GERMANY'S SPIRIT BROKEN YEAR AGO

Civilians in Lille Tell of Laxity of Discipline Among Soldiers

OFFICERS LESS BRUTAL

Knowledge of Defeat Works Havoc With Morale Despite Hindenburg's Orders

By PHILIP GIBBS

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

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With the British Armies, Oct. 31.

Our armies are not attacking just now and the situation remains as it was round Tournai and Valenciennes, with the enemy's machine gun rear-guards holding the inner defenses of those cities.

The latest information indicates that the German plan is to retreat clear out of Belgium and France, taking as much material as they can in the expectation of peace by the time they reach their frontiers.

Germany is both beaten and ruined, recent prisoners say. However, the German machine gunners, who are the elite of their army, are fighting bravely and doggedly in order to gain time for the retreating troops. Our pursuit has been too rapid for the enemy's plans of an orderly withdrawal, and he is still holding on to his present line because he has not had enough time to do his packing up and is afraid of losing masses of material.

But behind these arrangements, which are still being carried out with method and discipline, there are bigger things which make them but the last demonstration of German militarism in the fields of war. In spite of Hindenburg's order that the soldiers have no concern with politics, the imminent surrender of their army, the despair and passion that is breaking loose among their people and the knowledge of defeat, have broken the spirit of the German armies as a fighting machine and they are not unconcerned with the doom that is upon them. Civilians in the newly liberated towns of Lille and Roubaix and others tell me the breaking up of German discipline and well being was plainly visible about a year ago, and during the last six months could not be hidden.

Fighting Spirit Withering

The fighting machine and the fighting spirit of these men were wearing out and withering. Their horses became so thin and starved that even in the streets of Lille they used to drop down dead. The rations of the men were reduced and they became pinched and pallid. The arrogance of the officers, brutal beyond words in the early days to the citizens of Lille, became chastened and among the men there was a growing revolt against the officer class and the "capitalists" whom they denounced as the authors of the war. "They were struck in the face and slapped with whips by their officers for any trivial offense and they cherished these things up and said 'we will cut their throats when we are free of this!'"

They learned what liberty meant from the French people of these northern towns, who maintained their independence, the spirit of their dignity and their pride against all the oppression of German commandants and German police and fines and imprisonments and blows in the face—or even the women were cuffed if they happened to be two minutes late in closing their shops, or if they smuggled bread or cigarettes to our poor prisoners—and the German soldiers said "you people gave liberty in your souls and we will have it, too, when this war ends, for now we live under tyranny."

Sufferings of Prisoners

Always the conversation of the French civilians in these liberated towns goes back to the sight of our prisoners and there is a sick look in their eyes when they tell of their sufferings.

"Sir," said a French barber, "I have seen officers in forecasts stoop to pick up bits of bread from a dust heap in the road."

"When they first came in," said a lady with whom I spoke, "they were robust and healthy and hearty, so that they went whistling through the streets to show that they were not downhearted. But after fifteen days they became thin and weak and stumbled along with a dreadful look of hunger and misery. They had no change of linen and became verminous and one heard them coughing as they marched. We used to stand along the train lines, pretending to wait for trains, and slip things into their hands as they passed, but we were put in prison or struck in the face if the guards saw us, unless they happened to be good-natured men who looked the other way, as sometimes happened."

Those memories are so fresh that every time one stopped in the streets or entered a shop in the liberated towns the people tell these things and one cannot forget them. But because the horror has passed from them the inhabitants of Lille and Roubaix and Tourcoing are very happy. It is a happiness which shines in their eyes and they smile and nod as one passes and there is great friendliness shown to any soldier who stops to ask the way. Boys and girls clamber for seats on any lorry passing through and crowd in next to the driver with beaming faces.

Over and over again I hear the words which I first heard in Lille on the morning after its liberation. "It is like a dream." "To be free again is like being in a dream."

Little things remind one of this. German notices on the walls, German tickets in the bronze drawing rooms, permitting the owners to keep family treasures as exceptions to the German general requisition, concrete dugouts in the gardens of the big houses, used by German staffs, and not far away is another reminder that the war is not remote from these towns even now. It is the sound of the big guns, very close and very loud, for Roubaix and Lille are not far behind our lines and are within easy gun range and it is only the change that has come over the German army and their knowledge of retribution which save these towns from shell fire.

