WILSON IDOL OF ALLIES

French and British Ready to Follow Him Anywhere, Says Bok

WAR METHODS AMAZE

Stream of Troops and Food Regarded as Miracle—No Hate for Boche

England and France are astounded by the speed and vigor of the war methods of the United States, by the fighting qualities of Yankee soldiers and by the diplomacy of President Wilson, whom they are willing to follow wherever he leads.

This is the message brought back from the battlefront by Edward Bok, editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, who has just returned to this city.

Mr. Bok left here in August on a special mission, as a guest of the British Government, and had unusual opportunities for observation.

He was twice under shell-fire and the vessel on which he returned was twice attacked by submarines, one of which was sunk.

Mr. Bok was permitted to inspect the entire British great fleet, was the guest of Admiral Rodman on board the admiral's flagship, spent three hours talking with King George, had audiences with Lloyd George and practically all the English leaders. He was received by President Poincare and was entertained at General Pershing's private chateau near American general headquarters, and was for eleven days the guest of the British, American and French Governments in the trenches and on the battlefronts.

"The big outstanding fact that strikes you in England and France is the predominating prominence of President Wilson," said Mr. Bok, "and the supreme confidence in him. He has the confidence of the people of both nations to a far greater degree than any of their own leaders. They believe to him absolutely. This is true even where they do not understand him. For example, I was in England and France both when the President made his inquiries of Germany. The English and French were visibly surprised and puzzled—a bit nervous. They didn't understand that kind of diplomacy. But they never doubted the President for a moment. The English and French press were back of him to a paper. Then came his second reply and everybody beamed. Then they began to understand, and with one accord you heard the President's masterful diplomacy spoken of. I happened to be with King George on that morning and with Lord George the next day, and both spoke in the highest terms of the President. There's no doubt about it that Woodrow Wilson is today the leading figure in the world in the minds of the English and French, and all are ready to follow where he leads.

"Of course, both English and French want what we want—a decisive, dictated peace, and they believe the President is on the road to get it for them. One thing is very fine with these French and English people who have suffered so much and so long—there is positively no hatred in their hearts and souls for the boche. I did not meet a real expression of hate until, curiously enough, I landed on American soil, but that only carries out both the French and English idea that the farther you get back from the front the deeper the hatred—the nearer you get to the front the less the hatred and the more the pity.

"Our losses and casualties there were necessarily large; the country is a very difficult one to fight over, and, of course, our boys were pretty eager. They did the trick, but at a cost that we will have to pay. I was back of that sector when the fighting was going on, and saw the long hospital trains coming to the relief stations and hospital bases. We must be prepared for long lists. It cannot be otherwise. The Germans are masterly in their machine-gun skill in a retreat, and that is where our boys suffered. These lists have naturally not come over yet, but they were being assembled when I was at General Headquarters, and they will be over in time.

Germans Accept Wilson's Terms

Continued from Page One

ted in law, it is necessary to view the whole business with extreme caution.

"It is obviously the German desire to get the Entente Powers to put in black and white the conditions which would be attached to an armistice. If these conditions prove to be, in the German view, harsh and rigorous, probably use would be made of them to try to rally the German people to a so-called war of national defense.

"Momentous matters are to be considered by the representatives of the Entente Powers at Versailles during the present week, among them, of course, this question of armistice and possibly a declaration of the war aims of the Allies. Colonel House will take part in the Versailles conference."

The Daily Mail says editorially:

"There appears to be a disposition in some quarters, notably, but not exclusively, in Germany, to suppose the next step will be 'peace negotiations,' taken by the Allies in the shape of an immediate disclosure of the terms upon which they are willing to grant an armistice. We hope and believe the Allies will not do anything so foolish.

"The German army is still on its feet and fighting hard. German civilians may be willing to make political concessions of more or less value, but there is no sign yet that the soldiers are willing to make any sacrifice of military value."

The Times says: "There is no new viewpoint in the German reply, except that it seeks rather crudely to impose upon President Wilson and the Allies the initiation of proposals for an armistice. It is for the Germans to approach the naval and military commanders with their formal petition for a cessation of war."

LONDON PRESS SEES END OF CONFLICT NEAR

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 28.—"The brevity of the reply to President Wilson's latest note is a measure of its significance," says the Daily News. "President Wilson's note put an end to further argument. It is due to Doctor Solf, the German Foreign Secretary, to say that his note is precisely what the occasion demanded."

"If peace, as the new posture of Germany warrants us in believing, is coming within reach," the newspaper continues, "there must be no delay in taking steps to end hostilities. There is no justification in fighting on for what can be had for the asking. The terms for an armistice must be rigorous but must not be needlessly so."

