

REFUGEES STARVE IN HARBIN YARDS

All-American Special Finds 1055 Serbians in Box Cars

MANY CHILDREN PERISH Sufferers in Terrible Condition Are Cared for by Red Cross

By CARL W. ACKERMAN Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Living in box cars on the verge of starvation, miserable, cold and dependent, 1055 Serbians and Montenegrins were discovered by the all-American special in Harbin freight yards.

The refugees left Odessa on February 19 en route around the world toward their homes. They reached here in zero weather in the most pitiful condition, in which, except for the timely arrival of the Red Cross, they would probably have suffered the fate of 400 German prisoners, who were locked in freight cars in winter under the Czar's regime and who were found frozen to death months later in the interior of Siberia.

Of all the refugees I have seen in Belgium, France, Poland or Rumania, these eight beggars everything. For four days these people had no bread, and for two weeks no meat or vegetables. The children of the poorest were barefooted and most of the women wore light summer dresses of the most ragged description.

During the eight months of travel 140 children died of starvation and exposure and fifty adults perished. Weeping, frantic and desperate women and children and old women beset the Red Cross workers, who were able to promise and deliver bread, meat and clothing to every refugee.

The treatment which had been accorded these unfortunates was scandalous. They were the victims of red tape by various relief organizations after government orders to proceed to Vladivostok and thence to Serbia via America.

Meanwhile their eighty-three box cars sleeping on three rows of wooden shelves without blankets, were shovelled from town to town, virtually unscheduled. Sometimes the food was available for days when no food was available.

Now the French and American Governments are considered the ultimate destination of these people after their arrival at Vladivostok. It is proposed to send them to Shanghai and thence to France or Manila, where the governor general has already promised them refuge.

According to American engineers who have just returned from the interior this is only a sample of the kind of destitution from Harbin to the Ural.

Prague Yields to Czech Committee

Continued from Page One

Secretary Lansing asking the secretary to intervene with the President is received. The unofficial text of the Andrassy communication transmitted from Vienna via Basel, Switzerland, by the Associated Press, was received yesterday and was read by officials with undisguised interest.

No less interesting was the report from Vienna, also received today, that the Austro-Hungarian Government had transmitted to London, Paris, Rome and Tokio copies of its latest note to President Wilson begging the approval and support of the Allied Governments for its new plea for an armistice on all fronts and peace negotiations.

These moves by the Austro-Hungarian Government and its new foreign secretary were wholly unexpected and were viewed in some quarters as emphasizing the seriousness of the situation confronting Emperor Charles at home. Unquestionably this rather unusual diplomatic procedure was expected to cause exchanges between Washington and the Entente chancelleries before a final decision is made by the President.

Second Note Puzzles

In the light of these moves and the Austrian note to the President, diplomatic observers found it difficult to understand the purpose of the semi-official note, as reported in cable dispatches last night from Vienna, asserting that the note to the President does not necessarily signify that Austria seeks a separate peace. There were some who regarded this as designed for the consumption of the conservative elements at home and for the German people.

Interest in official circles today, however, was not altogether centered in the Austrian peace efforts. Whatsoever the decision as to the Austrian peace, the final outcome of all peace discussions will hinge on the pronouncements of the supreme war council at Versailles, which reports from London may already have agreed upon the terms of an armistice and presented them to the military advisers. Such speedy action by the council was accepted generally as indicating the unanimity of the views

of the Allied and American Governments.

House Taking Part

Whether Colonel E. M. House, the President's adviser, who was "the special representative of the United States Government to the European Governments," is sitting as a member of the council has not been made clear, but in any event there is no doubt that he is taking part in the deliberations, transmitting the views of the American Government on questions connected with an armistice and peace.

Decision of the war council, as reported in London, to submit to Germany the final peace terms at the same time that the terms of an armistice are transmitted would cause surprise here. Such action would make clear not only to Germany, but to all the world, the peace aims of the nations opposing the Central Powers and would leave no doubt as to the exact terms upon which the world war will be terminated.

Vienna, Oct. 30.—Austria-Hungary, through her new Foreign Minister, Count Andrassy, has sent a note to Secretary of State Lansing requesting the Secretary's intervention with President Wilson for an immediate armistice on all fronts and for the commencement of peace negotiations.

The text of the note follows: "Immediately after having taken direction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and after the dispatch of the official answer to your note of October 18, 1918, by which you were able to see that we accept all the points and principles laid down by President Wilson in his various declarations and are in complete accord with the efforts of President Wilson to prevent future wars and to create a league of nations, we have taken prompt measures in order that Austrians and Hungarians may be able, according to their own desire and without being in any way hindered, to decide as to their future organization and to rule it.

TRUCE TO BREAK GERMAN SWORD

Terms for Cessation of Hostilities Certain to Be Drastic

BERLIN ABOUT TO YIELD Foch and His Soldiers Resolved to Force Full Surrender of Foe

By WALTER DURANTY Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. With the French Armies, Oct. 30. The Austrian note may be considered as putting the seal on the certainty of a speedy German capitulation. Some observers, here, however, remark that the fighting value of the enemy forces still remains considerable and suggest that resistance will be prolonged for some time further, with the idea of letting the nation down gently toward the idea of defeat, but this opinion is not widely held.

