

ALLIES MUST FOLLOW AMERICAN EXAMPLE—SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES FROM WAR FRONTS

ALLIES NOW BUSY BRINGING UP GUNS

Repairing Roads Through Twice Devastated District a Big Task

STILL "NIBBLING" AT FOE

Preparation for Big Events is Continuous, Though Fighting Seems to Lag

By WALTER DURANTY Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

With the French Armies, Sept. 13. Once again there is a pause in the battle on the Somme-Aisne front. It is more apparent that real, from Flanders to Rheims, actions on a minor scale—preparatory for greater events—are continuous.

Everywhere on these sectors the Allies are "nibbling" forward, seeking or developing weak points in the German line of resistance. Meanwhile the work of repairing roads and bringing up guns and material is proceeding with tremendous energy throughout the area behind the Allied front.

My itinerary was Noyon, Guiseard, Ham, Nesle, Roye and Lassigny and back past the blood-stained hill of Piennes through the Thiesscourt massif to Compiègne. Noyon, as related in a previous dispatch, is a more shell with-out shelter for man or beast, such walls as remain standing bear innumerable boche placards pointing out collection depots for everything that can have the least value.

Along the road from Noyon to Guiseard French armored cars and cavalry drove the boches too swiftly for them to blow up either the highway or the light railroad that runs beside it. Even the telegraph poles are cut down on either side of it, so that nothing breaks the wide vista of the plateau whose trees were all massacred in the boche retreat of last year.

Further on the crest of the plateau above Ham a big German store depot, formed rich for the French, when an attempt had been made to set fire to it, but the time pressed too greatly and only one corner was destroyed.

Ham was still afire. But one object had been spared in the whole town—a life-size bronze statue of Roy, one of Napoleon's generals, in the square, with an inscription on the pedestal which had been buried since 1914; there was an upturn dug out dotted with dead Germans. Some old settlements and perhaps two-score houses were still standing. Lassigny had been literally smashed out of existence.

The country from Crapeau-Mesnil to beyond Piennes, was a scene of incredible desolation, scorched by the wire and trenches of four years of continuous fighting. Here a fresh shell had disintegrated the whitened bones of a skeleton which had been buried since 1914; there was an upturn dug out dotted with dead Germans.

ALLIES MUST FOLLOW EXAMPLE SET BY U. S.

General Maurice Urges Concentration of Man-Power on West Front—Tells of New German Defense Lines

By MAJOR GENERAL SIR FREDERICK B. MAURICE Former Director of Operations of the British Army

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London, Sept. 13. Some of those who, at the time of the victory of Drocourt switch, were predicting the early capture of Douai and Cambrai and a German retreat to Valenciennes and the Meuse, are now rushing to the other extreme. They have discovered the fact that the Germans, who were on the defensive, with the one exception of the episode of Verdun, from the winter of 1914 to the spring of 1918, and who were established for close on a year in the Hindenburg line, to which they have again retired, are not relying on a single defensive system, but have other lines between their present front and the Rhine.

It is well known that we have prepared many systems of trench defenses, but it should have been obvious that the enemy, who has not a rule, neglected elementary precautions and has had more time at labor for defensive digging than we have had, would not be behind us in this matter.

The Germans have had in their hands Russian prisoners whose numbers run into six figures, and have ruthlessly and brutally enforced the Corvee system on Belgium and the portions of northern France which they occupy, so that, like the Pharaohs, they have been able to plan their works without regard to the problem of labor.

From time to time unfavorable comparisons have been drawn here in England between our defenses and those of the enemy. At the time of the Hindenburg line we came home famous, our authorities were held to have failed in their duty in not having provided our men with equal dugouts which made our shelters look very foolish, and when the battle of Cambrai gave us a considerable section of the Hindenburg line we came home famous, our authorities were held to have failed in their duty in not having provided our men with equal dugouts which made our shelters look very foolish.

