

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate northwest to west winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 59; lowest, 48. Detailed weather reports on last page.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

GERMAN REPLY PROMISES RULE OF PEOPLE; U-BOATS WON'T ATTACK PASSENGER SHIPS; LET FOCH ANSWER, STAND IN WASHINGTON; WAR'S END NO NEARER, OPINION IN LONDON

BRITISH ACROSS HUNDING LINE ON TEN MILE FRONT

Are Within Two Miles of Valenciennes and Fast Encircling the City.

Ghent Nearly Flanked

Enemy Resistance Is Much Stronger Except Where He Flees From Flanders.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Bad weather, a shortened enemy line, high ground favorable to the defenders and a greatly stiffened opposition failed to-day to halt the advance of the Allies in northern France and Belgium. From the Dutch border southward to the line the Belgians, British and French continued to push eastward. The so-called Hunding Line, before which the great allied advance was expected to halt, at least temporarily, has been crossed on a ten mile front in the region where it parallels the Scheldt canal and river. In the north the city of Ghent is the immediate objective of the British and Belgians. This city is being vigorously defended, but the Allies are avoiding a frontal attack, in conformity with their general plan to drive the enemy out by flanking movements, with the result that wedges are being driven into the German lines to the north and south, particularly on the northern side of the city.

Rapid Retreat in North.

Having redeemed the Belgian coast the British and Belgians are now driving eastward along the boundary line reported to-day that a general retirement was taking place along the border. Reports reached the Belgians that German guards had left the vicinity of the village of Sas-van-Ghent, on the Dutch border fifteen miles due north of Ghent and seven miles east of the point on the front last mentioned in despatches from the front as having been occupied by Belgian troops.

In the neighborhood of Tournai the Germans have grouped considerable numbers of heavy guns, and British artillery is being brought up to silence them. The Allies, since the Germans adopted the policy of sending civilians westward instead of driving them toward Germany, now have a double task—driving out the enemy and caring for the tens of thousands of liberated French and Belgian inhabitants.

Two Miles From Valenciennes.

The British are meeting increased opposition around Valenciennes, but despite this they have pushed their lines to within two miles of that city. The railroad line between Hirson and Valenciennes, which has been of great service to the Germans, is now under the British guns and no attempt has been made by the enemy to operate trains on the road for several days. North of Valenciennes the British have captured and passed beyond Amerval. In the fighting in this region the British captured 3,000 prisoners, Field Marshal Haig reports.

The French War Office reports that no infantry engagements of note transpired on the French front during the day and night but that there was artillery activity. It is known, however, that Gen. Helyer is marching toward Hirson with the intention of attacking the Hunding Line in the rear.

It is the general impression that the cessation of the enemy activity where it is pending. Apparently the rapidity of the British drive in Flanders and northern France has caused the enemy to realize that the allied forces are approaching the watershed at a rate that, if not checked, might before long find their long range guns pitching shells across the Rhine. Therefore the enemy is pulling himself together with a view to fighting to the utmost the allied advance.

A despatch from Huis, Holland, dated Sunday says heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Beelco, where the British have encamped. The German Saturday night, has been further destroyed by the Belgians. American troops with heavy artillery have been observed in this neighborhood. Theoretically it is said to have been heavily damaged.

ALLIES SWEEPING ON TO CLEAR FLANDERS

Enemy Desperately Resists Great Pivoting Movement.

By the Associated Press. WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Oct. 21.—The great battle in Flanders and northern France passed into its second phase to-day. The first phase was completed when the Lille salient was eliminated and the Germans

ANOTHER TRICK, LONDON'S VIEW OF PEACE NOTE

Not One Straightforward Acceptance of Terms Laid Down by President.

NO PROMISE TO DISARM

German Military Chiefs Hope to Have Hand in Armistice Arrangements.

LONDON, Tuesday, October 22.—"The German reply won't do." "It is obviously unacceptable." "Wilson will not make a proposal to the Allies until he is convinced there is a real change in Germany." "Let Germany go to Foch."

These sentences are taken from editorials in the morning London papers, all of which comment on the German reply to President Wilson's note. "We want something more tangible than the unshakable determination of the present servile Reichstag," says the Chronicle. "Its weathercock majority cannot convince us that the great gulf between democracy and Hohenzollernism has been bridged."

