

**PETER DESCRIBES
RESCUE OF METZ**

**Lieut. Drew, Liberated
After Capture by Foe,
Sends First Word**

ON MAYOR'S COMMITTEE

**Other Aviators Named to Re-
ceive Thanks of Grateful
People for Redemption**

[This is the second of a series of special articles to be printed by the Evening Public Ledger recounting the heroic deeds of Philadelphia soldiers in the great war.]

The transition of Metz, the Lorraine stronghold, from a German to a French town, is graphically described by a Philadelphia aviator, Lieutenant Charles Wallace Drew, who was in a hospital in Metz when the armistice was signed.

Lieutenant Drew, whose home is at 246 West Seymour street, Germantown, received the distinguished service cross from General Pershing for an "act of extraordinary heroism," as the official citation puts it.

August 22 the officer, defying the aircraft batteries of the enemy, flew beyond the German lines and was engaged with four enemy planes when he was forced to descend. He was wounded in the desperate battle with the four boches, but not seriously. Even as the foe marched from Metz, the officer declared, American flags began fluttering from the homes of the liberated people along with the tricolor of beloved France.

Lieutenant Drew, Walter J. Wakefield, of Indiana, and two other officers were named by the Mayor of Metz as a reception committee to receive the thanks of the inhabitants for the delivery of Metz. The little group of Americans, who had been prisoners of the Germans, were the recipients of the republic beyond the seas which had helped win freedom for Alsace-Lorraine.

The Mayor of Metz, according to Lieutenant Drew, plans to appoint a committee of citizens to visit this country as an act of thanksgiving.

Lieutenant's Story

Lieutenant Drew's account of the change of Metz from a German to a French town follows:

"Walter J. Wakefield, of Indiana, and I got the news of the armistice through newspapers, which were smuggled in by an Alsatian guard, who was an Allied sympathizer," said the lieutenant.

"The German doctors, nurses and guards were all right, but they were strict. We felt a change in the rigidity of the discipline Saturday. On Monday, November 11, the Bavarians on guard at the hospital threw down their arms. They were replaced by old men, many of whom carried red flags. These self-styled 'soldiers of the republic' did not salute the officers. They fraternized with the prisoners and liberated several of them.

"The Germans who had discarded their weapons put on Red Cross bands and talked fearfully of the red flag demonstrations in the streets. The doctors put on civilian clothes. They and the nurses stayed until some French doctors arrived.

Tricolor Flown

"In the meantime some of the guards prevented us walking about Metz. There was a strange atmosphere. Crowds gathered and told of their French sympathies, boldly wearing the tricolor. "As the German regiments marched out of the city the soldiers mingled with the crowds, assuring the civilians they had no ill-feeling toward them and saluting many of the municipal officials.

"The shopkeepers immediately got busy and tore down German signs, replacing them with French. Their supplies were meager, but good, particularly the clothes.

"A thousand Alsatians who deserted from the German army donned civilian clothes and sought jobs running trams and clerking in stores.

"After Monday the streets were brightly lighted every night. There were many French and a few American flags displayed. The streets were crowded with happy men, women and children, but there were no wild demonstrations.

Many Invitations

"We received numerous invitations to dinners and teas. We accepted one from the Mayor who heartily entertained Wakefield, two officers and myself, in honor of the city's liberation. His wife had made French, British and American flags with her own hands. These were placed over the door. The Mayor then appointed the four of us as a sort of reception committee and we stood under the flags, shaking hands with a great number of citizens who called to

pay their respects. The meal and the cigars were splendid.

"The Mayor already is organizing a delegation of the most prominent citizens of the city to go to America and thank the United States for its help in regaining Alsace-Lorraine.

"We returned to the hospital in the Mayor's carriage. I was the only one in Metz—which had not been commandeered by the boches to carry off the families of officers toward the Rhine. The next day we decided to return. The street was decorated with French and American flags. The natives were all happy and were showing their gratitude by feeding refugees and liberated war prisoners.

"The lieutenant said German officers readily admit their defeat, but show no particular hate and declared they are hopeful of a permanent peace.

