

Force Force to the Utmost—Depends on Dollars—Dollars to the Utmost.

Retreat From Verdun to Sea Is Expected

Observers Think Profound Changes Are Impending on French Front

One-Fifth of Huns In West Engaged

Crown Prince Falls Back as Allies Press Forward in All Sectors

By Arthur S. Draper

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Under adverse weather conditions Foch's titanic battle has reached a point where profound strategic changes are expected momentarily. King Albert's wonderful drive with his own countrymen and the British and French armies is about to result in a spectacular development. The Allies virtually have unflanked the enemy and the Germans are evacuating the salient. Plumer's army is close to Menin and Roulers, and the enemy within this salient is in a dangerous position. Their only remaining communications are the German coastal positions via Ghent and Bruges.

The northern attack is in three directions: northeast towards Thourout, eastward through Roulers, and south-eastward towards Roubaix. German reserves rushed assistance to von Arnim, but were unable to break the waves of the attack, although the frightful conditions underfoot helped them considerably by slowing up the Allies.

Fighting Continues Violent

The Cambrai-St. Quentin front still remains the scene of the most violent of all struggles. The line extends through almost fluid country over which two gigantic forces are swaying in the fiercest battle of history. But slowly the British are forging ahead through pitiless fire, and the enemy's defences are gradually falling. Haig and Ludendorff continue to hurl fresh divisions into the maelstrom. Apparently the British brought forward more guns for the support of the infantry, which had a desperate time north of Cambrai because of heavy hostile artillery concentration on both sides of the Senese. The British made a notable advance northeast of St. Quentin, penetrating beyond Sequehart. Immediately south of Cambrai Cerveaux has fallen and the canal has been crossed.

Driving Laon Wedge

Foch is driving a wedge north of Laon toward the Oise. More than a fifth of the German divisions in the west have been engaged at Cambrai and St. Quentin against the armies of Horne, Gyg, Rawlinson and Debeney. In size and violence nothing has surpassed this struggle in which the elite of the German armies has fallen before the onslaught of the Canadians, Australians, Scotch, Welsh, English, French and American divisions. The Germans fought with firm determination, but though the battle fluctuated the Allies are not to be denied.

The Crown Prince continues his rapid withdrawal northwest of Rheims to his May line, the French under Berthelot saving occupied nearly all the towns south of the Aisne and west of Rheims.

A big retreat from Verdun to the sea is inevitable. The only doubt is as to the extent of the withdrawal and whether Ludendorff will be able to extricate himself without suffering overwhelming losses. A retreat will come soon, but meanwhile Ludendorff evidently hopes to fight Foch to a standstill to prevent him from pressing forward too rapidly. The mobility of the Allied machine will determine whether the Germans can settle down on a new shorter line.

New Yorkers Hack Way Into Forest of Wire

(Continued from page 1)

enemy's second defence position, penetrating it in several places. The enemy offered a desperate defence, throwing great numbers of shells and trench and mortar bombs and reacting with many machine guns.

I have spent the entire day in the Argonne, where the New Yorkers have carried on such an admirable battle in the thickest of the famous forest for the last few days. Healthy old Indian warfare and "dog fighting" characterized the New Yorkers' battle—a tight, exact nature and the Germans and more especially against the enemy's exact knowledge of every road and path of the great area—but they are steadily winning.

A Forest of Death Traps

One newly captured wooded ravine contains about two thousand miniature houses built over deep dugouts. Practically sheltered, this ravine village contained typical German death traps which the American engineers have just completed investigating and rendering harmless. I talked to-day to Lieutenant Colonel J. Edward Cassidy, who closed his engineering establishment, in Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway, when America declared war. The conversa-

Official Statements

BRITISH

LONDON (DAY).—The progress made by the Allied offensives in Flanders and before Cambrai and St. Quentin, combined with the heavy losses incurred by his troops in their endeavors to resist the successful attacks, has compelled the enemy to undertake an extensive withdrawal of his line.

From Lens to Armentieres the enemy is evacuating the highly organized positions held by him since the commencement of trench warfare, and which he had hitherto defended with the utmost resolution.

This movement, which was not unexpected, is being followed up closely by our troops, who are maintaining constant touch with the German rear guards, inflicting many casualties and taking prisoners.

On the front of the retirement we have already reached the general line of Cité St. Auguste, Douvrin, east of La Bassée, east of Aubers and west of Bois Grenier. The advance is continuing.