Says the Daily Mail: "As for arranging for evacuation of stolen territory Foch and Haig are already attending to that to the entire satisfaction of the Allies. The allied peoples will dignify this limited suggestion, knowing that only bellicose action and not negotiation will obtain peace. The Allies will now turn their whole attention to finishing the war."

The Daily Express ridicules Solf's suggestion for an armistice conference based on estimates of rival forces. "The fact of supreme military importance," says the paper, "is that Germany must grow weaker day by day while the Allies grow stronger. She is beaten now. Next year she will be overwhelmed. By July America will have an army of 5,000,000 men in France. If Germany can obtain an armistice on Solf's easy numerical terms Germany's army can rest and recuperate while transports lie idle. It is clear therefore that an unequalled triumph must be ours."

Too Many Qualifications. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Oct. 21.—Germany's reply to President Wilson's note does not bring peace, or even an armistice, any nearer, according to opinion expressed in London to-day.

It is pointed out by officials here that there is not one straightforward, direct acceptance of the terms laid down in the President's note of October 14. On every point Germany interposes qualifications, and a clear effort is seen to extend the talk in the hope of entangling the Allies in prolonged negotiations. Back of the

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Anzac Share in Yankee Tobacco

THOMAS F. BAILEY (1272), Fourth Australian Division, writes to a SUN Tobacco Fund donor.

"You'll be surprised to hear that your welcome gift of cigarettes was given to the Fourth Australian by their American comrades who have fought side by side during the past few months. I am now a military policeman and have been over here four years; the war isn't over, but I'm going to return to Australia on furlough shortly. Passing through New York I shall stop and tell you what a fine work THE SUN Tobacco Fund has done."

On Saturday night occurs the great Oriental fête for the fund's benefit in Chinatown. Read of it on page 5, and make your plans to go. No admission fee to this gorgeous flowery republic show.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

Text of Germany's Reply to President Wilson.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The text of the German note, as received here by wireless, follows:

"In accepting the proposal for an evacuation of occupied territories the German Government has started from the assumption that the procedure of this evacuation and of the conditions of an armistice should be left to the judgment of the military advisers and that the actual standard of power on both sides in the field has to form the basis for arrangements safeguarding and guaranteeing this standard.

"The German Government suggests to the President that an opportunity should be brought about for fixing the details. It trusts that the President of the United States will approve of no demand which would be irreconcilable with the honor of the German people and with opening a way to a peace of justice.

"The German Government protests against the reproach of illegal and inhumane actions made against the German land and sea forces and thereby against the German people. For the covering of a retreat destructions will always be necessary, and they are carried out in so far as is permitted by international law. The German troops are under the most strict instruction to spare private property and to exercise care for the population to the best of their ability. Where transgressions occur in spite of these instructions the guilty are being punished.

"The German Government further denies that the German Navy in sinking ships has ever purposely destroyed lifeboats with their passengers. The German Government proposes with regard to all those charges that the facts be cleared up by neutral commissions.

"In order to avoid anything that might hamper the work of peace the German Government has caused orders to be despatched to all submarine commanders precluding the torpedoing of passenger ships, without, however, for technical reasons, being able to guarantee that these orders will reach every single submarine at sea before its return.

"As a fundamental condition for peace the President prescribes the destruction of every arbitrary power that can sep-

arately, secretly and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world. To this the German Government replies:

"Hitherto the representation of the people in the German Empire has not been endowed with an influence on the formation of the Government.

"The constitution did not provide for a concurrence of representation of the people in decisions of peace and war. These conditions have just now undergone a fundamental change. A new government has been formed in complete accordance with the wishes [principle?] of the representation of the people, based on equal, universal, secret, direct franchise.

"The leaders of the great parties of the Reichstag are members of this Government. In the future no Government can take or continue in office without possessing the confidence of a majority of the Reichstag.

"The responsibility of the Chancellor of the empire to the representation of the people is being legally developed and safeguarded. The first act of the new Government has been to lay before the Reichstag a bill to alter the constitution of the empire so that the consent of the representation of the people is required for decisions on war and peace.

