

"Fight to End" Is Vow Demanded by Kaiser

Tells Krupp Workers He's 'Supreme War Lord' and 'Germany Is Invincible'

Waves Olive Branch For a Few Moments

Wilhelm Then Repeats Hun Platitudes and Blames Allies for Everything Bad

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 12.—Speaking at the Krupp munitions works at Essen, Emperor William declared that every one in the remotest corner of the Fatherland knew that he had "left no stone unturned to shorten the war as far as possible for your people and for the entire civilized European world."

The Emperor said it took two to make peace—that one could not do it unless he could overcome the other. Germany, he declared, was confronted with her enemies' will to destroy her, and she must place against this her determination to preserve her existence.

The Emperor said:

"My dear friends at the Krupp works:

"I have long felt a desire to pay you a visit during this war, but, as you know, numerous political and military duties have summoned me to the various battlefields and regions of war-wrecked Europe. Now at last, to my delight, I have succeeded in coming here to the works which I have been able to observe in their development since my earliest childhood and the inspection of which has always filled me with the greatest admiration for German science and inventive energy.

Expresses "My Imperial Thanks"

"What I want to do to-day is to express my imperial thanks to the directors of the Krupp works, the foremen, the workmen and the workwomen of the absolutely astounding manner in which the Krupp works have been placed at the disposal of the German army and its supreme war lord. Very great work has been accomplished by all from the directors down to the last workman and workwoman, and this under increasing food difficulties, clothing difficulties and losses, sorrows and cares which have spared no home, neither princely house nor modest workman's dwelling.

"Industrial mobilization, without distinction of age or sex, has constituted a demand such as never before was made on the German people, and yet it was responded to willingly and joyfully. In that connection I should like, above all, to express my warm thanks to the women of the German Empire as well as the girls and the men for their self-sacrificing performance of their duty, despite their harassing conditions.

"No one amongst our people should imagine I am not conversant with this. In my journeyings through the land I have spoken with many a widow, many a parent, many a member of the Landwehr and the Landsturm, whose hearts were heavy with cares but who glowed with the thought of duty first. I have been touched by your cares to the depths of my heart. What paternal suggestion could do to diminish the burden as far as possible has been done. Much could have been done otherwise, and it is no wonder there is dissatisfaction here and there.

"But to whom, after all, do we owe this? Who spoke at the very beginning of the war of striving out to the German women and children? Who was it who introduced terrible hatred into this war? It was the enemy.

"Every one of you in the remotest corner of the Fatherland knows that I left no stone unturned to shorten the war as far as possible for you and your people and for the entire civilized European world. In December, 1914, I presented the enemy public with a clear and unambiguous offer of peace in the name of the German Empire, and my allies. Jeers, mockery and contempt were the answer.

Invokes God's Judgment

"He up above knows my sense of responsibility. Repeatedly during the past months the responsible leaders of the Imperial Government have unambiguously given to understand, to everyone who wished to understand, that we are at all times ready to offer the hand of peace."

The Emperor declared the answer of Germany's enemy was the outspoken will to the destruction, the disintegration, the crushing of Germany.

"To make peace," he added, "two are needed. If either is unwilling the other cannot, presuming that he does not overthrow the other. Thus we are confronted with the enemy's absolute will to destruction. And against this absolute will to destruction we must place our absolute will to preserve our existence.

"Our brave army out there has shown you this will and deed. Whether in assault, or withdrawal, or trench fighting, the only thing that matters is that the enemy should lose as much as possible. That has occurred and continues to occur.

"Our death-defying navy also has proved that. It beats the enemy at the Skagerrack, despite his great superiority. Our U-boats, like a consuming worm, gnaw at the enemy's vitals more than our enemies will admit.

