APPROVE WILSON'S REPLY

Classes Unite in Praise of President's Note to Germany

BUT TWO COURSES OPEN

Berlin Must Either Accept Allies' Terms or Fight to End

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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London, Oct. 25.

In American circles in London President Wilson's admirers are in the highest feather. They say that he has more than justified all the confidence placed in him. Those who previously criticized his solitary conversations express gratification that he now has transmitted the correspondence with Germany to the Governments associated with the United States.

The Duke of Rutland said: "I feel that President Wilson's note carries the matter a long step further. It is strong, plain and severe. It leaves no third course open to the Germans. They must either accept or refuse Wilson's terms. Moreover, always supposing that the text of the note will be permitted to reach the German people, of which we can have no certainty, I am sure that, if anything can appeal to them the President's clear differentiation between the governing class and the mass of the people will affect them."

Dillon Gives Approval

John Dillon, M. P., said: "I have no intention of sitting in judgment on President Wilson, but he has now, as he always has had, my unbounded confidence and admiration, and I regard him as the hope of Europe and civilization."

C. W. Bowerman, M. P., an influential trades union official, said: "I am completely satisfied with President Wilson's reply and I believe the great bulk of the English people will be, too. It states the issues strongly and puts the choice right up to the German Government."

Chancellor Bonar Law, in reply to a question in Commons this afternoon, indicated his belief that Germany's next move would be to ask what would be the terms of an armistice.

Opinions quoted here from persons representative of such different standpoints as Lord Charles Beresford and Miss Christabel Pankhurst express approval of President Wilson's note.

Urges Uniform Policy

Arthur Henderson thought that concomitantly with the terms of an armistice (a question, which he believed had attained undue importance in the public mind) the Allied Governments should lay before the German people a declaration of uniform policy, showing that they were in accord with Wilson.

Though for the time being the expression of official opinion is withheld, it can be stated emphatically that British public opinion has no fault to find with President Wilson's note. It came with a rapidity which may be disconcerting to Germany, but is most satisfactory to England, if the reply is taken to indicate clearly that the exchanges of views, which had taken place between Washington and London and, of course, Paris and Rome also, in regard to such points as the determination of conditions of the armistice to show a practical unanimity of view on the part of the United States Government and the European Governments with which it is associated.

If the ground had not been cleared by such preliminary and interim communications of all points susceptible of disagreement, it is inferred here that the President's reply to Germany would necessarily have been retarded.

"The President's note leaves no room for the German wrigglers to maneuver," says one paper. "It brings us to the bedrock of hard fact," says another.

On all sides one hears Wilson's new phrase, "acid test" quoted as the most characteristic quality of the propositions which the President puts before Germany, both the Government and the people.

Germany, according to this view, may not make a flat rejection but will probably ask for specific information relative to the conditions of an armistice with the double purpose of prolonging the discussion and when the armistice terms are made public, of appealing to the Germanism of the people.

While it may be, as stated in some quarters here, that the exact terms which the military advisers of the Allies and America will consider adequate for a safe armistice have not yet been submitted by the governments concerned, it is held to be certain that the main points have been drafted and exchanged between the Allied capitals and Washington.

Great Britain's stipulation relative to the German submarines and her high seas fleet and France's requirements in regard to the bridgeheads of the Rhine and the abandonment of war material must be both as drastic as the President's note implies, and the German military autocracy is not likely to accede them until forced to do so.

All the London morning papers reflect the enthusiastic approval accorded here to President Wilson's "great declaration," as the Daily Chronicle editorial describes it. The Chronicle says:

"If the German Government accepts the principle laid down for an armistice the proposal will go forward and the Allied naval and military authorities will at once announce their terms. If, on the other hand, the principle is indignantly rejected and the German Government uses the demand as a text for preaching a war of defense to their people, there would seem to be no advantage in furnishing them with a further text by announcing terms in detail.