German army orders recently seized afford evidence of a shortage of munitions and transport and of inferiority of the supply of gasoline in diminishing to a dangerous extent. Injunctions to maintain discipline by every available means indicate that the morale of the army is steadily weakening, although it is noteworthy that the French have remarked a general improvement of morale during the last fortnight. "Peace is now certain within a brief period. Fight your best now that it may be as favorable as possible."

One statement, signed "Von Jacob," just taken by Debeney's army, runs: "Officers must endeavor to explain the situation to their men at all times without waiting for the enemy's notes, which, if unfavorable, may provoke pessimism unless every one clearly understands the moment in which he is in Paris. The peace it desires is one that the people will approve."

Although the pressure in favor of peace appears to be coming chiefly from the interior of Germany, the French war chiefs are convinced that the present situation of the German army is really the deciding factor. More than one far-sighted French commander was not afraid to say as long as two months back that the enemy was involved in a mesh of circumstances whose inevitable end was colossal disaster.

I reported this optimism at the time in terms that may then have seemed unduly hopeful, but the officers' foresight has been justified, and every day brings the prophecy nearer fulfillment unless the Germans choose the gamier policy of complete surrender.

I am in position to state with certainty that the military conditions of an armistice are such that will break Germany's sword irretrievably. If the enemy is rash enough to refuse them, events will move on to their appointed climax.

Throughout the French army there is not the faintest danger that the desire for peace, keen as it is, will interfere with the relentless prosecution of operations. From Foch to the second-class poilu, all are filled with the iron determination to drive Germany to the bitter end unless unqualified capitulation saves them the trouble.

As I write Debeney's troops are battering at the old castle fortress whose subterranean passages, strengthened with a system of trenches and barbed wire, form the last bastion of the Guise defense. During the fighting heavy explosions in the German lines were signaled, and it is probable that the evacuation of the city is already in progress.

This desperate struggle typifies the attitude of the whole French army. The soldiers have set their hands to the work of breaking Germany and will not halt until their task is accomplished.

British Get 22 German Planes

London, Oct. 30.—Thirty-two enemy machines were destroyed Monday and ten were driven down out of control, according to an official British communication issued last night.

George Pattullo, War Correspondent, Says Germans Fear Yanks

George Pattullo, war correspondent, home on a short furlough, is confident of peace by Christmas, principally because the Germans are afraid of the American soldiers.

They are afraid, he says, because they know they could not stand up against the fresh troops from the United States that would be thrown into a grand drive next spring.

Oscar Shaw, the popular star, who fills the role of "Stub Talmadge" in "LEAVE IT TO JANE."

What Oscar Shaw Thinks About

MOLLE FOR QUICK SHAVING

TO thoroughly appreciate just what a delightful and refreshing shave means, one should use Molle. I always use Molle, and believe it to be an absolute necessity for anyone who shaves.

Very truly yours, Oscar Shaw.

Molle eliminates soap, brush and "rubbing up a lather." It is a natural beard softener and is applied with the finger tips.

Large tubes, 25c. Ask your dealer, or see WINTERS & KESSLER Distributors

Lafayette Bldg., Phila. Pryde-Wynn Co., New Brighton, Pa.

Any razor takes to Molle like a duck takes to water.

Resinol will heal that disfiguring rash so you can wear this dress

"I know, because I have used it, and found that it stopped the stinging and itching when I made the first application, and in a short time the eruption was gone. I used Resinol Soap with it and it quickened the action of Resinol upon the eruption, so that both were

Berlin Says Truce Terms Are Awaited

Wilson to hasten an armistice and peace discussions. It is assumed that this unusual procedure was adopted to impress upon the people at home the desire of the Government to bring about immediate peace.

Another communication to the President himself was not in order, no reply having been received from the last.

By the United Press

Versailles, Oct. 30.—It was anticipated today that the armistice terms to Germany will be similar to those offered Bulgaria, although extra precautions will be necessary and there may be some harsher clauses.

The inter-Allied conference is understood to have already agreed on the main political points of the armistice. The terms must be severe, it was agreed in authoritative circles, because Germany began the war, the removal of which must be made impossible.

Colonel E. M. House, representing the United States, has called on President Poincaré and conferred with other French leaders. He also has received Greek Premier Venizelos and the Greek Minister to France.

House has moved from the hotel where he first stopped and now is occupying a residence on the left bank of the Seine, named by a friend, and located in the old aristocratic quarter near the house General Pershing lives in when he is in Paris.

United States signal corps men are installing telephones in the building, and Parisians remark that an air of permanency surrounds Colonel House's establishment there.

Few believe the inter-Allied conference will last more than a week.

LE TRUPPE ITALIANE AVANZANO VITTORIOSE

Gli Austriaci Sconfitto Lungo Tutto il Fronte di Battaglia

Published and Distributed Under PERMITS No. 341

Authorized by the act of October 4, 1917, on the part of the Postoffice of Philadelphia, Pa.

In order of the President, A. R. MURPHY, Postmaster General.