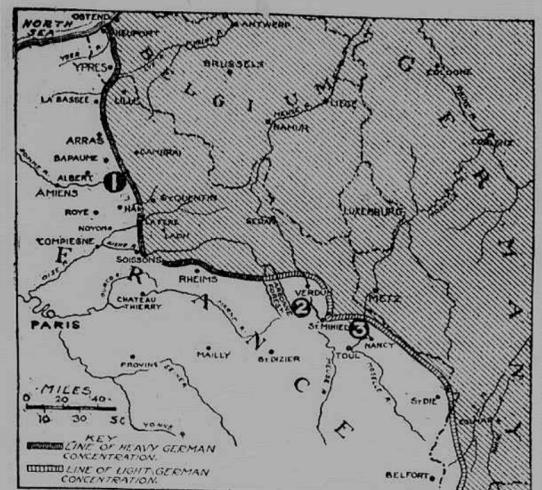
"Even though, in the opinion of many among you, it is lasting too long, every German man and every German woman must, in witnessing these incomparable heroic deeds of our army and our navy, be aware that we are fighting and struggling for existence and that we must make the utmost effort to defend ourselves victoriously, not only through the war but as regards the thoughts of our people.

"Many among you have often asked themselves during this long war: 'How did such a thing happen? Why did we have to undergo such a thing after forty years of peace? I think it is a question well worthy of an answer and which must be answered for the future—for our children and our grandchildren.'

The Kaiser's Answer

"I have thought long on the matter and have come to the following answer: That is how things have been ordered from on high—the yes and the no; the yes of the creative mind; the no of the pessimist against the yes of the optimist; the yes of the believer against the yes of the champion of faith; the yes which will acknowledge that I am right in describing this war as the product of a great negation, and do you

Germans Stripped Front in Lorraine To Get Troops for Hindenburg Line



As a result of General Foch's incessant hammering at the German lines from the North Sea to the Argonne Forest, Ludendorff has been forced to concentrate probably three-quarters of his troops in that sector. As a consequence the other half of the front, from the Argonne to Belfort, has been thinly held. This is emphasized by the following dispatch:

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE, Sept. 12 (Night).—In their frantic efforts to stem the tide of the Entente Allied advance the German High Command has been taking divisions out of quiet sectors around Verdun and in the Woëvre and Lorraine, where they had been sent to recuperate, and is putting them into the line after shorter rest, even though the troops need recuperation.

The Americans, who have been massed on this front of thin German concentration, struck there yesterday at (2) and (3).

On the northern sector of the front General Foch continues to pound at the enemy, giving him little opportunity to send men to the threatened sector. Thus the British yesterday attacked and gained ground at (1).

Military Comment

By William L. McPherson (Copyright, 1918, New York Tribune Inc.)

AT LAST a real American offensive—the West front! It fell on our Registration Day. That was premeditated. It also fell on the day before General Pershing's birthday. That was, perhaps, fortuitous. Secretary Baker was behind the front to witness it. The main attack was launched from the front, north of Toul, on which American troops have been longest and on which they distinguished themselves superbly last spring in their first engagements at Xivray and Seicheprey.

But these refinements of stage setting go for little. The main thing is that the offensive, in its initial stage, was, according to all the early unofficial reports, a striking success. Its immediate purpose was to squeeze out the famous German salient, extending to and beyond St. Mihiel, on the Meuse River. That purpose seems to have been practically accomplished. For by driving north five miles on the south side of the salient our troops have cut the only railroad leading from St. Mihiel to Metz and have put the German in and near St. Mihiel in a narrow pocket out of which they can escape only by a hasty retreat.

Ludendorff has again been caught napping. He had every reason to fear an attack on the St. Mihiel salient. The steady concentration of American divisions on the front below Verdun was enough to warn him that an offensive in this region was on the cards.

All the German salients which have recently been squeezed out west of Rheims were the fruits of what Lieutenant General Baron von Freytag-Loringhoven aptly called the "abortive" German offensive of 1918. They became a peril to the Germans as soon as they lost the initiative to Foch. The St. Mihiel salient was the fruit of an abortive German offensive of September, 1914. It has remained a profitless appendix to the German line in France ever since. Ludendorff showed prudence enough to draw out of the Lys Valley salient without a fight after the British and the French had broken his front below Arras and Albert. But he held on to St. Mihiel. He took a chance again on the German preconception that the Americans were not sufficiently organized to conduct an offensive worth talking about.

