

FRENCH FLAME AGAINST ENEMY

By PHILIP GIBBS

Continued from Page One

to get away, but we said: 'We will wait for the English though we die.' The girl said: 'I am through here, I have seen and suffered made her white face flame.

"We Shall Be Free Again"

"Oh, the dirty brutes!" she said, and she laughed with queer mirth and said: "They are getting punished now. It was very funny a week ago. The English will never get to Le Cateau. They will be killed there."

"Why write any more?" she reached me the astounding news that Germany has surrendered. If this be true, and I can hardly believe it, because after all these years of the imagination they have clapt their hands together in a sudden ending, there will be no need to write any more of these horrors, but henceforth there will be joy of hearting the gradual healing of the wounds of the work and getting back to life after all this death, and the memorial of all that heroic youth which has fallen in the name of the victors by which we come to us again, and justice is done.

Selle River Crossed

In order to cover its retreat and prevent our forces from passing over the crowded roads, where its transport is strung back in twisted knots of traffic, smashed by our tanks and machine-guns, the German command ordered their rear-guard troops to hold out to the death on the River Selle, east of Cambrai, and there during the last two days our men have been the last to force a passage to the further bank.

Saturday, after stubborn and heroic efforts, not less than the storming of the Scheldt Canal, they achieved their purpose, and the river is theirs and they are on the high bank beyond.

This River Selle does not look important on the map, and its name is unfamiliar, but for the enemy it was a strong defensive position, because its stream, twenty feet wide and five feet deep, which winds around the villages of Solesmes, Briatte, Neuville, Le Cateau, St. Denis, and others, has been the scene of some of the fiercest fighting of the war.

Our troops were West Ridings and East Yorks, Lancashire Fusiliers and Manchester. Some of these men had fought their way up the river by night, and they were very fierce while they lasted, in and around the villages of Clary, Caudry and Betry, where the cavalry worked with them.

A long street marched fifteen miles and four miles before reaching the River Selle. It passed through the Welsh troops, who have won high honor by their long progress and terrific fighting since the capture of Annville. They met first a group of civilians, though I had seen women and children through outlandish windows and standing in their doorways, and was started by their staring looks and the waxen pallor of their faces.

Three men came and spoke to me, one a handsome middle-aged man with a square jaw and a distinguished air of speech, the second, a little old gnome-like man of seventy or so, and the third a tall man with a short black beard and high cheek-bones and a queer light in his eyes. It was the man with the spade beard who spoke first and fastest. He took my hand and said:

"You are an English soldier. Come and see what the Germans have done in Bohain. Go round these streets and speak to our women. Go to our town hall, which cost great sums of money, and see how, before they left, they blew it up and burned it to the ground. Go to our factories, which were filled with machinery, by which our people earned their bread before the war, and you will see that they have left nothing, not one bar of iron, not one little wheel—nothing! nothing! Tell your soldiers and your people that the Germans are devils, and tell them how they made our prisoners suffer, how they starved them so that they dropped dead as they walked."

Prisoners Starved to Death

He pointed to a little field through a gap in the red brick houses and said: "These are the graves of English soldiers who starved to death in Bohain."

He pointed to a doorway close to us and said: "Outside that house I saw one of your men drop down dead from hunger. The two other men spoke. They said the same kind of things, but differently. One was the little old man with a quiet voice, which broke now and then as he spoke with tears, like a child in misery; the other the black-bearded man with a hoarse, weak voice and that queer sad look in his eyes.

"Oh, my dear sir," said the little old man, "the suffering of your English soldiers was very bad. They came in so strong and big, and we watched them gradually weaken until they were too weak to stand, and they were just skeletons. Our women died to give them food, though they had not enough themselves, and were struck and fined and put in prison for sparing a little of their bread."

I spoke to some girls standing in a doorway, pretty girls and very neat and clean, but with that dreadful waxy pallor which belongs to all the people in Bohain. They laughed and wept as they talked to me, and both their laughter and their tears came from weakness, because they had had no food, not even the little bit of bread for several days, and were starving.

Still they told me that the Germans had shelled Bohain just before I came on, and had killed one girl and a man and that the night before they had fired gas shells and poisoned four people so that they had died. They asked me if I thought it was wise of them to stay, and I said:

"No, it is not wise, it is very dangerous until we drive the enemy farther back."

Destroyed Stock of Medicine

These girls and other women then told me how the Germans had blown up the town hall, which I saw in ruins, just as the first English patrol was on the edge of the railway, and how the night before they had sacked the medical stores, licking out the tins of condensed milk which had been kept for sick babies and mothers and smashing all the medicine bottles.

One girl told me the strangest thing. When the English were drawing near to Bohain, she said that all the German soldiers began to laugh and shout. Some of them called out to her:

"The English will soon be here. They are already at Fremont. Bravo. The war will soon be over."