"We will not venture to predict which course the German Government will prefer.

The Daily Mail says that Wilson's terms are laid down in plain English, and that they are terms on which the American President states the unalterable intention of the nations of the world.

Under the heading "Unfortunate Diplomacy," the Chronicle publishes an article by a correspondent in part, as follows:

"Wilson's reply established a record for plain speaking in international relations. Never has a nation been talked to with the force and directness of this representative of the New World. That he should deal so faithfully with the foe has caused universal approval. A most curious example of it is the labor party's indorsement. Its leaders claim that the response of Germany will be influenced by the tone adopted here. Yet, since the White House has gone so far, it is difficult to see how the national spirit can receive a ruder blow from any English comment.

"The next step is up to Germany. Will she yield or carry on the war? That depends on the relative force and activity of the militarist and reform parties. The most authorized opinion believes Germans must submit (1) because of the military position, which if not immediately desperate, threatens to become so when the Americans are in full force; (2) the political situation; (3) Germany's isolation, Bulgaria having yielded and Austria and Turkey being virtually finished. Hence the forces making for peace are too strong to be long disregarded, although there may be a last rally to the cry of national defense, which would give the war a new fillip. We must be prepared, think close observers, for some temporary tightening of the belt.

Must Maintain Pressure

"At the same time there are signs of democratic ferment in Germany which may produce such a weakening of the belligerent spirit that even the army.

"As to whether the Allies now made officially cognizant of the correspondence, will reply jointly to Germany, is a subject that will be left doubtless to the interallied conference at Versailles, which will have probably the presence of Colonel House, representative of President Wilson.

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 25.—Referring to the German chancellor's speech, the Daily Mail says that it is futile if addressed to the Allies and reveals the clamor of the convicted criminal who pleads immunity from the condemned cell that he is being cruelly used.

"Prince Max's cuttings," says the Mail, "will not deflect the Allies who will hold no argument with the present rulers of Germany. The less the Germans declaim about the German army's honor the better, in view of the fearful record that the army has made for atrocities in the field and its brutal treatment of British prisoners."

German "Justice" Blasphemy

The Morning Post says:

"Justice on German lips is blasphemy. Germany did not ask for a peace of justice when she deemed victory within her grasp. She demanded from her enemies not only their submission, but their goods. In Russia she imposed a peace of slavery and sought to impose such a peace on the whole world.

"As to their 'Democratization' it does not interest us. The only way to make Germany a safe neighbor is to reduce her power."

URGES KAISER'S ABDICATION

Branting Believes German Republic Would Quickly End War

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Copenhagen, Oct. 25.—In the Social Demokraten of Stockholm, the Socialist leader, Hjalmar Branting, writes that it would have made a better impression if the whole submarine war had been revoked without a demand from President Wilson. He thinks it important that German papers of the Socialist majority demand the abdication of the dynasty.

Like the French republic in 1870, Branting continues, Germany could say: "The empire declared war; the empire exists no more." Against a German republic fighting only for its life and liberty, he believed, the Democrats and workers of the west would never go to war.

Equal Terms of Germany When Winning, Carson Plan

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 25.—Speaking at Oxford, Sir Edward Carson yesterday drew attention to Germany's minimum demands when she thought she was victor. These included the surrender of Malta, Gibraltar and the Suez Canal. He heartily concurred in President Wilson's note, saying:

"Today our armistice terms must be the equivalent of Germany's terms in 1870. It was then agreed and provision made that all German guns should be placed advantageously around Paris so that the city could be taken at pleasure. Anything less than similar terms for Germany now would involve disaster."

REPLY TO AUSTRIA CHEERS CZECHS

Opens Way to Prague, Is Belief of Fighters in Russia

FIRM FOR INDEPENDENCE

Hard Pressed by Bolsheviki, but American Aid Is on the Way

By CARL W. ACKERMAN
Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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Vladivostok, Oct. 25.

