HUN MILITARISM MUST BE OUSTED

Viscount Grey Gives Unqualified Indorsement of Wilson's War Policy

PEACE WITHIN SIGHT

Germany Must First Disarm Before Hostilities Can End, He Says

London, Oct. 11.

Viscount Grey, the former Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the first speech he has made in two years, said he thought peace was within sight, but not within reach. He praised the wisdom of President Wilson's reply to the German note.

The viscount spoke at Westminster at a "league of nations" meeting in support of President Wilson's policy. The country, he declared, must give its united support to the Government in the conduct of the war until peace was within reach. A league of nations could not be a substitute for the successful termination of the war.

Never had he seen how it would be possible to form a league of nations before peace was concluded. Such a league must be founded at the peace conference; if delayed beyond a few days the chances that it would ever be formed were slight. A league of nations, he urged, must include Germany. There could be no thought of disarmament until Germany had disarmed.

George Nicoll Barnes, Labor member of the Cabinet, who presided, declared that the war must go on to its inevitable conclusion. There could be no league of nations until Prussian militarism was uprooted. An all-embracing league of nations was the Allies' main war aim; if the war ended without it, democracy was lost.

Viscount Grey began by saying that one of the objects of the meeting was to assure the Government of their support in the actual conduct of the war. The main object of the meeting, he went on, arose out of the very remarkable speech of the President of the United States on September 27 last, in which a most pointed appeal was made to the Allies with respect to the interpretation of the issues of the war and regarding the means whereby a settlement could be reached.

A little later, he said, Mr. Balfour spoke in the same sense Mr. Barnes had just spoken. These were in some degree answers to President Wilson. The object of the meeting was to make clear that all were agreed that that statement of the issues of the war was the statement of all the Allies and that they believed in that method of obtaining a settlement on those issues which President Wilson so earnestly advocated.

"But, of course," he continued, "the real authoritative answer on a question of such importance on behalf of the country must come at his own time and in his own way from the Prime Minister. And I have no doubt that it will so come. Unity of purpose among the Allies is what the President asked for, and that unity of purpose, I am sure, the other Allied Governments will provide."

Dealing with the improvement in the military situation, Viscount Grey appealed for a continuance of the united support of the Government. Peace was in sight, though not in reach, and any lack of support, or any disunion among the Allies or anything giving Germany hope of a stalemate would cause peace to recede.

"While no real chance of securing a really good and secure peace must be neglected," said Viscount Grey, "think what a nightmare it would be if, after reaching a peace conference, believing the war had ended, we found that the military rulers of Germany were still the people of real authority, and that while peace was being discussed, it was being undermined by the man who made the war, whose policy as to war will never change. That must be avoided at all costs. That is why I say President Wilson's reply was a wise reply.

"German Chancellors have crossed the stage like transient phantom during the last few months. We do not know where we are regarding the particular authority behind any particular Chancellor.

"We must remember the resolution of July, 1917. The military situation changed in Germany's favor; the result was the Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest treaties and the open scouting of the Reichstag resolution as something which had served its purpose.

"President Wilson's reply displays clearness and caution, which are absolutely essential."

Lord Grey repudiated the idea that a league of nations was to be a league of the Allies for maintaining the supremacy particularly of a group of nations, and also the idea that the league of nations project could be utilized as a substitute for the successful termination of the war. A league of nations, he declared, must arise out of the successful termination of the war

HOPE OF PEACE COMPLETELY DEMORALIZES FOE IN WILD RETREAT, PURSUED BY BRITISH

Allied Victories Crush Spirit of Germans, Who Show Readiness for Any Terms

Kaiser's Army in Flight Over Terrain Made Famous in 1914 by 'Old Contemptibles'

Continued from Page One

voir line with its belts of rusty wire which they stormed in their last big battle, that I saw fresh tracks of the stiffe and relics that always tell one when only a day or two have passed since the war was here.

Along that road and in the ditches on either side lay dead horses and overturned gun limbers and smashed cars. I have never seen the road so strewn with dead horses, not even the Menin road in Flanders. Every yard along the way shell holes had penetrated the banks on either side and artillery teams, driving at a gallop toward Villers-Outreaux, had been slashed by fire. It was a way of the German retreat and a way of terror.

Villers-Outreaux was the place the Welshmen attacked in pitch darkness two nights ago when they closed in upon the German garrison and fought their machine gunners and then stormed the village from end to end, taking many prisoners. The British side of it was damaged in the usual way by shelling and the walls were smashed to rubbish heaps, but the center of the village, which is a large place, was hardly touched, and the buildings round its old market place were unscarred by the battle.

Beyond that village there was a clean country with fields plowed after the harvest and smooth roads and little towns like Malincourt and Walincourt and Sevigny, which were quite unscathed by the war and beautiful to see by eyes, tired to death of ruin. They had white-washed walls and red tiled roofs and the mairies stand solid and square near market places and the école communale (public school) of the hamlet safe with unbroken walls and windows.