They had only one thought, Monsieur; it was to get taken prisoners by the English, so that they should have food, for they are starving, and never get enough to eat, and they want the war to be over quickly, and not to mind how."

I could write many narratives of things I heard in Bohain and in Selzig and in other villages, stories such as Guy de Maupassant wrote about the war of 1870, but more grim. There is no space for this, and what I have told is typical.

In Caudry it was the same. There were 300 factories round that town, employing 6000 work people before the war, making silk and tulle and cloth, as at Bohain, and very fine silk weavers. The enemy sent down a commission to

port upon them, and after that all the machinery was removed and much of it was broken and the industry of the people was ruined. A few days ago there were heart-rending scenes when 5000 males between the ages of fourteen and sixty were sent away further into the German lines. They were assembled in the chief square, where they carried little parcels and hand-bags, and from their wives and mothers and children there rose loud wailing and the men wept as they embraced those who were dear to them, and there was agony of human hearts.

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LE PROPOSTE TEDESCHE RITENUTE "INSINCERE"

Popolo, Stampa ed Alleanza Contrari all'Accettazione di Esse

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Washington, D. C., 14 ottobre. Il Governo invita il popolo americano a trattare il suo giudizio sulla nota della Germania fino a che il Presidente Wilson non abbia ricevuto ufficiale comunicazione di essa ed abbia avuto l'opportunità di considerarla.

Il Presidente Wilson è tornato ieri sera in Washington da New York, profondamente impressionato della popolare accoglienza colta ricevuta. Il Presidente immediatamente si recò nel suo studio ove l'attendevano una quantità di telegrammi, giunti da ogni parte della Nazione, i quali caratterizzano come "insincera" la replica della Germania ed insistono che la guerra continui fino a che la Potenza Centrale siano costrette ad una resa incondizionata. Telegrammi dall'Inghilterra e dalla Francia annunziano che quel governo ritenga la manovra della Germania come un "trick" e fortemente si oppongono all'accettazione delle proposte fatte dal governo tedesco, dichiarando che la replica alla questione domandata dal Presidente Wilson sono insincere ed insufficienti.

Disparci dall'Italia recano che tutti i giornali sono contrari all'accoglimento delle proposte della Germania, ed in tale senso è anche l'opinione pubblica.

Roma, 14 ottobre. Il "Giornale del Popolo", l'organo del partito socialista favorevole alla guerra, a proposito delle proposte di pace della Germania dice quanto appresso: "Lunga vita alla guerra" è il grido più patriottico che può ora essere

Salomina, Oct. 14.—Jewish and Mohammedan subjects in Eastern Macedonia suffered terribly during the temporary Bulgarian rule of that country. It has been reported that 100,000 of the Jews in Seres were deported, and many died from hunger and disease. Mohammedans who were unemployed during the stay of a Turkish regiment which encamped in the town for six months, suffered worse treatment after its departure for Asia.

Twenty-five entered the town during the stay of the Turkish regiment, which encamped in the town for six months, suffered worse treatment after its departure for Asia.

Dr. Isaac Urich succumbed to an attack of pneumonia.

Lebanon, Pa., Oct. 14.—Dr. Isaac K. Urich, of Annville, died shortly after midnight of pneumonia which began last Wednesday. From the beginning of his illness, Doctor Urich's condition was considered alarming. He was a native of Myerstown, this county, fifty-five years of age. He was married and had a daughter, Josephine. Two brothers are also left.

Freight Conductor Killed by Train

Charles T. Hauer, a freight conductor on the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, was struck and instantly killed by an in-bound passenger train today at Ninth and Green streets. He lived at 249 North Colorado street.

Rest Assured

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Pajamas and Night Shirts

mean the originality of everything in material, style and manufacture that is worthy, at a price which gives maximum value to the wearer.

Over 10,000 dealers recommend—

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Nuklorene

(Dakin's Famous Antiseptic Solution)

as a preventative against

Spanish Influenza

THE most powerful germicide known to science—the most harmless antiseptic that can be used.

Recommended by dentists and physicians. If you make sure that every member of your family gargles with NUKLORENE several times daily, you can be certain that you are using the best preventative prepared.

This famous solution swept Gangrene and Lockjaw from the battlefields of Europe. It is a Godsend to the men abroad. It is no less a necessity to you as a safeguard to your health. Price 50c and \$1.00.

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emesso, mentre gli austriaci sono tuttora sulla riva del Piave. Esso è il nobile grido che può essere inteso mentre i tedeschi, disfatti ed umiliati, si ritirano devastando, incendiando e creando un deserto dietro di essi. Lunga vita alla guerra! e continuando, essi affronteranno la nostra giustizia e la meritata punizione. Lunga vita alla guerra la quale provvederà allo salvezza contro il militarismo prussiano, l'inebu di tutto il mondo."