There have been reports from time to time of other lines to the east of the Valenciennes-Mezieres system, and it is highly probable that the enemy is hard at work on these. In any event it is safe to assume that he will not lack lines of defense upon which he will fall back when forced out of his present positions. Those who expected more from the victory of Drocourt switch than the circumstances warranted are now alarmed at the discovery that the Germans have not neglected to prepare for a way round via the east.

One would have thought that the recent events had killed that fallacy. We have shown that we can penetrate the most formidable defense which the enemy can construct without undue loss. It is as clear as daylight that the one thing which prevented Haig from following up further his victories of August 8 and September 2 was the lack of weight of numbers.

It is as clear as daylight that the eastern enterprises, apart altogether from the question of men, means the diversion of more shipping, and that shipping can be diverted to the east only by reducing the transport of the Americans to the west or by reducing our imports of food and other essential commodities still further.

All that we now require to insure a complete victory in the west is weight of numbers. Fortunately America has plumped wholeheartedly for the west, and fortunately the German manpower is on the decline. Therefore, the Allies are certain to have eventually the necessary numerical superiority. How we attain that superiority depends upon how far we follow the American example.

Must Keep Americans Coming Lord Milner's recent statement in his letter to an American correspondent, that America's strength, great as it is, can be relied upon to bring about a decision only if it is added to the forces of the European Allies, and not substituted for them, is very much to the point, and it is to be hoped that it represents the views of the War Cabinet. If our forces in France are allowed to diminish and if the shipping allotted to the transport of the American troops is reduced, the war will be correspondingly prolonged.

We have muddled our man-power policy consistently with the result that in none of the belligerent countries that incidence of military service more unevenly applied. Boys and middle-aged men are where men in the prime of life should be, and vice versa. The army goes short, the coal goes short, and this is the moment chosen to advocate the extension of our eastern enterprise. We require again to review our man-power policy with the plain fact before us that every man sent to France helps to shorten the war, and as things are, that every soldier sent elsewhere helps to prolong it.

There is greater reason, then, for concentrating our efforts upon that front where a decisive victory is certain, and for reducing all other military commitments to the minimum necessary for the security of vital interests.

Lille a Defensive Pivot For this reason Lille has been chosen as the pivot of our western offensive. It is a defensive line, connecting Lille and Metz, which runs west of Valenciennes, Hermon and Mezieres and covers the railway which connects those places and forms the enemy's main artery of north and south communication. This is the shortest line which the enemy can occupy and keep his hold upon Belgium. To the west of it, that is, between it and the Hindenburg system, he has at least one line which, starting from Lille, runs by Douai and Cambrai, east of La Fere and west of Reihel, to the defenses of Metz. By breaking through the Wotan line, which we call the Drocourt switch, built to connect the Hindenburg line with the Lille pivot, Sir Douglas Haig has already forced the enemy back into that portion of this system which covers Douai.

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FRENCH UNMOVED BY BURIAN OFFER

Regard It as Most Pretentious Peace Move of Central Powers

HERTLING A SCAPEGOAT

Germans May Criticize Civil Officials, but Military Rulers Are Immune

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Paris, Sept. 13. Count Burian's statement in Vienna that the time has come for a "calm exchange of views" concerning peace, has been received in France with much more calm than in England. It is looked upon as the third and most pretentious utterance of the Central Powers in the present peace offensive. The other two were those of the Foreign Minister, Max of Baden.

The chief doctor in Paris is that Burian is disappointing because he does not offer over the academic interest derived from puzzling out a new device. It is the same old trick without the addition of a single novelty. Paris wants to know the Central Powers cannot show the same ingenuity in fabricating new peace hints as in devising atrocities.

There is absolutely no reaction of the French people to Burian. First, because he is so transparent; second, because even a peace suggestion cleverly made could not now make headway against the indignation of the French at the needless devastation wrought by the German armies in the present retreat.

France's Peasant Army The French armies are composed very largely of peasants and farmers to whom tillable land, farmhouses and barns are sacred things. Four years of war have not dulled their senses to cruelty and wantonness. A farmhouse, once a comfortable and prosperous home but now a level of ruins, has the same emotional appeal to the farmer soldier as a wrecked cathedral to the rest of the world.