The Express, enumerating the latest differences in Germany, including the [illegible] President Wilson, exclaims: "[illegible] enough, pointing to [illegible]

GERMANY ASKS FOR ALLIES' TERMS

Continued from Page One

of the Bulgarian armistice before he knew full well what to expect. What appears to have happened is that Germany received the President's note saying that she must surrender.

The military crowd and the present Government fought it out and the military crowd was beaten. Ludendorff apparently would not listen to further discussions with a foe which had already warned Germany that they must make a complete surrender. When Solf's reply was decided upon, Ludendorff offered his resignation to the Emperor and his resignation was accepted.

If we assume that the German peace offer is a trap, Ludendorff's resignation cannot be explained. Let us say that Germany will receive Foch's terms, that Prince Max will assume a heroic attitude and a war of defense will begin. But a war of defense without Ludendorff, the Foch of the German machine?

Nothing short of the abdication of the Kaiser could mean as much as the resignation of Ludendorff, and, in truth, it is an open question whether the elimination of the general does not mean more in reality than would the elimination of William Hohenzollern, though, of course, the retirement of the latter would be dramatic and produce both here and in Germany a greater popular impression. But for the last three years the real master of Germany has been the quartermaster general who has just quit his post evidently because he has been overruled and Germany has a new master.

The purpose of the German note and of Ludendorff's resignation seem to have been to assure the Allies that they may, within reason, count upon a surrender. There was no occasion to reply to the President until the terms of the armistice had been communicated to Germany, unless for the purpose of telling him that no terms which amounted to a surrender could be considered.

But Germany, after being told that she must surrender, replies by retiring her former military master and by saying mildly in effect, "we await the communication of your terms."

Sliding Scale of Terms

Diplomatically, there is something to gain if Germany honestly desires peace, by doing just what she had done, by writing that the idea of surrender does not revolt her and by retiring the greatest single personal force in the country making for further fighting. When you deal with an adversary and think he really means to come to terms, you offer him very nearly your rock bottom terms. If you expect him to reject them, you choose not to reveal too much and ask him more than you count upon getting. This note, the resignation of Ludendorff, the reassertion that the constitutional changes will mean complete democratization, all aim to get the best conditions possible out of the military advisers of the United States and the Allies. The President's last note to Germany suggested a sliding scale of terms upon which hostilities might cease, dependent for its operation upon evidences of the attitude of mind of Germany.

This note and the accompanying Ludendorff resignation are Exhibit A of the present state of Germany's mind. While the Allies are debating armistice terms, there will doubtless be further exhibits of Germany's state of mind, some of them perhaps as dramatic as the resignation of the brains of the German military machine.

Bill for Limited Monarchy

The text of the reform bill, as published in Vorwaerts and cabled from Amsterdam, indicates a more complete reorganization of the German Government than had been clearly promised by the German notes. If that bill passes, Germany will become what England is, a limited monarchy, with a parliamentary government, with the Chancellor responsible to the Reichstag and perhaps to the Bundesrath, and with the making and conduct of war in command of the Reichstag and their servant, the Chancellor. When such a government as that is formed it will be interesting to see whether a war lord like the present Kaiser will care to continue to be Kaiser.

London, Oct. 27 (I. N. S.).—General Ludendorff, whose resignation has just been accepted by the Kaiser, will head a counter-revolution in Germany, according to a dispatch from the Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Mail today. German conservatives during the past week started a movement to have Ludendorff named chancellor and then sign peace themselves, the Daily Mail dispatch added.

By the United Press

Zurich, Oct. 28.—German newspapers predict that General von Seckt, chief of staff to General von Mackensen during the latter's Rumanian drive, will succeed General Ludendorff as the head of the German armies.

PREMIER AND BALFOUR LEAVE FOR FRANCE

London, Oct. 28.—Almost simultaneously with Germany's reply to President Wilson that she is awaiting "proposals" for an armistice comes the announcement that Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Secretary Balfour, accompanied by naval and military officials, have gone to France.

It was well understood in authoritative quarters that the Allied Governments would not reveal their armistice terms until Germany had replied to President Wilson's last note.

General Ludendorff, first quartermaster general, Field Marshal Hindenburg's right-hand man and generally reputed the "brains of the German army," has resigned, Copenhagen dispatches announce. The dispatches quote an official German statement, so there can hardly be any doubt as to their correctness.

In view of the declaration in the German Government's reply to President Wilson that the military powers are now subject to it, General Ludendorff's resignation would appear to be of great significance. In this connection a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph says the Reichstag, by a great majority, had adopted a bill placing the German military command under control of the civil government.

