

LAUD PERSHING'S SEDAN CAMPAIGN

Drive Called One of Best Prepared and Executed of Whole War

WILSON'S POLICY SAFE

Allies Look to President to Hold World Steady Against New Menaces

By CHARLES H. GRANTY

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

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Paris, Nov. 18.—It is now widely recognized that General Pershing's campaign for Sedan was one of the best prepared and executed of the whole war.

In the early stages there was much European criticism, growing out of three things: First, Pershing was adamant in his refusal to entertain suggestions for parading and marching with European troops at the end of August and substituted American troops in his last battle his staff work was all American.

In the early stages of the "Battle of the Wilderness," Pershing was again with adverse opinion and comment, but when the American troops occupied Sedan the time changed.

This last battle was one of the best, and one of the most successful fought in this war. When Pershing's final objectives were reached a week ago, every one on the inside knew that Germany's acceptance of the armistice was a foregone conclusion.

Americans gratified by Peace. In all American circles there is a sense of relief and satisfaction at the end of the war. After it became clear a few weeks ago that Germany was definitely and certainly beaten, there was poignant anxiety lest the lives and sacrifices of the American people should be needlessly sacrificed.

One could take the losses philosophically when they were required to save the world, but in the last few days seemed needless sacrifice.

Americans have felt that President Wilson shortened the war and saved thousands of lives by dividing Germany. Without that division the war might have gone on for months, for the German army might have been kept in the fight with a united country behind it.

Furthermore, Americans think that Wilson foresaw the present conditions and sought to safeguard against them. This more thoughtful elements are now pondering along like lines.

In pure selfishness, from the European viewpoint, it is desirable in some kind of permanent settlement that Germany should not be so completely destroyed that she would be unable to carry out the peace programs and enforce payment of the industrial debt.

Second, domestic government in Germany will be a break-water against the tide of Bolshevism which is sweeping over Europe. It is hoped that Germany will be promoter and soundly established as a republic, and it is believed that the effect will be to stabilize Central Europe.

President's Policy Safe. The paramount question having suddenly ceased to be German military aggression and Bolshevism, and now having become paramount, the President's general policy, which his latest speech to Congress reaffirms, furnishes safe leadership. The defeated people should not and the victorious people think they will not be subject to famine.

From one end of Europe to the other there is a ferment in varying degrees. After fifty months of war, a high state of tension is inevitable. Only broad, humane and restrained leadership can prevent disaster and assure the goal of ordered peace.

Germany has surrendered on terms that place her absolutely at the mercy of the victors. The only limit to what may be done is with her is some excess containing the dominating of reaction, committed in the heat of resentment for her barbarities, that may violate justice and compromise the moral superiority of the Allies.

The success of the Allies are with President Wilson in his policy as they understand it and look to him to restrain the passions engendered by war and hold the world steady against the new menaces which have arisen.

French Appoint Agent to Turkey. Paris, Nov. 18.—Vice Admiral J. F. C. Amet, commanding the Second French Squadron at Constantinople, has been appointed French high commissioner to the Turkish Government.

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3000 Serbian Patriots Massacred by Bulgars

Shocking Atrocities Revealed by Correspondent—Intellectuals Carried Off and Slain. Writer Urges Court-Martial for Officers

By WARD PRICE

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Paris, Nov. 18.—Here is a story of cold, blooded butchery without equal even in this war. It is a tale of deliberate, systematic effort by the Bulgarians extending over three months, to exterminate the national spirit of Serbia by killing every one in the parts of the country they occupied whom they thought capable of maintaining it.

To me mind the facts which I am about to relate are crimes which will open for Bulgaria the odium of civilization. During these massacres, the Germans by contrast with the Bulgars, appeared to the inhabitants of Serbia as protectors and agents of mercy.

The small corner of Serbia in which I have gathered during the last three days from many different sources information and evidence which establishes Bulgarian guilt beyond all doubting in the region which lies around Vranja, between Kumanovo and Leskovitz. Here, directly they had established themselves on Serbian soil, the Bulgars began to change the Serbians by force into Bulgarians.