Hertling to be Scapegoat Hertling has got to be made the scapegoat of the military chiefs who failed to win the promised victory this year and capture Paris and the Channel ports. The only settled, unchanging fact of the whole German policy is to leave the military rulers always untouched and uncriticized and try to fool the people by making civil political changes whenever the military policy is in another piece.

At the present time every feature of the German civil government system is under severe home criticism with no respite, and many other activities of the civilian officials are bitterly denounced, but not one word can be said against Hindenburg and Ludendorff. Germany is now entering a period of military dictatorship in form as well as in fact. Further indication of this is the fact that there is no talk of Hertling being relieved. He is the chief political tool of the General Staff in the nonmilitary affairs of the nation.

Y. M. C. A. MEN TO ENLIST Between 21 and 31 Must Join Army or Return Home

Paris, Sept. 13.—The Young Men's Christian Association has issued an order to all its secretaries between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one to present themselves to the nearest army medical officer for physical examination. Secretaries are unwilling to do so will be returned immediately to the United States. Those passing the examination satisfactorily will be given thirty days in which to enlist. After the thirty days they will be returned to the United States if they have not enlisted. Clergymen will be assisted in obtaining the rank of chaplain if they desire it.

AUSTRIANS SURPRISED Italian Troops Take Prisoners in Raid Across Pieve

Rome, Sept. 13.—The Italian War Office issued the following bulletin: At the mouth of the River Pieve our soldiers and sailors passed to the left bank and took prisoners in a surprise attack. There has been violent artillery activity in Val Arca, on the Asiago plateau and in the Asolone area.

MAY DROP SHIP DEAL

Chile Indignant Over Attempt to Destroy German Vessels

By the Associated Press

Santiago, Sept. 13.—Press dispatches from Chile indicate that as a result of the recent attempt by international German crews to destroy their vessels the Chilean Government will drop the negotiations for renting German vessels from the German Government. This change of policy is receiving the vigorous support of leading newspapers which were formerly urging that these vessels be rented.

NEW DUTCH CABINET IS UNSATISFACTORY

Exists for Want of Better Is General View—Pedantic Neutrality Its Position

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The Hague, Sept. 13. Your correspondent has talked with various important Dutch political leaders regarding the new cabinet, and the general view appears that it exists for want of a better. In the space of two months several political leaders were asked by the Queen to form a cabinet and refused. Ellys de Boerbroek, who in an unknown political quantity, with no reputation for strength, and is hardly a man to inspire confidence, has finally consented to form a Right cabinet. The new Foreign Minister, Jonkheer Van Karnebeck, was the last man on the long list and accepted the post. He has a reputation for cleverness, but has no diplomatic experience, and is purported to have pro-German sympathies. But the whole cabinet will doubtless endeavor to assume an appearance of pedantic neutrality in order not to be taxed with pronounced sympathies for one side or the other.

A prominent ex-minister who was asked to form a cabinet and refused said that in view of present circumstances a coalition Government would have been far preferable, but that the Social Democrats absolutely refused to work on this basis and preferred to become a fighting opposition, hoping to strengthen their party in this way.

Many Socialists, this informant said, would have joined an anti-socialist party had the Socialists consented to a coalition. At present there was a bare majority in the chamber and a doubtful majority in the country, so that the Right would have preferred a strong coalition, letting the Socialists share the responsibility, difficulties and problems which any Government was confronted today.

Relic of 1914 Offensive St. Mihiel salient, to which our French allies have given the expressive name of the hernia, or rupture, St. Mihiel, has been for four years one of the remarkable features of the western front. It is, or was, one of the

Big Results Due IN U. S. ATTACK

General Maurice Sees Briery Iron District Under Fire of Our Guns

MAY CUT METZ RAILWAY

Foch's Genius Shown in Way He Keeps Big Offensive Alive

By MAJOR GENERAL FREDERICK B. MAURICE Former Director of Operations of the British Army

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London, Sept. 13. The most remarkable feature of Foch's generalship is the way in which he has succeeded in keeping his offensive alive ever since he launched his counter-attack on July 15, while at the same time continually extending his front of attack.