"The permanence of the new system is, however, guaranteed not only by constitutional safeguards but also by the unshakable determination of the German people, whose vast majority stands behind these reforms and demands their energetic continuance.

"The question of the President—with whom he and the Governments associated against Germany are dealing—is therefore answered in a clear, unequivocal manner by the statement that the offer of peace and an armistice has come from a Government which is free from any arbitrary and irresponsible influence, is supported by the approval of an overwhelming majority of the German people.

"SOLF."

[Dr. W. S. Solf is the State Secretary of the Foreign Office.]

REPLY MERELY NEW PROMISES

French Official Calls German Peace Note Unbefitting Defeated Enemy.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. PARIS, Oct. 21.—Paris heard late to-day of the new German note. Parliamentarians who were interviewed by THE SUN said that the changes were neither by German promise, and were not to be accepted differently from the German promises of yesterday.

One member of the Government declared that the Germans used language unbefitting a defeated enemy, and assumed a tone of willingness to treat on an equal level with the victors.

Unofficial circles were not surprised by the text of the note, as it had been foreseen here. As is usual here in an interchange of notes between the United States and Germany the answer of President Wilson always attracts the greater interest. It is this condition that obtains following the latest German answer. The reply of President Wilson is awaited and the reports that he may answer Germany with the words that the armistice must be concluded with Marshal Foch as the military spokesman of the Allies naturally creates satisfaction.

Of course Marshal Foch is one of the heroes of France and of all the Allies, and it is regarded as certain that the conditions he will impose will safeguard the interests of the Allies to the extreme.

The opinion also is held here that the advance of the allied armies and the rapid clearing of Belgium has been taken under discussion by the Germans. No one holds the idea that the evacuation of Belgium is a peace maneuver by the Kaiser, but on the other hand the opinion is held widely that the Germans are evacuating Belgium because of the powerful blows delivered by the forces under Marshal Foch.

If the Germans did not retreat their defeat was sure, with the possible and probable cutting off of a large portion of her armies, one military critic explained after reading the note.

YANKS BLAST FOE'S PLANS FOR RETREAT

Hold "Worst Blood Letting Sector on Whole Front." By NOBLE HALL. Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 21.—German prisoners say that the Americans are holding the "worst blood letting sector on the whole front" where it was the purpose of the Germans to disperse every foot of the advance and inflict the heaviest possible losses while they readjusted the line between Verdun and the sea.

HARDEN CALLS ON KAISER TO GIVE UP THE STRUGGLE

No Dishonor for Defeated Commander to Surrender, Editor Says, and Berlin Throng Applauds His Appeal to End War.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 21.—"We are alone. When a fortress can no longer hold it is no dishonor if the commander surrenders. The Kaiser must take up his cross of concluding quickly necessary peace and accepting whatever is hard. Let the Kaiser declare himself ready and let him fit himself with new Germany as her first citizen."

This utterance by Maximilian Harden, addressed to several thousand people in Berlin on Sunday, was loudly applauded. Herr Harden, whose plain spoken language in Die Zukunft, of which he is editor, has caused a suspension of that journal on several occasions, was permitted, according to the reports of his address, to speak freely and without hindrance. His remarkable declaration respecting surrender and the "Kaiser's cross" followed a review of the situation in which he pointed out that Bulgaria was occupied, Turkey's fate was sealed and Austria-Hungary was out of the fight.

The meeting ended in a riotous demonstration. "It is one of the most cruel ironies that this war, which was begun to maintain an impossible Austria, should be ended by the declaration of that selfsame Austria that it cannot exist," continued Herr Harden. "We must shoulder the consequences of the step taken October 5. There is no shame in accepting the consequences of acts which one has committed.

"We must make sacrifices. The Emperor also must make sacrifices. He must first adapt himself to the new Germany and content himself to represent the nation. He must remove from his successors all possibility that they will be harmful to the nation. Then he must bear his own part of the cross and conclude rapidly the necessary peace and take upon himself the task of accepting the onerous conditions involved in that.

"We must withdraw the German troops to the empire's frontiers and henceforth demand that the Reichstag assent to a declaration of war."