In Russia, where thousands of Czecho-Slovaks are fighting for national independence, President Wilson's reply to Austria has been received with great enthusiasm. The Czechs think it opens the way to Prague.

When the text was received here it was translated and telegraphed immediately 5000 miles across Siberia to Czech headquarters. Extras were issued here and the President's terms were posted on billboards, where crowds were reading them constantly. At the Czechs' offices Mr. Wilson's note and the formation of the Czech government at Paris are heralded as the final step before the actual return of all Czechs to Bohemia to unite in establishing the government, of their native land. It is a thrilling sight to see the Czechs, who are looking forward to their return to their native land after being four years or more away, while it is pathetic to see their downcast expression when they mention their disappointment because the Allied troops could not reenforce their front and open a road across Russia to Austria. But they are not downhearted. On the contrary, they are more determined than ever to fight the Bolsheviki and Germans until there is a break within the Central Powers which will open the railroads and frontiers.

Doctor Krizek, captain of the Czecho-Slovaks and representative of the national council at Vladivostok, is enchanted with President Wilson's reply to the Austro-Hungarian request for an armistice.

"We are delighted at the turn our national affairs have taken," he said today. "We are quite sure the President's plans will be a sufficient basis for the realization of our national aspirations. We will go through to Paris as soon as we can. We shall not slow our efforts until the unconditional independence of our country is assured. We cannot and will not quit now, even for one moment, because the Bolsheviki, pressed by the Germans, are trying to force their [illegible]."

"How long do you think the Bolsheviki will hold out?" I asked.

"I believe the Bolsheviki will hold as long as Germany sustains them and no longer. Whether an armistice would have the effect of stopping all financial and military help to the Bolsheviki from Germany is doubtful. We are fighting for freedom, and while we will go through to our homes as soon as possible, we know from the news received from Austria that the situation even there is very favorable to our national aspirations. The present Central Government is too weak to resist our strong organization. The Austrian army is disorganized and weak without fighting spirit. It is only a question of time now until we succeed. Whether our army in Russia reaches Prague, sooner or later Czecho-Slovak independence will be realized, because our people throughout the world are fighting for the same cause."

Replying to a question whether the Czechs would be satisfied with independence under the Hapsburgs, even if offered now, Krizek said:

"The whole Czecho-Slovak army in Russia favors a complete independent Czecho-Slovak republic."

The situation on the Czech front, however, is not as satisfactory as it was some time ago. The Bolsheviki are pressing the Czecho-Slovak troops back along the Samara-Cheliabinsk Railroad, the Czechs being forced to withdraw gradually.

"Our troops," said Krizek, "are weakened after almost five months' continuous fighting. Our reserves are small and our war material is insufficient. We are trying to hold, although everything does not depend upon us, but upon the enemy's strength and Allied assistance."

American assistance is about ready to [illegible] of a Red Cross train, it is being made an All-American expedition, including army aid.

The Red Cross train is scheduled to leave Thursday, stopping at Harbin, Irkutsk and Omsk a day or two in each city, carrying all kinds of materials and supplies for Russians and Czechs. Afterward another train, carrying only supplies leaves. The All-American special [illegible] Red Cross director and a staff of doctors and nurses, both French and British, have already moved to Omsk, where there is now a Siberian government, while the Siberian authorities here are calling out a new army, which is already in training, prior to the arrival of General Janin, who will assume command of the Russians and Czechs.

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ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

The excitement and upheavals of the past weeks have gradually subsided, and Chestnut street has returned to its normal life. First the "Flu" kept the people indoors, then the final drive for the Liberty Loan kept them outdoors, so many have been unable to comply with the very definite request of the Council of National Defense for early shopping. The reasons for this measure are clear. At the last moment the Government cannot spare the stores extra employes, light nor heat, but by distributing the purchasing over a longer period this need may be avoided. The Chestnut street shops in assembling their Christmas goods early have done their part. You do yours.

