

OSTRIA TO PUSH  
MOVE FOR PEACE

President Says Answer to  
Wilson Will Encourage  
Negotiations

FORM GERMAN STATE

Teutons in Reichsrath Seek to  
Retain Individuality by  
Autonomy

By the Associated Press  
Basel, Oct. 22.—President Wilson's reply to the Austrian peace proposals in no way justifies the conclusion that the exchange of views which has been begun is to be interrupted, according to Baron von Frankenberg, Austrian Premier, speaking before the House of Lords yesterday, according to Vienna advices received here.

"We shall continue all the more our efforts toward peace," he said. "We shall answer the note, after carefully examining its contents. We hope that the peace discussions, notwithstanding difficulties, will deliver the world in the near future from the unspeakable misery of war."

The German-Austrian deputies in the Austrian Reichsrath have formed an assembly for the purpose of conducting the affairs of the Germanic people in Austria and have issued a declaration announcing the creation of the "German state of Austria."

Karl Seitz, leader of the German Socialists in Austria, has been elected president of the new assembly.

The assembly has drawn up a resolution respecting the form of government of the territory occupied by Germany.

There has been evidence for some time that the German people in Austria, distrusting the warring policy of the Austro-Hungarian empire and fearing its dissolution or that it might draw away from Germany, were desirous of insuring their own close unity with the German empire.

The German population in Austria forms the center of Austrian society and is the largest of the many ethnical elements in the kingdom.

By the Associated Press  
Paris, Oct. 22.—Measures are being taken to carry into effect the proclamation of Emperor Charles conferring independence on Hungary, says a Zurich dispatch to the Petit Parisien.

Austrians Complain  
Wilson Has Changed

By the Associated Press  
Basel, Oct. 22.—Official comment in Vienna on President Wilson's answer to the Austrian note expresses a complaint that it does not answer the precise question put forward and that it is now necessary to again ask the President's attitude toward an armistice and the re-establishment of peace, according to advices received from the Austrian capital.

FOE'S DUPLICITY  
SHOWN BY PRESS

German People Learn How  
U-Boats Brought Amer-  
ica Into War

ACTION IS CONDEMNED

Newspapers Rage at "Senseless  
Politicians" Who Protested  
Against "Wilson Peace"

By GEORGE RENWICK  
Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger  
Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.  
Amsterdam, Oct. 23.—"Despite the tremendous dangers of the present, this matter should very soon play a very great part in public discussion," thus says the Lokal Anzeiger in referring to interesting revelations regarding America and introduction of the unrestricted U-boat war.

"On the day following President Wilson's message to the Senate on January 22 of last year, the President caused the German ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, to be informed that he, the President, would renew his efforts to bring about peace. For that purpose, it would be of great importance to have more exact knowledge regarding the German conditions, Bernstorff's telegram to Berlin regarding the matter reached its destination January 28. The decision had then been arrived at to begin the unrestricted U-boat war on February 1, the countermand it was a technical impossibility."

"Bernstorff was immediately informed of this and was told to declare to the American Government that the German Government warmly greeted the President's intention. For his personal information, and to assist him in his endeavors, the German Government made its peace conditions known to him. The peace program was fully outlined in a telegram to Bernstorff. He was, in addition, instructed that the unrestricted U-boat war would be stopped for technical reasons, but that the Government was ready to give orders to interrupt that warfare as soon as the President had succeeded in assuring a basis for peace negotiations which promised success."

"Despite this message, the American Government replied to the unrestricted U-boat war by breaking off diplomatic relations."

Such is the gist of the Frankfurter Zeitung's statement, which is put forward with the aim of disproving the charge of duplicity brought against the German Government.

"Vorwarts is exceedingly angry that the 'unrestricted' U-boat warfare was 'introduced right in the middle of a fresh peace move, which President Wilson was underlining, despite his previous failure, to be hereby clearly proved that it was nothing but the unrestricted U-boat war which brought America into the war against us. The responsibility must in the first place be carried by the Pan-German agitators, but also by the weak government of Bethmann-Hollweg, which allowed itself against the better judgment to be driven along by the jugglers.'"