Riparti neri che tentavano raggruppare le linee italiane nelle pendici di Monte Altissimo, furono respinti. Leonida Bisolati, Ministro per le Penzioni di Guerra, ha inviato il seguente messaggio al popolo d'America: "Io credo che un profondo destino unisce il popolo d'Italia al popolo d'America. Un genio italiano scopri' la terra che divenne il libero paese dei vostri antenati, ribelli, contro le oppressioni del vecchio mondo. Oggi i vostri padri si sono formati e preparato quelle armate che combattendo l'oppressione di Europa, reintegrarono gli italiani e il loro paese intero e libero. Come nel passato e nel presente, così nel futuro i due popoli si troveranno uniti nel comune e stesso lavoro in difesa della libertà e della giustizia per se stessi e per gli altri."

Notizie giunte dalla fronte di battaglia, confermate da un comunicato del Ministero della Guerra, recano che combattimenti aerei di particolare intensità, si sono verificati sopra le linee dell'Altipiano di Asiago.

Venerdì riparti di fanteria italiana alla confluenza del fiume Auser, con il Ghiappo, irruppe nelle trincee austro-ungheresi a Cima Trepezi, infliggendo al nemico gravissime perdite e catturando parecchi prigionieri.

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Belgium Believe Wilson Involves German Part of Ancient Kingdom in Demands

Paris, Oct. 14. The Congress of German sovereigns summoned to meet in Berlin Saturday in an assembly such as has not been seen since the proclamation of the confederation of the German empire at Versailles in 1870. It includes every reigning boche, from princelets like those of Lipps and Schwartzbourg, who bear sovereign away over kingdoms the size of a handkerchief, up to the King of Bavaria, whose sovereigns have always maintained their own diplomatic representatives in foreign capitals.

Aspart from Belgium, which may be taken as unanimously agreed upon, are the questions of the evacuation which are of the greatest importance and are concerning Poland and Alsace-Lorraine. President Wilson's statement of January 8 in regard to the latter is looked upon here as opening the door to a good deal of real or pretended misunderstanding on the part of the boche by reason of its lack of preciseness.

On this question, therefore, Germany will have no trouble in finding an excuse to prolong the discussion if Mr. Wilson allows such a device to succeed. As to Poland, Mr. Wilson has left no possible room for doubt. The most interesting factor is the question of evacuation of Poland which is meant not only Russian and Austrian Poland but also Prussian Poland, the latter under the prime interest to Prussia above all other States in the confederation, for it involves the dismemberment of Prussia itself. The other States would lose nothing except from the imperial point of view by the surrender of Prussian Poland, but the loss to Prussia would be a fearful blow, not only materially but also to her insufferable arrogance and ambition. Poland is perhaps the hard nut Wilson has given the Prussian autocracy to crack.

Wilson's last question was obviously meant to extract from Germany not only promises but something definite, as to the form her Government must take before the Allies will agree to recognize her except as a victim of their avenging sword. Now, in his speech of last Saturday, Mr. Wilson foreboded two constitutional reforms. One was the abolition of Article IX of the Constitution of 1871, which prohibits the members of the Reichstag from retaining their seats in the popularly elected chamber if they become ministers. The other was the extension to several others of the responsibility under which the Chancellor alone is at present heldily responsible as a victim of their avenging sword.

Whether Wilson will suggest means by which Germany may get over this obstacle remains to be seen. As this stands today a feasible method by which Germany may be endowed in the very near future with any real form of democratic Government would seem to be the drawing up by the Allies of a brand-new constitution followed by a general election throughout the German empire under the safeguard afforded by the presence of an Allied army of occupation. This is a solution which may independent thinkers here are beginning to regard with a good deal of favor, although it can't be said to have received any kind of even semi-official recognition.

Loan Questionnaire Ignored, Say Leaders

Continued from Page One

to awaken the district to its responsibility. It was the hope of the directors of the loan that every resident would realize the necessity of purchasing the new bonds to the limit of his or her resources. And on that day only \$18,458,000 was subscribed, according to the latest official records made public today.

More Encouraging Today

There were, however, encouraging points in the drive today. The Norfolk and Western Railway announced that the company's original subscription of \$2,500,000 had been doubled, and the Commercial Trust Company added another \$1,000,000 to a former subscription of \$2,000,000.

Other firms to enter large subscriptions were: John J. Caine, \$50,750; Richard Inceon Company, \$52,500; Emanuel Dretfus & Co. Inc., \$54,550; Girard Iron and Metal Company, \$51,500; Henry A. Hittner & Sons, \$54,550 and the E. B. Leaf Company, \$51,900.