REVOLUTION IN SOFIA; DEBATE DELAYED 3,000 SLAIN, REPORT GERMANY'S REPLY

Bolsheviks in Street Fights Last Moment Difficulties Reported.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A state of revolution has broken out in Sofia and street fights are occurring between Bolsheviki laborers and the troops and police. It is reported that more than 3,000 persons have been killed.

This information is obtained in despatches from Vienna and Russia received by the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

THREE MILITANT SUFFS SEIZED Washington Crowds Also Destroy Most of Their Banners. WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Three militants of the Woman's Party were arrested to-day when they undertook to stage a demonstration in front of the Capitol.

WILSON NOTES ARE DISTORTED

German People Deceived as to Real Purport of Discussion.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Times says editorially that the German Government deliberately deceived the German people with reference to President Wilson's replies to the German notes and that the mass of the people in Germany as a result have not yet a correct conception of President Wilson's position.

"The second German note to President Wilson," says the Times, "said that Germany accepted the President's 'thesis saize,' whereas the President had asked if Germany accepted his terms in the sense he meant.

"It can be stated definitely that the use of the words 'thesis saize' was a subterfuge definitely intended to avoid conveying the idea that the terms had been accepted in the sense President Wilson meant. This is proved by the fact that the German translation of the first American reply contains 'not the word 'saize' but the word 'bedingung,' which, accurately translated, means 'terms'—in the sense of conditions. Thus Germany, while clearly understanding the President's question, deliberately gave a crooked answer.

"When one turns to German newspapers of October 13, 14 and 15 it is found that nobody in Germany imagines Germany has accepted the terms in the sense meant by President Wilson. The German Government's wording of its correspondence was taken by everybody to mean only acceptance as the basis of negotiations, and the whole German press continued gayly to continue its assertions that Germany would not surrender either Alsace-Lorraine or Russian Poland.

"Even the liberal Berliner Tageblatt speaks throughout of conciliation being the guiding principle in the discussions between the German Government and President Wilson, and says the whole German conciliation consists of admitting that Alsace-Lorraine and Poland are international questions. It goes on to say there can be no harm in discussing these questions and broadly hints that there is abundance of means so that if it comes to a showdown Germany can rely on a multiplicity of plebiscites to keep Alsace-Lorraine.

"The whole German press, far from thinking in terms of surrender, is basing calculations on trapping the Allies into peace negotiations, and then, in spite of all 'acceptances,' counts on playing one of the Entente Powers against the other."

\$200,000,000 More to Allies. WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—New credits of \$200,000,000 for Italy and \$100,000,000 for France were established to-day by the Treasury, making the total loans to Italy \$1,980,000,000, and to France \$1,165,000,000. For all the Allied American loans now amount to \$7,520,476,056.

SENATORS FIND NO BASIS FOR PEACE IN NOTE

Germany Offers Answer With "Lie in Mouth," Say Congressmen.

CRUSH POWER, THEY URGE

Allies to Decide on Wrongs and Retribution, Foch on Truce, Is View.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Almost without exception Senators received the German note as being entirely unsatisfactory and scorned the idea of further negotiations on the note as a basis. They held the view that Germany delivered the message with "a lie in her mouth"—the denial of the years of piracy and the devastation wrought in Belgium and northern France.

The Senators seen to-night by THE SUN correspondent were practically unanimous in seeing the principal hope from the present situation in what is believed will be the next development. It is the belief of some Senators that the President will send the German note to the Governments of France, Great Britain, Italy and Belgium, and that their answers to the President will contain whatever terms they believe to be essential in addition to the "fourteen points" voiced by the President and now virtually accepted by Germany on the face of its note. This will give England and particularly France the opportunity to end once and for all the suggestions of a negotiated peace.

"Unconditional Surrender."

"Unconditional surrender" was the dominant note of the majority of the views expressed to-night. Strong sentiment against further negotiations of any kind was expressed also; the idea uppermost in many of the Senatorial minds being that France, England and Italy, after the privations and sacrifices they have undergone in the last four years and more, would never for a moment consider a negotiated peace, but would insist on breaking the military power of Germany and dictating peace terms.

Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, to-night said: "Of course the denial of Germany of having perpetrated the atrocities which have been proved was to be expected. Any nation receiving the rebuff given Germany by the President's last note would have to try to save its face by a denial. The important part of the note dealing with submarine warfare is the statement that all of the U-boats have been recalled by wireless.

"The note is not such a one that it requires an answer from the President now. The next move I believe will be to submit the note, which appears on its face to be compliance with the fourteen conditions laid down by the President, to the Governments of England, France, Italy and Belgium. The President is acting now not only as the head of one of the belligerent nations but as an intermediary between the Allies and the Central Powers. In reply to this submission of the German note the allied governments will add to the fourteen points raised by the President whatever additional conditions they desire. These conditions will then be submitted to Germany through the President via a neutral channel.

Demands of France.

"France is certain to demand full restoration of the territory devastated by the German armies in their years of lawless possession of the northern provinces. England will back France up in this demand, and the same demand will be made for Belgium.

"The question of an armistice of course will be referred to the commander of the allied armies in the field, Marshal Foch. Under a flag of truce the German commanders may approach him and begin negotiations. It is probable that Marshal Foch will insist on such stringent guarantees that the armistice will not be broken and that Germany will hesitate a long time before accepting them. Meanwhile the fighting will go on. I do not believe an armistice will actually be entered upon until all of the terms of all of the Allies have been agreed to and complied with. As to terms of the armistice, Foch will probably demand the occupation of such strongholds as Metz, Coblenz and Strasbourg and also allied possession of a considerable part of the German navy."

Senator Smoot (Utah), Republican. Continued on Second Page.

President Is Expected to Bring Peace Discussions to an End.

RESENT TONE OF NOTE

Republicans and Democrats Unanimous in Condemnation.

EXPECT QUICK ANSWER

Believe Germany Will Be Referred to Marshal Foch for Armistice.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—President Wilson, with the unofficial text of the German reply before him, is expected to make an end once and for all to the peace discussions.

With an avalanche of opinion favoring the course the President is expected to refer the German Government to Marshal Foch for such future peace communications as it wishes to make.

This does not mean that the German reply is not regarded as in some sense an acceptance of the President's terms—in fact, the President is represented as looking upon it as such—but the questions it raises are now purely military ones, and they must be settled with the allied and American commanders on the field. It will be for Marshal Foch to lay down the terms regarding the evacuation which Germany says she is ready to make and for the following armistice. It is believed here that the only terms which the commanders in the field would accept would be for the Germans to lay down their arms.

Resentment is Aroused.

The note while it appears to be an acceptance of the conditions laid down by the President in his last communication plainly has aroused a feeling of resentment here.

From all sides comes the demand that the negotiations cease at once and that Germany be given to understand that unconditional surrender alone will satisfy the nations arrayed against her. It is seldom that such unanimity of opinion has been seen here. Democratic and Republican leaders alike seem to resent the tone of the note, particularly the denial made by Germany of the crimes of which she stands already convicted in the eyes of the world. No one is willing to admit that the cause of real peace has been advanced in the slightest by this latest German manoeuvre.

Expect Early Action.

As the situation is seen here to-night Germany is still working for a negotiated peace. Sentiment on all sides seems to be unanimously against according to her wish. This is reflected in the demand heard on all sides for insistence on unconditional surrender expressed through the medium of Marshal Foch.

Naturally all eyes have again been turned on the President. Never before has his next move been awaited with so much interest and universal anxiety. One fact alone seems to be based on reliable authority. That is that the President's next move will not be long in coming. He cannot answer until he has the official text, which is momentarily expected.

With the unofficial text before him, however, the President is believed already to have framed his reply, and it would cause little surprise here if the next move was made with the same promptness that characterized the reply to the original Austrian plea.

May Refer Germans to Foch.

It is predicted by some Senators to-night that the President may refer the Germans to Marshal Foch in the matter of an armistice and will then submit the German peace promises to the allied Governments without in any way endorsing the German stand. This is predicated on the theory that while the Germans have seemingly complied with President Wilson's fourteen terms as a basis of peace the other Governments are likely to have their own terms to impose.

All this, however, would concern the peace negotiations and not the armistice. Regarding an armistice, one fact that stands clear to-night is that future negotiations on this subject must be with the allied and American