The Berliner Tageblatt, too, rages against the senseless politicians and journalists who stirred up a popular movement in favor of the U-boat war and who, the moment there was any hint of Wilson endeavoring to bring about an end of the war, roused the country in a stormy campaign of protests against a 'Wilson peace.'

KUT-EL-AMARA CAPTIVES FREE

Eight British Officers Escape on  
Turkish Patrol Boat

By the Associated Press  
London, Oct. 22.—Eight British officers, captured at Kut-el-Amara, reached England yesterday after thrilling adventures. The party escaped from a Turkish prison camp in the interior of Asia Minor. They journeyed seaward across the Taurus Mountains. Food supplies were short, but the party deemed it wiser to travel mostly by night. The sea was reached after a fortnight. A Turkish patrol boat was discovered in a creek and the party took possession of it, during the crew's absence, sailing toward Cyprus and steering by the sun and stars they reached the island within a few days of arrival, having crossed one hundred and twenty miles of open sea.

ENEMY'S RECEDING LINE



AZIONI DI ARTIGLERIA  
AL FRONTE ITALIANO

Riparti di Truppe Italiane  
Compiono con Successo Con-  
tinue Incursioni

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Rome, 23 ottobre.  
Dalle notizie giunte, ieri, dal fronte di battaglia e da un comunicato del Ministero della Guerra, si rileva che durante la giornata precedente in vari settori del fronte montano e del Pacifico il nostro fu mantenuto sotto un costante fuoco di artiglieria. I reparti d'incursioni italiani furono abbastanza attivi nelle regioni dell'Arco e dell'Altipiano di Asiago, conseguendo successi locali.

Roma, 23 ottobre.  
Il Principe Umberto, Conte di Salerni, figlio del Re Vittorio Emanuele, è morto a Crepano, vicino Monte Grappa, ove comandava una batteria dell'Artiglieria Italiana. Egli aveva 29 anni.

Il Principe Umberto Maria Vittorio, Conte di Salerni, era nato il 22 giugno, 1889, dal fu Principe Amedeo, Duca d'Aosta, e dalla Principessa Maria Letizia Napoleone.

Il Vaticano ha fatto appello al "cattolico germanico, Principe Massimiliano, perché impedisca che i socialisti tedeschi compiano opera di distruzione nelle città del Belgio e della Francia, accetto il caso che ciò richieda un'impulsi necessiti militari. Il cancelliere avrebbe inviato una favorevole risposta alla detta richiesta, e cioè secondo informazioni comunicate da autorità del Vaticano. Il Vaticano rivolse l'appello perché informato che le truppe tedesche incendiarono e distrussero le città di Francia e del Belgio dalle quali erano costretti ad evacuare.

Il Barone von der Lancken, capo del dipartimento politico tedesco a Brussole, ha informato il Cardinale Melior, primate del Belgio, che quando i tedeschi hanno evacuato le città hanno spontaneamente elasciato i deportati belgi ed i prigionieri politici, cioè secondo il giornale clericale "L'Osservatore Romano."

Il Cardinale è stato anche informato che le popolazioni del Belgio, che furono deportate, saranno lasciate libere, lunedì, di tornare ai loro paesi.

Si apprende che una simile comunicazione è stata fatta al Re Alberto del Belgio ed al Presidente Wilson.

"WILSON'S REPLY  
SAVED BRUGES"

Town Clerk Tells How Ger-  
mans Changed Tactics,  
Fearing Punishment

LITTLE DAMAGE DONE

Foe Had Big Plans for Enlarg-  
ing Port Under Govern-  
ment Ownership

By WALTER DURANTY  
Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger  
Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.  
Bruges, Oct. 22.—"President Wilson saved Bruges," said Town Clerk Victor, to whom I talked. The same opinion is universal among the 35,000 people remaining in the city. "The President's reply caused a marked change in the German attitude," continued M. Victor. "Thus the commander had notified some two-score leading citizens ten days ago that they would be removed as hostages. We were conducted to the station for departure when suddenly a counter order for our release came from general headquarters."

"The enemy carefully refrained from injuring buildings or works of art and confined his destruction to the arsenal and his own depots. A high Prussian officer admitted that there had been a decision to spare invaded territories henceforward as far as possible. For the Germans, fear of punishment is the beginning of clemency."