Truly it was wonderful to see such places beyond that forty miles of misery, but more astonishing was it to find inhabitants still in their houses and shops still smiling after four years of agony in the enemy's hands. They stood in little groups, staring with joyful eyes at the passing of the British soldiers and British transports, soldiers of a Welsh command, who still had its tail up though it has traveled far since crossing the Aviette in August.

Women surrounded any soldier who could speak a little French and poured out their gratitude for this deliverance. One man stood on the step of my car, taking off his hat and bowing and shaking hands with excited courtesy. "Monsieur," he said, "you cannot understand what it means to us after four years of suffering. Your soldiers have fed us, and we needed food, but, best of all, is the gift of liberty."

Many Tragic Stories

At Sevigny, where there are more than 400 civilians, I chatted with many of the women and children and with elderly men, who had not been taken away like all the male civilians between sixteen and sixty, whom the Germans had driven before them on their retreat.

These people told me many tragic things, a tragedy of small nagging things which every day in hostile hands had fretted their spirit and their pride. The Germans had robbed them of everything. In their houses they had stolen their linen and their window curtains. They had killed their fowls and they laid hands on some of the supplies, such as lard and any kind of fat.

"Were you really hungry?" I asked a woman who was packing some things into a perambulator before leaving for a safer place, and she said in French, which is better than English for this phrase, "There was too much for death, but not enough for life."

She passed her hand over her face, smiling a little at her own words, and said, "You will not find us looking fat," and truly she and other women had a pinched look, with sharp cheek bones and pale skin tightly drawn.

Their memories went back to the old things of horror in the first days of their captivity four years ago at Creve Coeur. When the English soldiers retreated there they fastened steel chains across the road to check the pursuit of the German cavalry, and when the enemy arrived they accused the civilians of having done this and eighteen of them were shot. The cure of Malincourt, so one man told me though I cannot believe him without further evidence, was shot for giving hot soup to a wounded Englishman.

Old Tales of Atrocities

A number of English soldiers were cut off during the retreat and stayed with these French people working as their servants, but when this was discovered by the Germans they made the men kneel in a ditch and a firing party was brought up and they were killed. Even the people who harbored them were punished and sent into Germany to forced labor. Those are old stories in the first days of it—terror.

The Germans had made them pay fines of 100 francs at Sevigny for not producing enough eggs. They requisitioned their butter and their milk and their vegetables, and the people would have starved, or nearly starved, if it had not been for the International Relief Committee stores, which came in every fifteen days. But even the soldiers did brutal things, by order or without.

They told the inhabitants that the English were coming and they must fly, but when the civilians refused to go, crying out, "No, no, we will stay. Nothing will make us go," they were ordered down into their cellars in case they were bombarded, and while they were there the German soldiers pillaged upstairs and smashed their furniture and their ornaments, and rummaged about their private things, searching for souvenirs and any booty that could be carried away easily.

The cure of Sevigny, with whom I had a long talk, told me other things more tragic. I found him in his kitchen surrounded by women who were helping him to arrange the evacuation of their children and old people, and as he told me his story they listened and broke in now and then to add some detail which he had forgotten, or raise their hands and say, "yes, the brutes did that to us."

Brave Priest Saved Church

I had already heard of one thing that happened two days ago in Sevigny, but I was glad to hear it at first hand from this old priest, who with great courage and cunning had saved his church from destruction, a red brick church which I saw through his window as we were talking.

"I know they mean to destroy it," he said. "Because I saw German soldiers put bombs at each corner of the tower and carry up cases of explosives into the loft. Then I saw them fix wires across the little cemetery, and I knew that unless the English came quickly my dear little church would be blown up. But tonight before they came I crept out and by good luck found the wires without being seen. I cut them and then came back feeling very joyful and yet a little afraid lest my trick should be discovered."

He told me of suffering of his people, but said that this was due largely to conditions of war and that no protest could be made for what was the inevitable misery of war. What angered him, what seemed to him useless and incredible cruelty, was that by the German high command, all machines by which these people had earned their living in time of peace were destroyed.

Machinery Destroyed

At Selvigny, Walincourt and other villages all around the people make embroidery and tulle and for this work have delicate and expensive machines. French inhabitants from the district of the Somme were ordered to break the machines, which their poor owners would not do, even though they died for their refusal, and this destruction was carried out before their eyes as part of the general scheme to destroy French industries.

A cure took away some of the machinery and hid them, but this was discovered and he was fined 100 marks and the machinery was broken up and scattered outside his doors. Some time afterward a Bavarian priest came to the village and was lodged by the cure, and because he could speak no French the old cure wrote down in Latin the things that had been done to kill the handicraft of his people. The Bavarian priest read the words and made no kind of answer, but was very much confused.

All these villagers told me that the German soldiers are enraged with their Government for having caused them so much misery and are especially savage at those whom they call capitalists, whom blood they promise to shed.