While many of the volunteers who organized in the various wards of the city to collect bond subscriptions from householders are helpless because of the influenza epidemic, the general public is failing to comply with the repeated request of the directors of the loan to act alone in the drive.

The mails have carried to every household the loan questionnaires and subscription blanks. Some of the blanks have been filled out and sent to the clearing house, but many men and women in the district have failed so far to make proper use of them. And it has been determined that the questionnaires are not receiving proper attention.

Lewis H. Parsons, director of the loan campaign, today issued a new appeal for the co-operation of the public. He asked that more attention be given the loan questionnaires.

Information Asked

These questionnaires request information regarding the number of persons in every house, and whether subscriptions were entered in the previous loan drive. The information to be used is to be used as a guide for the Liberty Loan workers.

Reports are being received from various parts of the city which indicate that the questionnaires recently distributed at all homes are not being given proper consideration by householders.

Mr. Parsons declared: "The work of the volunteers doing the block canvass will be greatly facilitated if these questionnaires are filled out as requested. We earnestly ask the co-operation of all persons in the district."

Reports to the United States Treasury, based on the information received from the twelve Federal Reserve Districts, show that the total subscription in date amount to only \$2,500,000. Subscriptions for which the ten cent cash payment had not been made are included in the total to amount to three million dollars to be raised at the end of the campaign, next month.

NEW YORK GAINS IN LIBERTY DRIVE

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 14.—The largest gain in subscriptions to the fourth Liberty Loan drive since the beginning of the campaign was reported here today. Up to 10 a. m. a total of \$449,250,450 had been subscribed, a gain of \$8,945,300 since Saturday and more than one-third of the district's quota.

Philadelphia Boy Scouts started their final week's work today with redoubled efforts, as they have been challenged to prove their superiority both in the number of bonds sold and the amount of money obtained by the scouts of Delaware and Montgomery Counties.

It will continue until the close of the campaign on Saturday.

Without Food Four Days

I went later in the day to Bohain, still on the same fighting lines, where there in that town, an ugly manufacturing town hardly touched by fire, though the enemy had just begun shelling it, and the German lines were to non-combatants in the enemy's hands; what it means for women and children to be half starved four years and quite starved two years ago, and that all that vast population of French people who are on the other side of the German lines.

The approach to Bohain was sinister. There was a low curtain of mist. Many dead horses lay along the road, with broken guns and gun limbers. There were some new shell pits on each side of the road, and the Germans had blown up deep craters on the highway.

It had been an immense German junction for detaining troops and stores, and I passed over six broad gauge lines and vast sidings. They had had ordnance stores here and ammunition dumps, but had cleared away most of their material and blown up what they could not save, so that there was a wild litter of twisted iron and wreckage of sheds and trains.

The greatest loss of life and property damage is believed to have occurred in the Clouquet region, where a number of towns have been destroyed and all semi-rural settlements virtually wiped out. A special train of twenty coaches brought 1500 refugees from Clouquet and Carleton. They confirmed reports that many persons lost their lives in those towns.

Clouquet was a town with about 7500 population. More than 4700 persons were brought to Duluth and Superior from there alone.

Information brought in by rescue parties here last night indicated that nearly 100 bodies have been found on roads leading to Duluth. Several burned automobiles filled with bodies were passed by the rescuers. Other bodies are being brought from every village and hamlet struck by the galvanic fires.

The list of names who were definitely compiled for days, perhaps weeks. Hundreds of panic-stricken people have gathered about the numerous lakes in the district, and those reported missing may be among them.

Ten Towns Wiped Out

The town of Twig, on the Miller trunk road, was wiped out. Other towns reported as being entirely destroyed include Hies Lake, Brookston, Trevant, Coront, deolp, Thompson, Arnold, Moose Lake and Wright.

There is no community within a radius of thirty miles which has not sustained more or less damage, and such has its quota of dead and injured. Both fire fighting and relief work is being carried on under the direction of the Minnesota home guard and State officials.

The cities of Duluth and Superior were not definitely out of danger until yesterday. As it was, property damage wrought will total more than \$1,000,000. The Duluth Country Club and the Children's Home, one of the largest structures of its kind in the State, were total losses, and the fire swept Woodland and Lester Park, recreation centers, which will amount to several thousand dollars. The fire also destroyed one approach to the interstate bridge, which connects Duluth with Superior, the Wisconsin city across the St. Louis River from here.

Automobile parties dashed through a wall of flame to rescue 200 tuberculosis patients at the Nopeming Sanatorium, which was partially destroyed. The patients were taken out with the greatest difficulty, fire having partially cut off the rescuers' retreat.

MANY STATE FOREST FIRES

Harrisburg Filled With