"Not only Bruges' famous buildings are intact, but priceless pictures and art treasures were as well hidden before the enemy's arrival that everything has been saved. The fact is the Germans never for a moment thought that Bruges would pass from their possession and consequently did not trouble to consider the question of removing its monuments until it was too late. In the Palace of Justice they did not touch the carved mantelpiece, a masterpiece of medieval art, merely saying that the space on the wall opposite it was reserved for the Kaiser's picture directly peace established their hold on the city."

People Cheer Belgian Soldiers  
The first Belgian soldiers entered the city on the morning of the 19th, but the entrance of the army and the destruction of the canal bridges prevented the passage of vehicles until the 20th. It was a thrilling progress along the beflagged streets between dense rows of people who cheered to the echo every step, cannon, motorcycle and foot soldier along the route to the central square, where the chimneys—the sole brass work not considered that has not yet been stolen by the boches—and the famous great bell of the belfry tower were ringing for the second time during the war.

The first time was that day of gloom for the inhabitants when with full pomp and music the boches announced the signing of peace with Russia, the "beginning of the Allied end," as they called it.

It started the port of Bruges which formed the principal center of the submarine campaign against the North Sea and British coast.

Contrary to what has been stated the boches neither built nor fitted together parts of submarines at Bruges; the arsenal served solely for repairs. The work suffered terribly from the activities of the Allied airmen. Everywhere the arsenal is dotted with deep ditches and mounds toward Ghent and the British target at Valenciennes.

COMPANIED ME, SAID THAT TUNNEL  
MILES LONG HAD BEEN CONSTRUCTED BY  
BOCHES TO PROTECT THE WORKMEN AND  
THE CREWS OF THE WARSHIPS AGAINST THE  
MENACE FROM THE AIR.

M. Brandal, was arrested by the Germans at the outset and imprisoned several weeks because he refused to put his services at their disposal. The Germans told him the port henceforth would be the state property of Germany, which would develop it and make Bruges a second Hamburg through which should pass the trade of Belgium and northern France.

Began Enlargement of Port

With this end in view, the boches had begun a vast scheme of construction of new docks to double the port area. Scores of houses had been pulled down to provide the necessary space. Five floating docks were built and the number of cranes, dock buildings and repair yards increased tenfold. In the first half, the superstructure of one of

THE BOATING DOCKS SUNK BY THE ENEMY  
WAS VISIBLE ABOVE THE SURFACE. IN THE  
SECOND WAS A DISMANTLED DESTROYER. THE  
BUILDINGS WERE MOSTLY INTACT, THOUGH  
THE ROOFS OF MANY WERE BOLED BY ALLIED  
BOMBS, BUT THE MACHINES THEY CONTAINED  
HAD BEEN BURNED TO A LARGE PART OF  
THEIR MATERIAL, BUT A DEPOT OF WOOD  
BARRELS, CONCRETE AND PILES OF CORRUGATED  
IRON AND BARBED WIRE STILL REMAIN.

The enemy evacuated all submarines and destroyers able to make the passage by the canal. During the last six months their crews, and even officers, had shown signs of discouragement.

About a month ago a lieutenant  
commander executed a drinking bout that  
had surpassed even German notions of  
duration and decency with the phrase:

"You can't blame us for what we do on shore, because we are all haunted by the certainty of a horrible death sooner or later."  
The officers of the land army were equally discouraged. A lieutenant of the "comandante" said, "I have been howling, of great wealth and high social position, who boasted that he was so intimate with the Kaiser that the latter called him sir, said a few weeks ago to people with whom he was abiding in a cellar during an air raid: "You needn't worry about the damage the airmen do, as Germany will pay the bill, and soon, too. All our money will mean that way, rich and poor alike. I have five big houses, but after the war I'll be lucky if I have a humble roof like this I can call my own. Germany is doomed to ruin."

Cousin of King Victor Dead

Rome, Oct. 22.—Prince Umberto, Count of Salerni, cousin of King Victor Emmanuel, is dead at Crepano, near Monte Grappa, where he commanded a battery in the Italian army. He was twenty-nine years old.



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