Roma, 30 ottobre.

Le truppe italiane ed alleate, vicinamente spingendosi innanzi la loro offensiva, hanno avanzato per sette miglia di più al del Piave, sopra una fronte di più di 25 miglia, secondo un comunicato ufficiale del Ministero della Guerra.

Essi hanno catturato altri nove villaggi e la città di Conegliano, l'imporante centro ferroviario, e la base nemica di Valdobbiadene. Un altro migliaio di prigionieri austriaci e 120 cannoni sono stati catturati, molti di questi sono stati subito rivolti in azione contro il nemico.

Il comunicato, pubblicato stamane, dice quanto appresso:

Il nemico è stato forzato ad abbandonare le posizioni sulle sponde lungo la linea Piave. I villaggi di Valdobbiadene, San Pietro di Barbozza, Para di Soligo, Piave di Soligo, Colliato, Montebelluna, Marone di Piave e Fontanafredda sono stati liberati e siamo entrati in Conegliano.

Un word del Piave erano presenti al di là di Torreme Cabine. Sessantotto combattenti di stanza evolvendo nella regione del Grappa.

Un altro migliaio di prigionieri e più di 120 cannoni sono stati catturati (cannoni di dotti cannoni sono stati rivolti in azione contro il nemico).

Dal Fronte di Battaglia Italiano, 30 ottobre.

L'avanzata delle truppe italiane ed alleate continua lungo tutto il fronte

Attention! Hog Island Workmen

THE SHIPBUILDING LABOR ADJUSTMENT BOARD HAS ISSUED A NEW WAGE SCHEDULE which grants a general increase to all Shipyard Trades.

The new rates are retroactive to October 1, 1918, and the accumulated back pay, due to the increase, will be paid as soon as the retroactive payroll can be made up. An announcement will be made in a few days as to when this back pay will be distributed.

The wages of workmen in all Shipyards are uniform. HOG ISLAND WORKMEN WILL BE PAID EXACTLY THE SAME WAGES AS ARE PAID AT OTHER YARDS. NO SHIPYARD IN THE DELAWARE RIVER DISTRICT IS PERMITTED TO PAY HIGHER WAGES THAN HOG ISLAND.

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL SHIPBUILDING COMPANY HOG ISLAND

Write or call for our most interesting booklet "Shipping Into Your Ship."

A Series of Eye Talks

Our Next Talk, Wed., Nov. 6, By Joseph C. Ferguson, M.D.

"The Better We See, the More We Know."

THE commonest of all eye troubles are due to the turbidity of the lens rather than of the structure.

The eyes may seem to be perfectly normal, yet they were work perfectly.

"Short Sight," "Long Sight," and astigmatism are a few of the troubles caused by unsharpened eyes, and which have the slightest tendency to improve with age.

In fact, they generally grow worse unless proper relief is given.

Whenever trouble occurs with the sight, do the sensible and logical thing—have an oculist make a thorough examination.

Should glasses be necessary in correcting the trouble, have the oculist's prescription filled by a capable Dispensing Optician.

J. C. Ferguson, Dispensing Optician

6, 8 & 10 South 15th St. We Do Not Examine Eyes "This Talk" from a complete book, all rights reserved.

... and in the U. S. Army, here and overseas

A fact:

From all accounts, the most eagerly sought-for cigarette among American soldiers abroad is Fatima. Exact figures to prove this are not available; but, in view of Fatima's known popularity with both officers and men still in training on this side of the water, it would seem to be correct. Below are printed a few typical reports on training camps and army posts, received from our salesmen last month:

FORTRESS MONROE, Old Point Comfort, Va.: "Fatima leads in sales!"

WEST POINT, Officers' Club: "More Fatimas smoked than any other cigarette!"

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Rock Island, Ill.: "Fatima is second best seller!"

CAMP MESSITT, Dumont, N. J., Officers' Club: "Fatima is largest-selling cigarette!"

CAMP ZACHARY TAYLOR, Louisville, Ky.: "Fatima is most popular high-grade brand!"

CAMP UFTON, Yaphank, N. Y.: "Fatima is called here 'the officers' cigarette!'"

CAMP GORDON, Atlanta, Ga.: "Fatima is one of the best sellers among the better brands!"

CAMP SHERMAN, Chillicothe, Ohio: "Fatima is second biggest-selling cigarette!"

CAMP MORGAN, Mobile Bay: "Fatima is leading seller here in its class!"

FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y.: "Most officers smoke Fatimas; very popular also among the men!"

FORT SILL, Oklahoma, "School of Fire": "Fatima is second in point of sales!"

CAMP SHERIDAN, Montgomery, Ala.: "Fatima outsells all other high-class brands!"

FORT RILEY, Kansas, Medical Officers' Training Camp: "Fatima is by far the biggest-selling cigarette in camp!"

FATIMA A Sensible Cigarette

Army training makes the mind quick and alert; and army men—exactly like quick-minded civilians—naturally choose a cigarette, not alone for its good-tasting qualities, but also for the fact that it does not disturb a man in any way, even if smoked—as so many soldiers do—almost steadily throughout the day.

Longpipe Manufacturing Co.