Deborah Logan

WHILE our French allies have been winning laurels on the field of battle they have not forgot that they have other laurels to look to, and continue sending us distinctive gowns and costumes. At Blaylock & Blynn's, 1528 Chestnut street, there are several artistic dinner dresses, copied from imported Parisian models. In one the bodice of brown Georgette hangs straight and full from the high collar to the hip line, where it is joined by a studded band to the brown velvet skirt, which has the new one-side drapery. In a second gown there is a gray Georgette overdress trimmed with terra-cotta wool embroidery and edged with wolf fur, blending in shade with the taupe satin underskirt. Both these gowns have the new long sleeves, with the queer cuff, or revere, near the elbow.

BLOW, blow, blow! That is what we hear everywhere, and it is not the north wind making the noise, but those who have a touch of the "flu." Never have handkerchiefs been more in evidence or more in demand, and the bigger and softer the better. With every member of the family begging, borrowing or filching his supply, paterfamilias is replenishing at MacDonald & Campbell's, 1334-36 Chestnut street, where they have Irish linen and English cambric handkerchiefs and a special lot of extra fine white, all-linen French handkerchiefs. These and their French silk-and-linen handkerchiefs, with stunning colored borders, are quite unusual, for few are coming into the country, and those which are here are rapidly being bought up by men who know what's what.

THREE cheers for the apple trees! They worked overtime this summer and have produced a bumper crop. Wenatchee Valley, that wonderful fruit garden of the West, is sending many varieties to Henry R. Hallowell & Son, Broad below Chestnut street. The Jonathans, offsprings of the Spitzenburgs, have arrived, and those who have already made their acquaintance know they are a crisp, juicy, spicy, round apple of a yellowish under-color, overlaid with a lively red, indistinctly striped. But when it comes to beauty of the blonde type the Winter Bananas are by far the belles of the orchard. A bright pale yellow, with a dark pink blush, waxy and highly polished, mellow and tender, it must have been fruit like these "which grew in Paradise, the bait of Eve used by the tempter."

HAS it ever struck you how much pleasure and profit is derived from looking in shop windows? The articles displayed are not always what we want ourselves, but frequently serve as reminders of the needs of others. This week the H. D. Dougherty Company, 1632 Chestnut street, had theirs filled with wicker suggestions for His Majesty the Babe. Cozy bassinettes on wheels, with a hood to ward off draughts. Round or square baby dressers, one tier conveniently arranged above the other, with the top compartment for the bath accessories. Separate baby baskets trimmed with dainty pink or blue silk and net. And the cutest little hooded automobile traveling bassinette, or basket, a contrivance with handle for carrying and lower end covered to keep the family idol from rolling out.

SILVER is one of the possessions which outlasts time, one of the few whose value increases with age. Pieces handed down from generation to generation are the most prized of family heirlooms, consequently it is always well to invest in silver, every one being a potential ancestor. At Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company silverware plays a large part in their collection. All manner of silver sets and odd pieces are there, and of them the Bridal Chests of flat silver are the most tempting. The chests themselves are mahogany, in imitation of little colonial chests of drawers; in the largest, arranged by dozens, are all sizes and kinds of forks, knives and spoons. But there are more modest sets for modest purses, or the silver may be bought in any quantity without the chest.

RECRUITS for any branch of service are always welcomed, and the November cover of the Red Cross Magazine touchingly shows the attitude toward women "rookies." No matter how young or how old, their help is needed in Red Cross work, and for each awaits a task suited to her strength or ability. Previous training is unnecessary, but for sanitary reasons caps and aprons are required, and these may be bought at B. F. Dewees's, 1122 Chestnut street. The aprons have the regulation long sleeves, belt and pocket. The caps, differing in color according to the line of work, come in red, white with red or blue borders, dark blue, light blue, gray and white. Red Cross knitters will also be glad that Dewees's has a new supply of all-wool gray and the difficult-to-obtain khaki yarn.