The city of Valenciennes is almost surrounded by fields covering a very considerable area, so that it would be difficult for our troops to make a crossing.

Over southward, where the ground is passable, the enemy is holding his line with six divisions on a narrow front. All told there are eight divisions between Valenciennes and Le Quesnoy, which shows the enemy's anxiety to hold this door closed until he has had more time to escape by the back way.

KAISER PLEDGES PEOPLE FREEDOM

"Germans Shall Be Freest in World," Declares Tottering Ruler

WAITING TO ABDICATE

Ready to Quit When Interests of Nation Demand, He Says

Amsterdam, Oct. 31 — "The German people shall be the freest people in the world."

This declaration was made by Emperor William in addressing the new State Secretaries October 21, according to a Berlin dispatch printed in the Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung of Essen.

Commenting on the present political situation in Germany the Frankfurter Zeitung says: "In broad circles of the German people it is made quite clear the people would have been thankful if, in the radical change in the home and foreign policy now begun, Emperor William had drawn personal consequences from those changes, especially for his own sake."

The newspaper considers Emperor William's strong religious nature is a guarantee of his good intentions in Germany's past policy, and it acquits him of having planned the great war, but it adds that he has made himself a "symbol" of the old regime."

Request was made by the Socialist members of the lower house of the German Reichstag on Tuesday that the ministers obtain the Emperor's consent to a change in the articles of the Constitution which gives him the right to make war and peace. One of the secretaries announced in the House on Wednesday that he had been authorized to declare that the Emperor in no wise opposed the change.

London, Oct. 31

"If the moment comes when the interests of Germany demand it, I should abdicate without hesitation, but the moment does not seem to have come."

Emperor William is quoted as having said this in an address to a number of members of the Reichstag, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam, quoting advices from Berlin.

NEW YORK TROOPS HAVE FINE RECORD

77th (Upton) Division Fought 67 Days on Vesle and Argonne

BRAVE DEEDS ARE MANY

Cooties Almost Worse Than Germans, Men Declare. Citations for D. S. C.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY

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Paris, Oct. 31.

New York city will be particularly interested in details brought to Paris by officers of the Seventy-seventh Upton Division who have recently come out of Argonne after sustaining a few hours' leave in Paris. On October 16 the 306th Regiment received orders to take Hill 182 and St. Juvin, which it commanded, about four kilometers distant from Grand-Pre.

Company H went uphill and captured 375 German prisoners, including two majors. The captain of this unit, with ten men, advanced under fire, drove off 150 Germans, many of whom were killed or captured. The only trouble was that the captain did not have men enough to act as guards for the prisoners. The captain was recommended for citation and promotion by his colonel as a result of the day's work.

The Seventy-seventh Division has made a record of having been in continuous action along the Vesle and in the Argonne sixty-seven days, except four days, about half of which was spent in traveling from one sector to the other. The losses have been made up largely by southerners and westerners, and the division is in fine condition considering its continuous and active service.

The Seventy-seventh went from the Vesle to the Aisne in twenty-eight hours through and literally knee-deep in the Argonne the men have been fighting through country covered with underbrush, carefully planted by the Germans with wire and paths, the latter full of concealed machine guns. Within five yards of a machine gun, hid in the foliage, an American colonel found eight of his men lying dead.

VOTE FOR JUSTICE FOX

Do not overlook the NONPARTISAN column on the official ballot at the election, Tuesday, November 5th, 1918.

It is SEPARATE from the PARTY column, contains the names of all candidates for Judge of the SUPREME COURT and requires a SEPARATE mark.

Make YOUR vote count for the good of the State by casting it for

Edward J. Fox

of Northampton County

Judge Fox is a PRESENT member of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania by appointment and is a candidate to SUCCEED himself.

He had been a successful practicing lawyer for thirty-eight years when called to the Supreme bench on June 18, 1918, to fill the vacancy created by the death of the late Hon. S. Leslie Mestrezat.