Heralds Acceptance of Terms

The resignation of General Ludendorff is popularly interpreted here as heralding Germany's acceptance of the Allies' armistice terms. Whether this interpretation is correct, the resignation of the first quartermaster general cannot fail to seriously affect the morale of the German army.

According to Copenhagen dispatches, general surprise was caused in Berlin on Saturday afternoon by the fact that the daily report from German headquarters was not signed, as usual, with the name of General Ludendorff. Later the following official announcement was issued:

"The Emperor, accepting the request to be allowed to retire of Infantry General Ludendorff, the first quartermaster general and commander in time of peace of the Twenty-fifty Infantry Brigade, has placed him on the unattached list. The Emperor decided at the same time that the lower Rhenish Infantry Regiment No. 39, of which the general has long been chief shall bear henceforth the name of Ludendorff."

His resignation, it is believed in London, will still further shake the faith of the German people in their military machine.

Unofficial advices report the situation in Germany is daily growing worse. There are persistent reports of riots in various parts of the country, conflicts with the police and loss of life.

The lack of raw material, especially for explosives, is seriously hampering munition works. It is stated that Krupps have been compelled to dismiss many workers.

The Socialist, George Ledebour, is quoted by the Cologne Volks Zeitung as saying in the Reichstag:

"The baneful influence of the Kaiser must be removed" and advocating the abolition of the monarchial system. His speech was greeted by the Socialists with shouts of "Abdicate!"

FOCH SOON TO TAKE UP QUESTION OF ARMISTICE

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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Paris, Oct. 28. — In one of many analyses of the latest Wilson's note, made in the course of private Paris conversations, emphasis is placed on these words of the President, referring to possible action of the Entente Powers:

"If these governments are disposed to effect peace upon the terms and principles indicated." This calls attention to the fact that no European Government associated with the United States has yet decided the terms and principles of peace.

Literally taken, President Wilson's note would suggest that these governments must first decide on acceptable terms and principles before referring the matter of an armistice to the military chiefs. But no such delay as that procedure would involve is anticipated in Paris opinion. It is taken for granted that the principles desired by all Entente belligerents are sufficiently well understood for them to be taken for granted without wasting time to go into details and that Marshal Foch will have the armistice matter placed in his hands in the very near future.

KAISER TELLS MAX WAR IS IRRETRIEVABLY LOST

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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Zurich, Oct. 28.

A dispatch from Berlin reports a meeting of the Grand Crown Council in which the Crown Prince took part. There were present all the secretaries of state, including the Chancellor and the war cabinet ministers, which latter had held an extraordinary war council earlier.

In parliamentary circles it is declared that the Imperial Government considers President Wilson's note as containing possibilities of leading to a cessation of hostilities and to peace. The Socialists contend that the guarantees demanded by the President relative to the autocratic regime in Germany should be fulfilled. The radicals adopt a like view, and say the Government should set to work to bring about the conclusion of peace without delay.

The Frankfurter Zeitung and the Cologne Gazette declare that never since the Napoleonic war has such humiliation been inflicted on Germany as now, but that now the main thing is to know, yes or no, whether the empire is to be forced to accept the Allied condition. These journals leave it to be understood that to arrive at peace it is not necessary to conclude an armistice before hand, but the Government seems desirous of saving its armies at all costs.

It is stated that the latest events in Austria-Hungary have made a "considerable impression" in Berlin and that the Kaiser himself in a conversation with Prince Max, the Chancellor, did not conceal his belief that the situation was irretrievably lost.

Prince Max is counted on as likely to be able to lead the Kaiser to contemplate the prospect of renouncing his power, and it is affirmed that great progress has been made already in this direction.

Emperor William is greatly cast down. The Empress is suffering seriously and in their entourage it is whispered that the Hohenzollerns are beginning to face the fact that they may have to lay down their crowns in the interest of the peace of the world, and above all of the future of Germany.

Important events are momentarily expected, and I am told that the German official point of view on the subject of Alsace-Lorraine is somewhat modified in a sense favorable to peace. Commentators beyond the Rhine are full of bitterness, but it is not worth while to take too much notice of the threats which are being poured out by the Pan-Germans, who demand a continuation of the war. The weakening of Austria-Hungary is the main cause of Berlin's new tone of moderation, which may well tend toward a peace such as is desired by the Allies.

Boundless confusion reigns in the Reichstag. Various political factions are in constant session. News received simultaneously from Vienna and Berlin points to important changes that are about to take place at grand headquarters, the ministry of war, and in the Kaiser's military cabinet.

Great nervousness prevails in German military circles on account of the decisions arrived at. It seems that the Government has decided to have recourse to extreme measures. The Schwabische Tagwacht and the Frankische Tagespost assert that the German people are determined to follow up the Wilson note and obtain peace and conciliation, and that the Kaiser must renounce the crown.

The Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna, in a remarkable article, says that Germany and Austria-Hungary are beaten and ought to surrender without delay.

The Stuttgarter Tageblatt states that the Government is going to take command of all the land and sea forces.

The latest news is that the executive committee of the German parties in Austria has constituted itself a provisional government and decided to send a separate note to President Wilson.

REPLY DOESN'T ALTER DIPLOMATIC SITUATION

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 28.—Germany's rejoinder to President Wilson's last note was rather unexpected here, and pending the receipt of the official text through the Swiss legation comment was withheld. Generally, however, the note was not regarded as one requiring an answer.

The diplomatic situation is just where it was when President Wilson informed the German Government that its request for an armistice and peace had been transmitted to the Allied Governments. The next step expected was the submission of terms of an armistice to Germany.

Announcement from London that Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Secretary Balfour had left for France with naval and military advisers foreshadowed an early meeting of the Supreme War Council at Versailles. While the military and naval members of the council are drawing terms of an armistice which will be tantamount to surrender by Germany, the political representatives of the Entente Powers are expected to discuss the individual peace views of their Governments, with a view to formulating a complete program to be presented if Germany accepts the terms of the armistice.

MANY GERMAN PAPERS PREDICT DYNASTY'S END

By the Associated Press

Amsterdam, Oct. 28.—President Wilson's note to Germany was printed textually in the German newspapers Thursday evening and Friday morning. The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin presented the English text alongside the note in German.

Aside from the Junker organs, which proclaimed the necessity of every man coming to the front for the Emperor and the empire, many papers apparently contemplate without excessive lament the prospective disappearance of the Hohenzollern dynasty. The Emperor's abdication is again strongly rumored to be impending.

It is noteworthy that the Frankfurter Gazette hints at a coming "sacrifice" with comparative equanimity, and the Berlin and Frankfort stock exchanges showed an improved tendency as a result of President Wilson's note.

Fears are not concealed that the Entente conference at Paris will put forward demands "incompatible with German honor," but the anxiety to know the exact terms of the associated Governments puts everything else in the background.

"Anger and shame are bad counselors," says the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin, which is content to leave the decision to the army leaders. It is a significant sign of the times that Prince Charles Max Liehnowsky's pamphlet, blaming the German Government for starting the world war and saying that Great Britain did everything to avert it, has been permitted to reappear in Germany.

As a consequence of the reorganization of the Government of the kingdom of Saxony, all the ministers have resigned, the Saxon State Gazette has announced, according to advices from Dresden. King Frederick August has accepted the resignations of Premier and Minister of Finance, it is said.

Vienna Ready for Truce on All Fronts

Continued from Page One

Felix Friedrich, aged 3. There is also an archduchess, Adelheid, aged 4.)

Zurich, Oct. 28 (By I. N. S.).—Count Miel, chief of the civil cabinet of Emperor Carl of Austria, has committed suicide, according to information from Vienna today.

By the Associated Press

Amsterdam, Oct. 28.—Austria has handed over entire control of food supply and distribution to the Czech authorities in Bohemia, a Vienna dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says, with the result that 100 carloads of potatoes are on their way to the famishing Austrian capital.

A dispatch from Prague to the same newspaper, dated October 24, says that in compliance with a demand made by American bankers the Czech leaders have given an undertaking that the prospective Czech government will make every effort to have the new regime in Bohemia come into operation without excesses.

The correspondent adds that this is borne out by the entirely calm behavior of the Czechs in Prague; which [illegible] to credit, at least for the present, for keeping perfect discipline.

Grave troubles have broken out at Budapest as the result of the appointment of Count Julius Andrassy, who is suspected of Germanophile tendencies, to be Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, says a Zurich dispatch. A committee of workmen and soldiers has been formed to represent the Extremist party in impending events.

German newspapers maintain that mutinous Croatian troops are still masters of the city of Fiume, in spite of official statements that they were under control, according to the Zurich correspondent, who says [illegible] thing have driven the [illegible] from the city.

London, Oct. 28.—(By I. N. S.) Revolutionaires now control all of Croatia, according to the Zurich correspondent of the Post. Croatians cheered President Wilson in the demonstration for freedom.

The advices said that the withdrawal of Croats and Slavs, attached to the Austro-Hungarian army, from all the battlefronts will be demanded.

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Neat percales and ginghams. Sizes from 2 to 6 years.

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Ginghams and percale. Several styles. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

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Of corduroys. Sizes from 2 to 6 years.

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Of velvet and woolens. Sizes 8 to 14 years.

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Of white cashmere, [illegible] moiree [illegible]

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