Another thing should have made him wary about clinging to his exposed bridgehead across the Meuse. Foch's strategy calls for a varied and alternating attack. He does not confine himself to a small operative front, as the Germans have always done. His whole front is "operative." The exigencies of the various German offensives have led to a dense concentration of Ludendorff's fighting strength west of Verdun. The German line east of Verdun has been depleted.

Probably 70 per cent of the German divisions are still massed between the Argonne and Ypres. The long southeastern line has been left undermanned. Foch must always have been preparing to take advantage of this dilution. It was an

falsity to labor's cause and of desiring "to quench the spark of inclination toward peace which has been fanned up in English laboring classes." President Legien declared that "Gomper's speeches were calculated to support the pan-Germans, whose activities and aims are decisively rejected by Germany's labor unions."

The war can be prolonged for years if the Entente nations' laboring classes follow Gomper's precepts, says President Legien. He concludes: "Let us repeat that only peace by agreement, without annexations or indemnities, can be enduring, and can make it possible for us to work with and along side each other."

The federation committee endorsed Legien's remarks and ordered their publication.

Austrian Premier Lauds Benefits of 'Hapsburg Sceptre'

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 12.—Baron von Hussarek, the Austrian Premier, in a speech at a dinner given to the group of German journalists now visiting Austria, is quoted in a dispatch from Vienna as saying:

"The glorious Hapsburg sceptre for centuries Austria has become a state of strength which will enable it to meet every defaming catchword, to expel and overcome disbelievers and to offer strong resistance to all attempts to break it up, no matter from what side they come."

Lloyd George Promises Restoration to Races Victimized by Turkey

CREWE, England, Sept. 11 (Delayed).—Premier Lloyd George to-day received addresses from three deputations representing the Armenian Committee of Manchester, the Syrian Association of Manchester and the Zionist Committee of Manchester. The Premier replied to each address in turn.

In his reply to the Armenians, the Premier lauded their determination and added: "I ask you to believe that those responsible for the government of this country are not unmindful of their responsibility for your martyred race."

In his response to the Syrians, Mr. Lloyd George declared it was the hope of the British government "that the Arabic-speaking peoples who have suffered under Turkish rule should once more enjoy the liberty which will enable them to rebuild the edifice of civilization and prosperity to which six centuries of Ottoman tyranny and misrule had brought ruin and desolation. It was an

Victory Sure, Says Lloyd George in Manchester Speech

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be a short one and that the worst was over, Mr. Lloyd George continued:

"When we suffered the reverse of March 21 we still had large reserves in this country. The Germans did not know it. I already have expressed gratitude to the people who criticized the government on the ground that there were no reserves. These people have successfully misled the Germans."

"An additional fact that depressed the Germans was the advent of the Americans. There is no finer feature in the history of English industry than the transport of the Americans across the Atlantic. The Germans did not expect more than two divisions. That was another miscalculation.

"Ten Million Americans to Come

"Hundreds of thousands are there now, and the Germans know it. They are the advance guard of ten million of the finest material in the world."

After noting the comparative lightness of the casualties in the last advance by the British, the Premier made his reference to the question of peace and went on to point out some lessons from the present struggle.

The first lesson taught by the war, he said, was the immense importance of maintaining the solidarity of the British Empire. There must be healthier conditions in the workshops and more attention to the schools, he insisted. The best conditions must be initiated for production.

"It is idle to pretend that this vast convulsion has taught us nothing," Mr. Lloyd George said. "We want neither reaction nor revolution, but sound, well advised, bold reconstruction. Win the war first, but when peace comes I don't want the nation to be taken unaware."

"There are disturbing symptoms all over Europe which those at home will be wise to note and provide against. There are atmospheric disturbances in the social and economic world. Let us shall enjoy settled weather for the great harvest which is coming when the fierce heat of summer, now beating upon us in this great war, is over and past."

Premier Lloyd George's arrival at Manchester was the occasion for a great popular demonstration. Thousands of girls from the munition factories, with flags and banners, were drawn up on the railway station platforms, while great crowds lined the whole route to the Mansion House, to which the Premier drove amid the cheers of the throng.