After forbidding the use of the Serbian language, closing Serbian schools, compelling every one to change the ending of his name from the Serbian "ich" to the Bulgarian "off" after installing Bulgarian mayors, bishops, tax collectors and military police, they arrested in every town and village all men who belonged to what may be called the intellectual class. These chose permanent deputies, judges, teachers, prelates and employers of labor, formed their own gangs, and arrested those who were not in the ranks of the defeated Bulgarians evacuated Serbia the other day, the friends of these people had heard nothing of their fate, but now the ghastly story is known in detail.

At Least 3000 Massacred. Men to the number of about 3000 from the towns and villages of the Vranja region alone were taken in detachments of about fifty at a time to a place which the Bulgarians chose as their slaughter house, and there every night one party after another from December, 1915, to March, 1918, had their throats cut or were stabbed to death.

One village whose name the Bulgarians have made terrible is a small place called Surduliza, twenty miles north of Vranja, near the Bulgarian frontier. I went there yesterday and saw the bones, the graves and surviving relatives of 2500 victims of Bulgarian savagery, who there met their end.

I found men against whom the Bulgarians had no other charge whatever except that they were patriotic Serbians and likely to keep up the national spirit among their fellow-countrymen, would arrive almost every day at Surduliza under strong Bulgarian guard. They were locked up in houses, which I saw, and then at night, marched down to a gully, which I visited, where, tied four or five together with ropes, they were stabbed or hanged to death and buried where they lay by dead cyphers collected for the purpose by the Bulgarians.

Graves, hundreds of them, were shown to me yesterday. Most human bones were still lying about in a little stream bed, where, on one winter's night after another, the slaughter was carried out. The peasants of Surduliza offered to dig up the graves to let me see how the heads were severed from the bodies, and I talked through an interpreter with one of the half-savage cyphers who had done the burying and who was in absolute terror that his forest share in the work might bring him punishment.

Not all the killing was carried out in this gully. On the other side of the village is a little wood. Every night the peasants of Surduliza, who were forbidden to leave their houses after sunset, hid in the woods, waiting for the Bulgarian soldiers to come from among those trees. They knew too well what was happening, but did not dare go near, and the following morning these village dogs would bring into the streets human arms and even heads which they tore off the bodies of the murdered men. Twenty-five hundred is the local estimate of the number of Serbians who at Surduliza forfeited their lives to their nationality during the first three months of 1918.

Last year at Vaheshtina and Krivafin innocent peasants were stripped naked, tied down to braziers and roasted over slow fires to make them confess that they possessed hidden arms.

Lebane and Leskovitz were probably the worst martyred towns of all. At the former place twenty persons were beaten literally to death. The information about these last townships comes from the Serbian municipal officials and the personal inhabitants of Vranja, several of whom were there all through the Bulgar occupation. Personally, I am entirely convinced of the sincerity of the men, and of the truth of the terrible charges they bring.

At Vaheshtina, all the women were collected and some of them violated. The rest were tied up and left until two days later when the Bulgars came back and completed their work of outrage.

When the Bulgars carried off to the Turkish coast, and other scientific instruments, so as to make the ship useless for as long as possible.

From the Turkish officers on board I heard the story of the Goeben's famous sortie from the Dardanelles when she sank the Italian and another monitor. The Germans alone knew the aim of the raid, but the Turks think it was a sortie without objective. The Goeben hit three British mines outside but still remained unscathed.

She went ashore, they say, in the narrow inlet because the German navigating officer neglected the advice of the Turkish pilot who had steered him out of the mine field, and of the ruin of the position of some buoys and stranda of his ship. During the six days she was aground the Goeben was raided day and night by British aircraft. Two British bombs struck the ship, one at the base of the after funnel, which it held. Neither did material damage. The only bombs available at that time were too small, in fact.

When the Goeben got off she had hundreds of tons of water inside her, but she made Constantinople under her own power at eighteen knots an hour. Even since this damage was done, the Goeben has been several times to Sebastopol and back.

BRITAIN MAY ACT IN RUSSIA. Reported to Be Planning Sending of Military Expedition. London, Nov. 18. (By A. P.)—Replying to an allusion by Arthur Ponsonby, member of Parliament for Sterling district of Scotland, that there were rumors of Great Britain sending a military expedition to Russia, Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said in the House of Commons that he could give no information without consulting with the War Office.