Yesterday evening the enemy attacked our positions north of Cambrai. He was repulsed, leaving prisoners in our hands.

This morning we renewed our attacks north of St. Quentin.

FRENCH

PARIS (DAY).—North of the Vesle the French troops continued their advance and progressed beyond Loivre. In the region of La Neuvillele

(north of Rheims) violent German counter attacks obtained no results.

In Champagne the fighting began again after noon yesterday and continued into the night. The French troops captured Challenger. The Germans made strong efforts to drive the French from the wood southeast of Orfeuil, which they had penetrated. Three heavy German assaults were broken up by the French, who maintained their gains and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. A number of prisoners were captured by us in the course of this fighting.

The attack was resumed at day-break to-day.

GERMAN

BERLIN (DAY).—In Flanders enemy attacks north of Staden and northwest and west of Roulers were repulsed. We took 200 prisoners. In the evening partial attacks by the enemy on both sides of the Ypres-Menin road failed.

Armentieres and Lens were evacuated by us without fighting on Tuesday night. We occupied rearward positions east of both towns. In the course of the day the enemy, after strong artillery preparation placed against the abandoned positions, followed the Fleurbair-La Bassée-Hulluch line.

Before Cambrai the day was quiet. Enemy partial attacks on the plain of the Scheldt, near and southeast of Rumilly, were repulsed. Strong attacks and thrusts against

our new lines north and south of St. Quentin failed.

Southeast of Anizy-le-Château and north of Flain we repulsed partial attacks. Schleswig-Holstein regiments defended the positions on the ridge of the Chemin des Dames against strong enemy attacks. There were engagements in front of our new lines northwest of Rheims.

In the evening the enemy here stood on the line of Chaudardes and Cormicy and along the Aisne Canal. In the Champagne the French, with strong forces, continued their attacks east of the Suipe against St. Marie-a-Py, as well as between Sommepey and Monthois. Local points of penetration south of Orfeuil were reduced in extent by counter thrusts. On the remainder of the front the attacks broke down before our lines.

On both sides of the Aisne and in the Argonne enemy partial attacks were without success.

BELGIAN

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.—In spite of fierce resistance by the enemy, the Belgian army during the last day has improved its position by local thrusts on different points of the front.

General Plumer's army, after sharp combats, realized an important advance in the direction of Flain by capturing Ghelywe. North and in the immediate proximity of Armentieres this army has taken Le Biset, and north of Houplines has captured the small La Flanque farm.

north of the Volker Stellung. This exceptionally strong system originally began east of Montfaucun and ran south of the city through Ivroly, Epinonville and the woods east of Eclisfontain.

The Americans have already broken through this principal zone of resistance, and so are facing the Kriemhild system. From the west to the east along this front the system runs from north of St. Juvin to south of Landres-et-St. Georges and continues eastward, including the heights of Romagne Wood and Gesnes Wood, which dominate the important valley of the Andon. This river is crossed just south of Romagne and then the system runs to the southeast across the higher ground in the forests of De Canel and De Pais. Then, turning northward, it follows the crest of the hills over natural strong positions until it reaches the Meuse north of Brielleles. It is further protected by prepared positions on Hill 263, across the Meuse.

Great Natural Strength

This system is one of very great natural strength, based on a series of heights, wooded districts, ravines and valleys, both on and behind the actual line. Certain key positions have been built on concrete and entanglements are prepared for immediate use. At other points the enemy is reported to be working busily and to have been active in erecting new fortifications since the beginning of the American offensive.

The Kriemhild system was begun last year before the Americans became an active factor in the war. It was strengthened from time to time, trenches here laid out and dugouts finally added to the work. So far as known, no new wire has been placed recently along this line, but certain strategic sections have been strengthened. The system is not as strong as the famous Hindenburg line, but nevertheless has extremely strong positions.

As it is the last enemy defence system between the Americans and the Meuse, where it flows north to Metz, a stubborn effort to hold it may be anticipated, and the difficulty of carrying this system is not underrated by Americans.

Says Berlin Must Give Up Bagdad Idea

Indian Editor Declares Britain Should Control Railway to Thwart Pan-Germanism

The "Berlin to Bagdad" railway must be controlled by the British Empire and the fertile fields of Mesopotamia

Military Comment

By W. L. McPherson

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SO FAR Ludendorff's retreat from the Hindenburg line has been most accentuated in the North. There the successes of the Belgian army, the French army under General De Goutte, recently transferred from the Marne front, and of General Plumer's Second British Army had already turned the German salient west of Lille into a man trap.