Speaking at a luncheon after the

Mallory Hats for Fall

"Cravenette" Finished are to be had in New York only at Saks

Mallory Hats are known from Coast to Coast, and in many foreign countries, for their marked service-giving qualities and smartness of line.

No better hats are to be had, regardless of price, and they are the only hats with the "cravenette" finish—which prevents them from spotting by the rain.

Price \$5

See the New Styles for Fall To-day

German Labor Head Says Gompers Helps Pan-German Cause

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 12.—Carl Rudolph Legien, President of the German Federation of Trades Unions, speaking at a meeting of the federation's executive committee recently accused President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor with

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

Announce for Friday and Saturday

Two Important Sales for Men

Both of Them Too Unusual for Casual Attention

Silk Knitted Cravats at 95c

Few cravats have the character of those knit in Silk—and no cravats hold their shape nearly so well.

These are of a very high quality, knit in pure silk, and are shown in colors that appeal strongly to men who want something different in a cravat, but at the same time thoroughly in keeping with good taste.

Colors: Black with White; Black blended with Green; Black with Gold, and Black combined with a rich Red. Also plain colors.

\$1.50 would not be too much for any of them.

Silk-Striped Shirts at \$2.50

According to the present market they should be \$3.50 at least, but, as usual, the advantage of early purchases is passed on to our esteemed clientele.

Just a glance will show them to be of a very high order. The cloths are serviceable to an unusual degree. The patterns are original, but not extreme, and the skill with which the silk stripings are interwoven has yet to be equalled in any cloths produced for the coming season.

Better Madras than has been used to develop these shirts cannot be had, and nothing has been spared in the tailoring to place each shirt on a level with the best of custom productions.

obvious opportunity. And while the Hindenburg line from Rheims west has been under extreme pressure like that of the last eight weeks Ludendorff could not well afford to detach divisions to reinforce the weakly held positions below Verdun.

This is another instance of the inherent disadvantages of an enforced defensive. The enemy need not strike where the defence has its reserves in hand. And the defence is usually short of reserves where the enemy strikes.

The main American attack on the St. Mihiel salient was made from the south side. It was supported by a minor attack from the west side and a demonstration by the French at the apex of the salient. The push from the south, on a line between Xivray and Fey-en-Hay—about nine miles—resulted in a maximum penetration of about five miles. It went beyond Thiaucourt, which is on the single railroad line connecting St. Mihiel with Metz, and then bulged out, the two bases resting toward

Pont-à-Mousson, to the east, and on Xivray, to the west.

The maximum penetration on the west side was about three miles on a six-mile front south of Fresnes, with Combrès at the tip of the blunted wedge.

Unless the Germans can summon sufficient reserves from Metz to recover Thiaucourt and neutralize yesterday's American drive from the south, the St. Mihiel salient is doomed. The French struggled desperately to break it in 1915 and failed. It is a symptom of the vast change in the conditions of warfare since then that the German defences yielded yesterday to a brusque attack in force, lasting only a few hours.

Metz is only remotely the objective of the present drive. It aims primarily at straightening out the Allied line below Verdun and at clearing the way for the later drive which Foch is manifestly planning with the purpose of dispossessing the Germans of the immensely valuable

STORE OPEN THIS SATURDAY UNTIL FIVE P. M.

The Franklin Simon MEN'S SHOE SHOP

The Center of Gravity in Men's Footwear Styles for Fall

TWO things are going to confront men this season in many shoe shops. One is diminishing variety. The other is much higher prices. But neither condition obtains in the Franklin Simon Shoe Shop.

The variety, if anything, is greater than ever. Greater numerically, and greater in the originality we have put into them. And as for prices, we are still religiously sitting on the lid of rising costs and bearing on our own shoulders the burdens which it is the common custom to shift on to yours.

Men's Banister Shoes \$9.50 and \$11.00

Men's Franklin Shoes 7.50

Thomas Cort Bench-Made Shoes 15.00

In American, English and French lasts, and in all leathers and combinations of uppers.

Men's Shoe Shop—2 West 38th Street Separate Shop on Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.

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