He reviewed the grave offenses of the Bolshevik Government saying: "If they had been committed by any civilized government, Great Britain would be justified in seeking redress by force of arms."

He declared that the Bolshevik Government was "entitled to no consideration whatever from the British Government."

ORDERS FIGHTING STOPPED. Chinese President Directs Cessation of All Hostilities. Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger. Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

Peking, Nov. 18.—The President issued a mandate today for the cessation of all hostilities on all fronts in China.

There is much comment because Foreign Minister Lu Cheng-Hsiang has been appointed envoy extraordinary to the peace conference, inasmuch as his approval is representative to the Vatican and France. The Chinese envoys to America and England have been appointed delegates.

No foreigners have been appointed, though Doctor Morrison has an unrivaled knowledge of China. This is believed to have been due to the influence of Japan.

CRUISER GOEBEN SCARRED BY WAR

Notorious German-Turk Warship, Badly Battered, Lies in Bosphorus

STILL ABLE TO FIGHT

Teuton Crew, in Leaving Nov. 3, However, Tried to Render Vessel Useless

By WARD PRICE

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Constantinople, Nov. 14 (delayed). In a little wooded bay of the Bosphorus lies the great blue-gray warship Goeben, of notorious history. The Goeben, now called the Yum, by the Turks, has a Turkish admiral, Arif Paasha, on board, and a Turkish crew. This morning, with a British naval captain and a major general, I went to see her.

What has chiefly damaged the ship is mines, of which she hit five, two in the Black Sea early in the war and three during her sortie and attack on the British monitors outside the Dardanelles last spring. In each case the outer hull of the ship was blown in, but the inner bulkhead held and, thanks to the excellent construction of the Goeben and the multitude of her watertight compartments, the damage was localized to gaps in the outer hull and the flooding of the compartments around them.

We went down into the stokeholds to see the bent inner bulkheads. The Germans had great confidence in the permanency of their materials. The curving plates of steel are not even supported by timber bulks against the pressure of water beyond them. The effect of these punctures of her outer hull is, however, to reduce the speed of the Goeben probably to fifteen knots, so that as a fighting unit she has lost a great deal of her quality.

When the Germans left her on November 2 they took away all the plans of the ship and her engines, so that the Turkish crew aboard can only find out the details of her mechanism by actual inspection. The Germans carried off, too, all fire-control and other scientific instruments, so as to make the ship useless for as long as possible.

From the Turkish officers on board I heard the story of the Goeben's famous sortie from the Dardanelles when she sank the Italian and another monitor. The Germans alone knew the aim of the raid, but the Turks think it was a sortie without objective. The Goeben hit three British mines outside but still remained unscathed.

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JAEGBERS JOIN REBELS THEY GO TO SUPPRESS

Acknowledge New Authority in Berlin and Are Quartered Near Royal Palace

By GEORGE RENWICK

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Amsterdam, Nov. 18.—The newspaper recently called the "Red Flag" of Hamburg, has been allowed to resume its former name, the Hamburger Echo. The Frankfurter Zeitung appears without leading articles because, it is said, it is not allowed to express its views fully. The Cologne Gazette, however, does print such comment on conditions, evidently in view of its supporting the Socialist movement against Bolshevism.

There is irony, says Vorwaerts, in the fact that the Jaeger Battalion and the Alexander Regiment, two of the first regiments to support the movement in Berlin, are now quartered in large barracks facing the Royal Palace, Kaiser Wilhelm, when the barracks were completed, delivered a famous speech to the Alexander Regiment, in which he said: "Like a strong fortress, your barracks rise in the immediate neighborhood of the palace, to protect which will in the first place be your duty. You are called indeed to act as the body guard, day and night, of your King and his house, and, if necessary, to risk life and blood for them, and if ever again, as in 1848, the Berlin people become insolent and subordinate, I am convinced that you will decisively put an end to their insubordination against their King."

U. S. Stops Importing of... Washington, Nov. 18.—Recruitment of labor for service in the United States has been stopped by the United States government. It was announced that two transports carrying 1500 men had been turned back on their way to southern ports.

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