Prisoners Poorly Fed

"Thousands of emaciated, underfed and poorly clothed prisoners—French, British, Russian, Italian and Rumanian—are returning from Lorraine prison camps. They may hate boches, but they do not wave red flags and started all the prisoners toward France in groups. Guards disappeared and civilians fed and guided the refugees.

MRS. MARGARET HORAN DIES

Widow of Flour Merchant and Commercial Exchange Founder

Mrs. Margaret Horan, who died at her home, 857 North Twentieth street, on Sunday morning, was the widow of Thomas Horan, widely known flour merchant of this city a decade ago. Mr. Horan was one of the founders of the Commercial Exchange and had his place of business on Market street for nearly fifty years.

Mrs. Horan is survived by two sons, Hubert J. Horan, for several years a member of Select Council from the Ninth Ward, and the Rev. Thomas J. Horan, rector of the Catholic Church of the Holy Saviour, Linwood Heights, and a daughter, Miss Margaret E. Horan.

The funeral of Mrs. Horan will be held on Thursday morning, with solemn requiem mass at the Cathedral at 10 o'clock. Interment will be private.

Memorial for Influenza Victims

Temple University will hold memorial services tonight at the Temple, Broad and Berks streets, for professors, officers and students who died during the influenza epidemic. The death roll contains twenty-three names. Addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. Russell H. Conwell; Dr. Wilmer Krusen, Major Frank Hammond and Captain Will A. Dietrick.

**WAR ON CAPITAL
SEEN AS MENACE**

**America Straddling Keg
of Powder. Assertion of
Peter O. Knight**

HAS FAITH IN PEOPLE

**Believes Bolshevik Element
Won't Be Allowed to Cause
Explosion**

Exit the dreamer, the demagogue, the Socialist and the Bolsheviki! Enter the sober-minded American people, represented by capital and labor standing shoulder-to-shoulder, each with confidence in the other and dealing with the other—and America, straddling a keg of powder which the long-haired gentry are striving mightily to explode," will be spared the madness that has thrown Russia and Central Europe into chaos. Or, exit the latter, and enter the

former, and "there will be hell to pay!" Thus did Peter O. Knight, vice president and general counsel of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, sum up today the situation in the United States, brought about by events immediately preceding the war, the war itself, and its sudden and unexpected climax.

"There must be no rocking of the boat," said Colonel Knight, "for there will come in this country such a crash, financially and industrially, as the most pessimistic never dreamed of!"

Mr. Knight made this statement shortly after his return to his office here from Washington, where he spent the week-end in conference with high Government officials and members of Congress. He said that he was simply expressing his personal views and "not voicing the opinion of any organization with which I am connected."

Confidence Makes Prosperity

"Confidence alone makes prosperity and the want of it produces a panic," declared Mr. Knight. "The working man has a full dinner pail when there is prosperity and an empty one when there is a panic or depression. He therefore is more vitally interested in this situation than is the business man; for with

the business man it is more or less a question of dollars, while with the working man it is a question of his bread and butter.

"There must be no rocking of the boat," continued Mr. Knight. "There should be no organization of Congress for the purpose of working out reconstruction problems along partisan lines. There should be no throwing of bricks and stones. State and National governments must adopt a different attitude toward capital and big business from that which prevailed for the twelve or fifteen years prior to April 6, 1917.

"Capital, the business interests, and labor should all be placed upon the same basis so far as governmental interference or non-interference is concerned," continued Mr. Knight. "One is entitled to the same rights as the other; they are all entitled to a square deal and no more. Capital and the business interests should have the positive assurance the spirit that pounded the railroads into insensibility and forced the Government to take them over for the purpose of saving eighty per cent of them from going into the hands of receivers, is dead and gone!"

Too Many Essays

"The business man must have optimism, and not be branded as a menace

to the country if he is to go on with the tasks in front of him. The Government should eliminate itself from control as rapidly as possible. The majority of the people do not want Government ownership of public utilities, or of industries, or of anything else. All boards, commissions and bureaus, State and National, that are not essential, and God knows about 99 per cent of them, are absolutely unnecessary—should be abolished immediately.