The Belgians, French and British had driven in behind Lille to the north and northeast, reaching the Lys River below Warneton, where it forms the boundary line between Belgium and France. They had also reached a line running north from Menin through Roulers. According to unofficial reports, portions of General Plumer's forces were yesterday only two miles north of Turcoing. And Turcoing lies six miles northeast of Lille, on the main road from Lille to Ghent.

Ludendorff's downfall has been a story of salients. He spent four months this spring and summer and used up the elite divisions of his army driving salients in the Allied lines in France. When he came to a standstill he was occupying a series of exceedingly dangerous pockets. In getting out of these pockets and back again behind the Hindenburg line he has lost, since July 18, 260,000 prisoners and 3,700 guns. The word salient naturally throws him into shivers. Yet his failure to hold the Hindenburg line in Flanders, in Picardy and in Champagne east of Rheims has led quickly to the creation of two new German salients as vulnerable as those of Montdidier and of the Marne.

He cannot escape the Allied noose unless he draws quickly out of the Lille sack. On Tuesday night he evacuated Lens and Armentieres, and he has now drawn back three miles or more on a deep front north and south of La Bassée.

This retreat affects Douai as well as Lille. For the advance of the British to Cambrai has had the result of enveloping Douai from the south. The Allied pincers are ready for use on both sides of the Lille-Douai bulge, and there is no escape from those pincers short of a retreat.

given over to India for colonization if the future peace of the world is to be maintained, according to Rustom Rustomjee, of Bombay, formerly editor of the "Oriental Review," who addressed the New York Chamber of Commerce yesterday.

The meeting was presided over by Alfred E. Marling, president, who introduced as the guest of the day Chonosuke Yada, the Japanese Consul, who, however, did not speak. A memorial to John Purroy Mitchell was read into the minutes.

"I believe," said Mr. Rustomjee, that Germany would accede to any terms of peace if she were allowed to control Turkey and the Bagdad Railway. They would constitute the very heart of her scheme of world conquest and she will leave no stone unturned to retain them under her control. "But that must not be. The question, then, vitally affecting the future peace of the world is, 'Who should control the Bagdad railway and be supreme in Mesopotamia?' I see from the American press and from the writing of Professor Tashow, of the University

Saks & Company Announce, Beginning To-day

An Important Sale of Men's Soft Hats and Derbies at \$2.75

a price which does not begin to tell of their actual value in the present market

We wish to impress upon your mind just three things in connection with this sale: Only hats of first quality are included; not one hat in the event is worth less than \$4.00 in today's market; and that everything necessary to the production of a really good hat is increasing so rapidly that prices must again go up before they can possibly come down.

All of this should tend to emphasize the importance of this sale, in which are offered:

600 Soft Hats—Imported from Paris made by Tirard Freres.

700 Fine American-Made Soft Hats

500 Soft Hats in the New Hairy Finish in Heathers and other good colorings.

1,200 Smart Derbies in Black Only

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Allies have every reason to be thankful. Nothing could suit Foch better than to have Ludendorff run true to form in the grand withdrawal to the French and Belgian border which is now starting.

Not only has Damascus fallen, but Australian cavalry has just captured an enemy column seventeen miles northeast of that city. General Allenby's next step will be to clear the Damascus-Beirut railroad. With Beirut as a new sea base and short, excellent rail connections from it to the Damascus-Aleppo main line, progress toward the latter city, the key to the approaches into Asia Minor, will be easy and rapid.

of Pennsylvania, that it has been suggested the railways be internationalized. International control is indeed a very fascinating ideal, but it is Utopian and impracticable.

Alpen is now practically unprotected. And the Turks at Constantinople are thinking more of getting out of the war than of defending Aleppo.

It was Allenby's good fortune that he struck in Palestine when he did. For Bulgaria's withdrawal from the war has made Allied operations in Turkey-in-Asia more than ever a "sideshow." Constantinople can now be reached by a short march through Thrace. In a military sense it has ceased to be defensible. And as soon as it is seriously menaced the Young Turks probably will hasten to follow the self-effacing example of the Bulgars.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

Offer Values of more than the usual importance in a

Sale of Men's Furnishings

for To-day and Saturday Only

In this important week-end sale will be found only furnishings of the very highest standard, produced for those who would be individual but not extravagant, in the selection of those things which either mar or make a man's appearance. Prices, in each case, will be found extremely low.