The Germans at Verdun, and we in the first battle of the Somme and in Flanders last year, fought prolonged battles directed throughout against one and the same objective. Foch has opened a new phase of war in the west by opening up successfully new fronts of attack in such a way as to bive the harassed enemy no rest.

As soon as the counter-offensive on the Marne had exhausted its impetus and the enemy's resistance on the Aisne and Vesle began to harden, Foch struck in the south of the Somme. When the enemy rallied on his old defensive lines from Chaumes to Roye, Haig began to press out to the north of the river, and forced him to retreat to the Hindenburg line. Now, at the moment when the enemy has completed the shortening of his front, taken shelter behind formidable defenses, and checked for the time being the Allied offensive to the north of Rheims, Foch has delivered a new blow against him in the south.

It is presumably General Pershing's new army, with the assistance of French divisions, which has now taken its turn in the great battle. We know that for some time past American troops have been on the Vosges front, and there has been much talk of an American offensive in that quarter, presumably as a blind to account for the southern movement of the American troops preparatory to the battle which has just begun.

relies of the German offensive in 1914. The backbone of the salient is the ridge of the Cotes de la Meuse, a defensive barrier, which in the French pre-war scheme of frontier defense linked up the fortresses of Verdun and Toul. Once a portion of this ridge, which lies within the salient, has been secured—and reports to hand make it seem certain that it will be for the southern attack which had gained Thiesscourt at an early hour bids fair to cut off the Germans on the heights—we may look for further progress on the plain of Woeuvre, which lies east of it.

This is the first considerable offensive which our American allies have undertaken. They have given proof of their quality as fighters in the second battle of the Marne, where their French vigor did much to sustain the Allied offensive, and this same vigor should now carry them far against the enemy, who is dispirited by the complete failure of his plans.

May Bring Big Results Until we know more of the progress made in the first stage of the battle, and of how the enemy is fighting, it is idle to speculate, but a really important success on this front would give big results, for an advance of little more than ten miles from the western face of the salient would cut direct railway communication between Metz and Mezieres, and bring the important industrial district of Briery, from which the enemy has drawn so much of ore which has kept his munition factories going, within fire of long-range guns.

At present we can only wish our allies the best of good fortune and await further news with patience.

OPEN A CLUB CHARGE ACCOUNT FURNITURE CO. 238-240-242-244 N. 10th Street. Open Saturday Till 9 P. M. Sold on Our Club Plan. Our Special: Very heavy, magnificent, 3-piece, Imperial leather, highly polished mahogany \$69.75. Library Suit. In either Brown, Spanish or Black Leather. Sold on Club Plan.