His appointment has been generally COMMENDED by the bench, bar and newspapers of the State.

We believe that CAPABLE Judges should be kept on the bench, therefore we urge the RETENTION of Judge Fox.

TWO vacancies are to be filled at the November election, but under the law each voter may vote for only ONE.

We hope YOUR one will be for the present incumbent, Judge Fox.

EDWARD J. FOX CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE,
W. S. KIRKPATRICK, Chairman.

WANAMAKER'S
Christmas Overseas Service

A Year in the Making

Cared for by Our Enlarged London and Paris Offices

EFFECTIVE NOW

"What is the best thing to send our soldiers and sailors overseas?" we asked a returning officer. "*Money, tobacco, food and candy,*" he replied, instantly. This confirms our own advices and gives added importance to the OVERSEAS SERVICE which we are now able to offer in its entirety.

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In sums of 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 francs.

An easy and safe way to send money to France.

These Liberty Bell Cheques are orders drawn on the Philadelphia National Bank and Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris (France), the correspondent in Paris. They may be bought here in the *Overseas Bureau*, at Wanamaker's, beginning November 1, at current rates.

The sender takes no risk—the cheque is not payable until indorsed by the recipient. The soldier or sailor can use the cheque, when received, as money, or can get the actual money from the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris's representatives, who have a traveling bureau at the various fronts and ports.

B. . . . . 45,000 Food Parcels from Paris, $2 to $16 Each

There are seventeen combinations; but, as quantities of each are limited, we advise those ordering by mail to give a second choice. Orders will be filled in order received for the following.

Christmas Orders Cannot Be Received Later than November 15

Parcel No. 401 — $2
1 Can Pork Paste
1 Can Sardines
1 Package Chocolates
1 Jar Jam
1 Piece Soap

Parcel No. 101 — $3
1 Can Herring Paste
1 Can Sardines
1 Can Foie Gras
1 Can Sausages
1 Package Chocolates or Nuts

Parcel No. 104 — $5
1 Can Sausages
1 Can Pork Paste
1 Can Cabbage
1 Can Foie Gras
1 Package Chocolates or Nuts

Parcel No. 201 — $5.50
1 Can Chicken
1 Can Ham & Beef Paste
1 Can Sardines
1 Can Beans
1 Jar Jam
1 Pkg. Grilled Almonds

Parcel No. 1 — $6.75
1 Box Tunny Fish
1 Box Pate
1 Box Chicken with Jelly
1 Box Spinach
1 Box White Beans
1 Package Chocolate
2 Bars Chocolate

Parcel No. 501 — $6.75
1 Can Mixed Vegetables
1 Can Green Peas
1 Can Veal with Jelly
1 Jar Jam
1 Can Soup
1 Can Foie Gras
1 Can Cheese
1 Package Biscuits

Parcel No. 2 — $7.75
1 Box Herrings
1 Box Hare Pate
1 Box Shoulder Pork with Jelly
1 Box Duck
1 Box Veal with Vegetables
2 Boxes White Beans
1 Package Chocolate
2 Bars Chocolate

Parcel No. 106 — $8
1 Can Pork Paste Tripe
1 Can Foie Gras
1 Can Sausages
1 Can Carrots
1 Package Chocolates or Nuts
1 Can Plum Pudding

Parcel No. 201 — $8
1 Can Chicken in Jelly
1 Can Pork Paste
1 Can Beans
1 Can Jam
1 Package Chocolate

Parcel No. 3 — $9
2 Boxes Sardines
1 Box Herrings
1 Box Goose
1 Box Rabbit
1 Box Small Ham with Jelly
1 Box White Beans
1 Package Chocolates
2 Bars Chocolate

Parcel No. 4 — $9
1 Box Herrings
1 Box Salmon
1 Box Game Pate with Truffles
1 Box Chicken with Jelly
1 Box Mutton with Vegetables
1 Box Spinach
1 Box Mixed Vegetables
1 Package Chocolates
2 Bars Chocolate