OYEZ! Oyez! ye lovers of olives! Be not disconsolate that your search for Spanish olives was unsuccessful. E. Bradford Clarke Company, 1520 Chestnut street, has a good stock; not up their sleeve, but upon their shelves. They laid them in some months ago, and will not advance prices while these last. There are all size plain olives, from the Giants down to the Baby Olives, in all size bottles. But if this does not sound rich enough, they come stuffed with pimentos, celery or anchovy, one bottle holding three kinds, stuffed with celery, pimentos and capers. Then there are our own fine products from California, varying from the Colossal to the smallest sizes. These also come ripe or unripe, plain or stuffed, one combination jar containing both pimento and tuna fish stuffings.

PERHAPS nothing is more difficult to choose in furnishing a house than the rugs and carpets. Like wallpapers, they have a habit of looking like dreams in the shops and like nightmares when irrevocably placed. Usually, too, they are displayed in surroundings too cramped for the proper effect to be got, or entirely under artificial lights, which change the tones completely. In the spacious showrooms of Fritz & La Rue, 1124 Chestnut street, these conditions have been dealt with in a masterly manner, with resultant satisfaction to all concerned. In neither the Oriental section nor the American and European are the rugs spread around in that indiscriminate fashion so distracting to the eye and mind. A few beautiful specimens hang on the walls; the rest await inspection.

EVERY time I go into an establishment such as Jacob Reed's, 1424-26 Chestnut street, I realize what a godsend it is to the masculine half of society and why men so willingly patronize it. In the large assortment of garments there is little or no possibility of not finding clothes to suit any figure man—the tall man, the short man, the stout, slender or medium man—all are assured of a good fit, the smartest of styles and the best of quality. And this is no easy matter. It requires careful thought and consideration on the part of the designers and the selling force, who must have the ability to decide instantly the type to which the prospective customer belongs. And they do it. If you don't believe, just go in and see.

AFTER working so hard to make the Liberty Loan a success, and worrying still harder for fear the city would not raise its quota, the reaction has set in, and we are able to wonder why there was any difficulty in people realizing that in subscribing to the loan they not only had a good future investment, but could use their Liberty Bonds at any time in lieu of cash. N. Stetson & Co., 1111 Chestnut street, who sell the renowned Steinway pianos, will accept them in part payment for these pianos, and in doing this the company is actuated solely by a desire to help those who are pressed for ready money. They will not throw the bonds back on the market, but will keep them as an investment, though they already own a large number.

IF BY any chance you imagine sweaters are going out of fashion with the scarcity of wool, drop in Bonwit & Teller's and disabuse your mind. While the majority of wool sweaters are in dark sport colors, cut rather high in the neck, with small roll collars, the lighter shades are also to be found, but when it comes to dressy sweaters silk is again the favorite. An attractive yellow silk, fancy-weave sweater, which glimmers like gold, has the new Tuxedo front, cuffs and narrow girdle in a plain stitch, but its best feature is its pockets, so large and capacious four buttons and loops are necessary to hold them in place. No need of carrying a knitting bag when wearing this sweater! Several socks and helmets could easily find comfortable quarters in the pockets.

OLD Benjamin Franklin was a far-sighted old chap concerning electricity, but I doubt if his wildest flights of fancy ever pictured all its future uses and the number of electric devices sold at the House Furnishing Store of J. Franklin Miller, 1612 Chestnut street. How he would have enjoyed being tucked in bed by Deborah (Franklin, not Logan!) and warmed by an Electric Warming Pad that requires no refilling, never leaks and may be regulated in temperature, a vast improvement over hot-water bottles. And had he had electric curling irons his locks would not have looked so scraggy when his portraits were painted. But his wife would never have cooked his meals on the dining-room table, in a compact round or oblong Grill, which bolls, fries, toasts and stews to perfection.

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