Joseph S. Darlington & Co. 1126-1128 Chestnut Street. Tomorrow Will be a Busy Day in Our Misses' & Children's Section. For an excellent Utility Suit we recommend these at \$39.75, of fine mixtures in brown and blue; they have yokes, convertible collars, large patch pockets and belts; trimmed with bone buttons of same color; two-piece skirts. Sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. At \$45.00 is a Duvet de Laine Suit, tailored model, flaring from waist line; tight sleeve, mannish velvet notch collar; brown, green, navy and taupe; lined throughout with beau de cygne; plain tailored skirt with slash pockets and wide girdle. Sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. Misses' Dresses: Smart Jersey Dress in taupe and brown; straight box front, draped sides, forming sash in back; skirt box plaited and with slash pockets; passementerie ornament finishes neck; ornamented with soutache braids; in taupe and brown; Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Price \$35.00. Another smart one-piece jersey model has the new Callot neck; trimmed with braid and embroidery in two tones; narrow belt slips through slashes around the waist; buttons of self material; sizes \$39.75. Misses' Trench Coats, \$39.50. Heavy jersey in khaki color, large bone buttons in self color; sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. Girls' \$24.50 Coats, \$15.00. Girls' Zibeline Coats in brown, blue and green, trimmed with nutria fur; sizes 8 to 14 years. Priced at \$15.00, former value \$24.50. Girls' Serge Dresses, \$16.50. Serge Dresses with hand smocking and piping of contrasting shades; round necks, box plaited skirts; sizes 6 to 12 years. Junior Dresses at \$19.75. Many styles, braid-trimmed, silk-bound or embroidered; straight models or with fine plaits; 13, 15 and 17 years. Other chic styles in Serge Dresses up to \$24.50. Description of the Girls' Dresses Illustrated: The one on the left is a novelty wool serge, box plaited skirt; novelty pocket in chateau effect hangs from belt; white pique turn-over collar, ribbon tie; sizes 6 to 12 years. \$10.75. The other is a gingham dress in plaids, surplice front finished with bow in back, trimmed with plain gingham in contrast shades; sizes 8 to 16 years. \$7.75. In the Women's Garment Section: There will be much of interest and value on our Third Floor tomorrow for every woman who is shopping for her new fall wardrobe. Not only are the styles here new and authoritative, but you will find that prices are low for garments of the first quality. Coats, Suits, Dresses, Skirts, Furs, Millinery. Special attention is directed to the Knit Cheviot Suits at \$39.50; the Tweed and English Mixture Coats at \$25.00 to \$38.50, and our excellent display of Georgette Crepe Afternoon Dresses ranging from \$25.00 to \$75.00. We maintain separate sections in which are models for large women and a fully equipped Mourning Goods Department. THIRD FLOOR. Store Open Tomorrow From 10 to 4:30. Monday begins our September Demonstration Sale—a noteworthy event. Full details will be given in the Sunday papers.

DON'T BUY METAL WEATHER STRIPS until you see the Stein-Way equipment and get our estimate. "We guarantee results." Just any "weather strips" won't do. Phone Walnut 6677 for estimator. Stein-Way Mfg. Co. 212 N. Darien St. CAPACITIES—1 TO 16 TONS. Loading, Hauling, Unloading. Fruehauf Trailers keep your truck busy hauling—idle time eliminated. STAND UP UNDER HARD USAGE. Fruehauf Trailers are built with a big margin of overstrength, and they give care-free service. FRUEHAUF TRAILERS. Because they triple the carrying capacity of a motor truck, Fruehauf Trailers are reducing hauling costs from 50 to 75 per cent and effecting a big saving in time. STEIN-WAY MOTOR COMPANY 1720-1740 North Crookway Street. Every Foot Professionally Fitted—Three Geuting Brothers Supervising.

Mothers Are Beginning to Realize That Feet Are Made or Marred in the Growing Years. THE scientific designing of children's shoes and the fitting of children's feet have been carried to the highest point of specialization in the Geuting service. Scientific knowledge is at the basis of the unusual care devoted here to children's feet, and through this knowledge has been evolved the famous Geuting "Sure-Tread" Shoe—designed over a special last and constructed with a flex arch, double bending sole and so proportioned and modeled that it poses the weight of the body on the exact part of the foot where nature intended it to be carried, and instinctively influences the toes to grip the ground in walking, creating a sure-tread and developing the arch, toe and ankle muscles with every step. Put your child's foot in Sure-Tread shoes and insure future foot-health and strength, and grace and poise for the entire body. And "Sure-Treads" are made of real leather—not "seconds" or makeshifts. The result—they give double-wear, every pair of them on any boy or girl, anywhere. As a matter of fact, good leather has advanced so in price since our present stocks of Boys', Growing Girls', Misses' and Children's shoes were produced, that they're actually worth 50c to \$1.00 per pair more than we are asking for them. Mr. Geuting has designed an entire series of handsome models for College Girls and Boys—brimful of style, sturdy in construction and splendidly carrying out the Geuting arch development idea. Mr. Geuting will be glad to advise parents on the subject of foot weakness in their children. Ask for him. Business Hours: 9 to 5. 1230 Market. Shoes and Stockings for the Family. Geutings (pronounced GYTING). The Store of Famous Shoes. 19 So. 11th. A Quick Service Men's Shop.