"Let us again have a Government by the constitution, instead of one by bullets, threats, tracts and rainbow-chasing essays!"

"Prior to the beginning of the world war our annual governmental expenditures were about one billion dollars. There is only \$2,000,000,000 of gold in the entire world; there is only about \$5,000,000,000 of gold and silver in the United States. The total resources of all the banks in the country, national and State and trust companies are only about \$37,000,000,000. The national debt of the United States in 1914 was only \$950,000,000.

"These facts are enough to make any thoughtful man sit up and take notice. On the whole they are rather startling. Now that our problem is set clearly before us, how are we to solve it?"

"By the Government gradually eliminating itself from this situation, and having the rights and liberties that our forefathers fought and died for restored to the people.

"We are sitting with bated breath over a potential earthquake. If we keep our heads, obey the dictates of reason, and exercise sound common sense, we cannot fail. If we lose our head and our nerve, or pause to listen to theorists—well, there's Russia and there's Germany and there's Austria-Hungary, where brother is clutching at the throat of brother, and all are begging for bread.

His Faith in People

"Yet, in spite of conditions threatening us, I have sufficient confidence in the sober common-sense ability and humanitarianism of the American people to feel optimistic rather than pessimistic over the future. I think that the business interests of the country can well afford to take the American people into their confidence. They always are ready and willing to do the right thing, for it is their nature. They have never failed to meet any crisis or emergency when they understood what was required of them, and they will not fail now if the well-informed people will come forward and lay the facts before that greatest and

fastest of all earthly tribunals—the average American."

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**An Export Message
to Manufacturers**

THE END OF THE WAR HAS COME SO SWIFTLY that most manufacturers find themselves unprepared for the great export trade that may now be expected.

Prompt action should be taken by the individual manufacturer at this psychological moment to begin his post-war export campaign.

We are on the threshold of a new era in world trade which offers stupendous opportunities to the American manufacturer with initiative, enterprise and foresight.

The world has learned to see and do things on a scale never before conceived, and it will now turn the new-found energy developed by war into the ways of peace.

Markets such as Latin-America, the Philippines, Australasia and other self-governing British Dominions, the French colonies, and the Mediterranean countries, are clamoring for merchandise of every sort, after over four years of being on short rations due to war orders, export control, reduced shipping, the U-boat warfare and other causes.

Their warehouses and shops have been emptied of merchandise during these four years, despite the enormous shipments they have received from us, and these countries have also accumulated an unprecedented purchasing power due to the great excess of their exports of food and raw materials over their imports of manufactured goods.

Great stretches of the earth in Asia and in Europe itself which have groaned for centuries under autocracy have been set free for self-development under democracy, thus creating new markets for manufactured goods and creating new sources of food supplies and raw materials.

Then there are the home markets of Great Britain, France and Italy, where American specialties have always been popular and will be more so than ever now.

Few realize that Great Britain before the war was our largest customer. For months the need of shipping space to Europe has been so imperative that the Allied nations were forced to prohibit all shipments, even by parcel post, that could possibly be delayed until after hostilities. Adding the

reconstruction needs of Belgium and France to these accumulated normal needs, we have an enormous demand for American merchandise in the Allied countries alone that will take years to satisfy.

Before the war Germany was a very large exporter, not only to Latin-America, Asia and Africa, but also to Great Britain and France. Germany has sacrificed her world trade on the altar of militarism, and the goods formerly supplied by Germany will now have to be supplied largely by the United States.

This country has a permanently increased manufacturing capacity with which to meet this enormous export demand for machinery, hardware, clothing, automobiles and all other necessities and refinements of life which civilization is now demanding. Export trade is the logical way to take up the slack due to cancelled war orders and to thus prevent unemployment and demoralization of commodity prices.

It is officially announced that the gigantic shipbuilding program is to continue, for it is realized that this great fleet will be needed during the period of reconstruction and demobilization. We are building every month more ships than we formerly built in a year.

America has learned to think internationally in the last four years, as all the world knows. In commerce no less than in diplomacy and in warfare we have lost our isolation and taken our place in the great world. Despite every handicap of the war we now have a greater export trade with non-war markets than any nation ever before had.

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