffice.

This may be regarded as an extreme view, but there can be no difference of opinion as to the necessity of accompanying any grant of an armistice by conditions that will leave the Allies in at least as favorable a position after the war as before.

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armistice has expired if they would have been in had not hostilities been suspended. President Englishmen today expressed their views of the German reply to President Wilson. Professor Gilbert Murray, of Oxford University, said: "The terms of ultimate peace are one thing, the conditions of a preliminary armistice are another. On peace terms, all the Allies are in principle agreed. Wilson's fourteen points, taken in conjunction with the British statement of January 5, 1918, made by Lloyd George in agreement with Asquith and Grey, describe not merely an acceptable peace, but the only peace the world is capable of."

The armistice question is smaller, but more pressing. It is the only one to be decided in the next few days. The facts will suit either hypothesis. H. H. Hyman, veteran Socialist leader, said: "I think that the answer as far as it goes is satisfactory. It shows that Germany is in a very precarious condition, but I am by no means satisfied from a military point of view. I do not trust the German nation. They are capable of anything."

Some shoppers nothing is stronger than the lure of the bargain. They will often travel squares on other streets to procure articles advertised as such which never sold for one cent more than the so-called reduced price. The word bargain blinds them, and only the astute resist the bait.

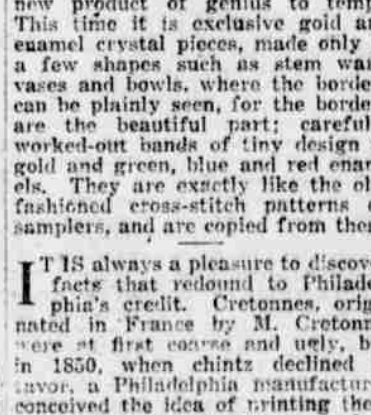
The Chestnut Street Shops are rich in opportunities for this kind of purchasing. Bargains in first-class, high-grade articles of superior style and enduring quality. Such "bargains" are bound to be advantageous purchases.

ONE might really think I had been "peared" the way I return to that delicious fruit, and while it is not true in one sense (worse luck), it is in another, for nearly every time I go to Henry R. Hallowell & Son's, Broad Street, I buy a new variety. But I never can determine which is the best—so you try and tell me.

This week the Beurre de Bose are in market, and it is a loss to up whether to buy the Gomic or the Delectable and juicier of pears. The Boses, which come from Wenatchee Valley, Washington, are a prettier and more gracefully shaped pear of a golden yellow hue, speckled with cinnamon dots and crystal green, and the other strange points as Marshall Foch and St. Douglas Halig may direct. They should also demand a cessation of the U-boats war.

This may be regarded as an extreme view, but there can be no difference of opinion as to the necessity of accompanying any grant of an armistice by conditions that will leave the Allies in at least as favorable a position after the war as before.

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