Parcel No. 302 — $9.50
1 Can Chicken
1 Can Pig's feet
1 Can Foie Gras
1 Can Sardines
1 Can Peas
1 Jar Jam

Parcel No. 202 — $10.50
1 Can Chicken
1 Can Trout with Sauce
1 Can Green Peas
1 Jar Jam
1 Box Stuffed Raisins

Parcel No. 303 — $12
1 Can Chicken
1 Can Ox Tongue
1 Can Foie Gras
1 Can Meat Paste
1 Can Herrings
1 Can Beans
1 Can Pears in Syrup
1 Jar Jam
1 Pkg. Grilled Almonds

Parcel No. 203 — $13.50
1 Can Chicken
1 Can Lobster
1 Bottle Mayonnaise Sauce
1 Can Asparagus or Peas
1 Jar Fruit Jelly
1 Package Chocolates
1 Pkg. Stuffed Prunes

Parcel No. 304 — $14.50
1 Can Goose
1 Can Ox Tongue
1 Can Sausages
1 Can Foie Gras
1 Can Sardines
1 Can Artichokes
1 Box Plums
1 Jar Jam
1 Pkg. Grilled Almonds

Parcel No. 204 — $16
1 Can Chicken
1 Can Foie Gras
1 Can truffled Lobster
1 Can Artichokes
1 Jar Fruit Jelly
1 Package Chocolates

C . . . . . 30,000 lbs. of Candy from London

In one pound packages, $1.25 and $1.50 a pound—36c postage extra. The $1.25 packages contain hard candy. The $1.50 are assorted or plain chocolates.

D . . . . . 1,000 Plum Puddings from London

We have secured 1,000 plum puddings in London, which the first thousand requests can order at $1.75 each—36c postage extra.

E . . . . . American Tobacco from England

Sold duty free and shipped direct from bond to members of the American Expeditionary Force.

Smoking tobacco, cigars and cigarettes. Prices on applicaton at the Overseas Bureau.

F . . . . . Useful and Necessary Articles

These can be sent direct from our London and Paris offices. List and prices on application—a large variety to choose from.

NOTE—Not being able to control deliveries, our responsibility for orders received in the Overseas Service Bureau ceases once the packages are handed to the military authorities in Paris and London. We expedite orders and use all possible precautions, but the unavoided delay often requires from two to four months to receive word back in the United States that the parcel has been received "over there." All orders are taken, of course, subject to government regulations as to allotments of sugar, tobacco, etc.

Overseas Service Bureau, Main Floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

The DIET
During and After
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The Old Reliable Round Package

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The REAL Food-Drink, instantly prepared. Made by the ORIGINAL Horlick process and from carefully selected materials.

Used successfully over ¼ century. Endorsed by physicians everywhere.

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One of the most desirable properties in the central part of the city.

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For Sale—Dwelling
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Spanish Influenza

During Illness and Convalescence

VITALITY and Body Resistance must be supported and maintained. Nourishment is necessary, and must be of a nature that is easily and completely digested, without producing added strain upon the impaired digestive organs.

BORDEN'S MALTED MILK is generally prescribed and is especially valuable in the feeding of Influenza and its convalescence, as well as the convalescence of pneumonia, the dreaded sequel, when vitality must be maintained at all hazards.

Borden's Malted Milk is safe and reliable; made from pure, rich cow's milk, and blended by a scientific process with malted grains, it affords just the kind of food that is desired at this time to sustain and rebuild strength and body tissue, and at the same time soothes and quiets the tired nerves.

When your doctor orders Malted Milk insist on BORDEN'S MALTED MILK when buying it. Sold in square packages only at all drug stores.

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THE IMPROVED
MALTED MILK

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One of these communications states: "The 'typewriter' army at this time is not sufficient to meet the demands, and this situation must be remedied immediately, if our fighting army is not to suffer."

The war is not yet won.

Well-educated young women can do nothing more useful than to prepare for stenographic and secretarial positions in the Government service, as well as in business houses.

New classes in the regular courses and in the special war courses will be organized next week.

Why not prepare yourself to assist our Government in putting the finishing touches on the Hun?

Office open all day. Saturday till noon.

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America's Foremost Business School
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