As sure as the rising of the sun, said one French villager, there will be a revolution in Germany after the war and all these people agree in saying that the German soldiers are suffering grievously from a lack of food, especially during the last two months, and that they are glad to go into the front line, in spite of all their fears, because then they are better fed than when in rest.

Prisoners taken in the recent fighting by the Sixty-sixth Division near Cambrai were surprised that they should have been attacked on what they believed was the eve of peace. One of their officers said: "Peace will be signed at 6 o'clock tonight," and they all thought that the German proposal would be accepted instantly by the Allies.

Cambrai Presents Varied Aspect—Desolation and Tranquillity in Sharp Contrast

Many Places Unharmed, While Elsewhere War's Hand Left Brutal Touch

Among troops attacking Le Cateau are Manchesters and Lancashires and also Inniskilling and Dublin Fusiliers and Connaught Rangers. The enemy is heading the line down from Solesmes and is said to be in some strength, but the British advancing from the ground beyond Serain, which they had captured by hard fighting, and where the Connaughts had to resist a severe counterattack, are now astride the old Roman road leading to the town and are in the northern suburbs.

South of Le Cateau the Twentieth Division is near the village of St Benin, with many German machine gunners holding positions in front of them. The Germans were cleared from Elincourt and some of the British troops pushed forward all day Wednesday and gained Bertry and Maurois.

Meanwhile around Cambrai the Seventh Division has cleared a wide tract of ground beyond Paillencourt, and the Canadians have gone across the Erchin River and are apparently holding Avesnes-le-Sec and Naves, northeast of Cambrai.

Honor for Canadians

The Canadians deserve honor for hurrying the enemy out of Cambrai itself before he was ready to go, by an attack delivered at 1:30 that night, when they took between 300 and 400 prisoners and smashed the German rearguard.

From all I have heard from people who have been listening to German conversations for four years, I am convinced that any delay in obtaining peace will create despair among many German soldiers. These men are panting for peace and have no will for further fighting unless they have to fight as beasts at bay will fight.

The British pursuit is everywhere in touch with the enemy and is pressing his retirement.

But almost as important now as these military operations is the effect of peace proposals on the psychology of the German soldiers.

They want to go back to their homes in Germany. That is their constant plaint, and they are ready for peace on any terms which will end their misery in the fields of war.

Tuesday's battle between Cambrai and the positions north of St. Quentin gave the Allied troops more than 8,000 prisoners. They had very hard fighting for the village of Lesdain, which remained in their hands, and took many prisoners. One American division alone took more than 1,500 prisoners in the capture of Brancourt and Premont, which I have described previously.

Heroic fighting was done by English and Scottish battalions of the Twenty-fifth and Sixty-sixth divisions in their storming of Serain. They have their reward for their daring in that most audacious battle in all this war, perhaps, when masses of men attacked in pitch darkness, and before daylight broke the enemy's strong position by smashing through his Beaurevoir line, where he still held a long strip of trenches and earthworks.

The regret of all the British soldiers and of the Americans who are their comrades is that the enemy is retreating so fast and so far that they can hardly keep pace with him. German prisoners tell us that it is the German intention to destroy everything in the wake of the retreat, as they did in March, 1917. But we have hurried them too hard to allow their incendiaries to get to work in some of the villages now liberated, although at some places beyond fires are visible.

The Germans also had to leave behind them several thousands of civilians—500 in Serain and 500 in Bohain. A friend of mine saw some of these poor people. Being in Cambrai, I did not meet them. They greeted the arrival of the British soldiers with tears and cheers and showed great joy at their liberation. There were scenes like those I saw at Thiaucourt during the first German retreat—procession among the guns and transports of old people in wheelbarrows, sturdy grandmothers carrying big bundles and grandchildren clinging to their skirts.

At Serain they had their choice of staying or leaving eight days ago, and most of them stayed in the big cellars beneath the lace factory, in which they had hoarded food. The German commander prepared a large white flag with a Red Cross on it and hoisted it over the village as a sign to the British gunners not to shoot, and they did not shoot, but an hour after the British entry the Germans began to bombard the place, and the poor civilians had to escape under this shell fire. That was at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

So begins another chapter of the history of this war, for with the capture of Cambrai and the new German retreat we end these amazing two months of fighting for the city all the way from Amiens, and have inflicted a definite defeat upon the enemy and killed all his hopes as a military power.

SERB TROOPS SWEEP NORTH

Line Now Ten Miles Above Leskovatz—Take 3000 Captives

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 11.—Serbian troops, after capturing Leskovatz, again advanced and, on October 8, had reached a line ten miles to the north of that town, says an official statement issued by the Serbian general staff. More than 3000 prisoners were taken and five more guns were captured.

The text of the statement reads:

"After the capture of Leskovatz our troops, on the eighth instant, reached the line of Lipovitza and Kossanscevich, ten miles north of Leskovatz. Up to the present the number of prisoners exceeds 3000. Five more guns are reported to have been captured."

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