2,500 Silk Cravats at 55c

Large, open-end cravats in a splendid range of beautifully colored Silks, in smart floral, figured, plain colored and striped effects. Every one full length and tailored so as to hold its shape and give excellent service.

2,000 Men's Fine Shirts at \$2.00

Shirts that have all the character of the best of made-to-order garments. Tailored in Silk-striped Woven Madras and Rich-looking Mercerized Cloths. All sizes, with either soft or starched cuffs.

Men's Winter Pajamas at \$1.65

Very skillfully tailored in highly Mercerized Cloths, in a variety of rich plain colorings. Trimmed with white silk frogs.

Silk and Cotton Mixture Shirts at \$2.95

In the most individual and most serviceable Silk and Cotton Mixture loomed. The patterns are in Colorful Jacquard effects and new triple and cluster stripings. All sizes in neckbands and sleeve lengths.

Men's Blanket Robes at \$4.95

Genuine Beacon Blanket Cloth Robes will soon be impossible to obtain for less than \$7.00 or \$8.00. These are very warm, made in smart coat models.

Men's Wool and Cotton Mixture Undershirts and Drawers at \$1.75

Worth at least this price wholesale in the present market. None better made, or nearly so comfortable. All sizes.

Twenty Eight Dollars

WE found that it would be a very easy matter to make a suit this season to sell for less than \$28. But that kind of a suit would not be a Saks Suit!

It could not have that integral merit of Saks fabrics, that essential Saks tailormanship, that commendable Saks styling. So we have left the compromising with quality and the lowering of standards to others.

The lowest price of a Saks Suit this season is \$28. But it is a Saks Suit!

Saks & Company BROADWAY At 34th STREET

Kriemhild Stellung Is Now Menaced By American Units

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Wednesday, Oct. 2 (By The Associated Press).—American units reached the Kriemhild Stellung at one point to-day. Just south of Brielleles they advanced to a spot where they established actual contact with this famous enemy system.

The so-called Kriemhild Stellung is part of the general German defensive system, beginning at Douai, continuing south by La Fere and thence east to the Meuse. Crossing the Meuse, the line extends eastward by way of Etain and runs across the St. Mihiel salient to the Moselle, which it reached just south of Pagny, then the St. Mihiel salient was reduced by the Americans. The enemy was forced behind this system in that vicinity.

Boundaries of Combat Zone

On the greater part of the front between the Aire and Meuse rivers the enemy is either on or immediately in front of this line. On this front the enemy's main combat zone was bounded on the south by a line of resistance along Lairfuen ravine and on the

and eye arrangement. Unlocking the hook detonated a charge in case the mine did not serve its first purpose in exploding when traffic passed over the road. The mine was placed in groups from three to ten.

Two nights ago one of these engineer squads found itself in the midst of battle. The Germans had filtered into their camp just in the rear of the first line and had begun to make things hot. The engineers grabbed rifles and poured such a hot fire into the enemy that all retreated.

The entire upper end of the forest to-day resounded from artillery, rifle and machine gun fire as the Americans advanced.

tion was held in a German officer's dugout thirty-five feet deep and containing quarters for fourteen men. Cassidy found here a box containing thirty-five German bombs arranged to explode when some one lifted the box lid.

Cassidy unscrewed one side of the box, however, and removed the bombs and then opened the lid. A percussion cap snapped with comparative harmlessness. Cassidy commands several thousand men, and assigned them to investigate the enemy death traps, to make roads and generally to keep army communications intact from the first line to the rear. So far these men have collected five thousand pounds of "TNT" from the enemy traps, connected up German light railroads with the American roads, built many miles of wagon road, removed something like a thousand German mines from these roads and generally made themselves useful. They have found a natural spring which the enemy had harnessed to a seven-foot enamel bathtub, with shower bath attachment, and are now using it.

Near Varennes the enemy blew a great hole in the main road and then placed four hundred mines on the small road, which was the only one connecting with the main road further on. Cassidy smelled a rat and rooted out every mine without a single casualty.

Smell Out Six Hundred Mines

I travelled over another highway this afternoon, where Cassidy's outfit smelled and got out six hundred mines and added more "TNT" to its 5,000-pound collection. The great mine crater which the enemy himself had blown up was filled in by Cassidy's gang within a few hours after the enemy were driven back. The German road mines were designed to work a double purpose. The explosive was inclosed in small boxes with false lids held down by the hook