

OLD HATRED FEEDS ITALIAN WAR SPIRIT AGAINST AUSTRIA

People, Yearning to Recover Lost Provinces and Avenge Ancient Wrongs, Resent the Government's Neutral Policy.

By LINDSAY BASHFORD Correspondent of the London Daily Mail.

"Fight! Of course we shall fight! We shall beat the Austrians once for all and win back the Trentino and Trieste. Then Italy will be united. And," added the old innkeeper, "we shall be helping the English. That's what we mean to do."

"We shall help the English." A score of eager Italian voices echoed the innkeeper's words in a variety of rough yet vivid Italian dialects.

A strange lot we were—who had been dumped down at Cormons, a tiny customs town on the Austro-Italian frontier, one by one in the morning from an Austrian troop train a quarter of a mile long that lay now in its siding like an enormous dead snake. Most of the emigrants from Trieste and the neighboring country—a dirty, violent-looking, picturesque crowd—And—to be eyed curiously—the Englishman who had traveled all the way from Vienna, for two nights and two days in the long troop train, crawling along a line sternly guarded by soldiers under orders to fire on the slightest suspicion. He was glad, this Englishman, to meet glances that were not bitterly hostile and to be able to sit down for a friendly talk with the plump innkeeper.

AIM TO AID BRITISH. And that was the burden of all their busy clamor, as the hours passed and the glow of dawn damped the searchlights into ineffective pallor. "Of course we shall fight. We shall beat the Austrians once for all, just as the English will beat the Germans."

It was I, said to myself, is what these Italian feel, what will be the attitude of Italy herself? Was it to be found in this neutrality that spelled the collapse of the Triple Alliance, that spelled the attitude of policy for half a generation—all this was well worth looking into. A dozen issues hung on this one: the movements of fleets in the Mediterranean, the safety of the Balkans, the attitude of Turkey and of Greece! What did this neutrality mean? If Italy so boldly risked a breach with her great colleagues Germany and Austria, what did she hope to gain?

A young Italian officer at the railway station at Udine put the matter clearly to me. "Do you think they can hold back their opinion much longer? Here is a nation burning to fight \* \* \* and to fight the Austrians."

ITALIANS MOBILIZED. The station was thronged with Italian soldiers who had just clambered out of their trains and were awaiting orders to march to the great camps even now forming round Udine—very near that frontier! The young officer waved his hand towards them.

"We've an army here," he said, his gray eyes full of enthusiasm. "We haven't mobilized for fun." Everyone in Venice talked of the war. The burden of what they said was that of the Cornish innkeeper. "Of course we shall fight. We shall beat the Austrians once for all, just as the English will beat the Germans."

Yes—it was clear enough. A people burning to fight. Ancestral hatreds stirring. Old friendships revived! In some the politicians said: "Italy has broken no promises. Her honor is intact. If the treaty has been torn up it has not been torn up by Italy. Austria plunged into the war with Serbia without consulting us; we did not even see the famous Note sent by Austria to Belgrade which has set the world on fire. At the very outset Austria broke faith with us."

"Germany, thinking the moment singularly suitable, dragged a reluctant and dismayed Austria with her into a world-war. Again, without consulting us, and this too was in direct breach of the pledges of the Triple Alliance. By declaring neutrality Italy acted with great self-control and certainly against public opinion. Give her credit for that."

"Necessarily for safety," was the reply—perhaps with a sly smile. "We have a considerable force at Udine and another in reserve at Verona. Troops are centred in Austria because, to be frank, we feel that Austria may act with Switzerland as Germany with Belgium; may disregard Swiss neutrality and pour troops into the Lombardy plain; may violate the Alps and the Lake of Como. Then we require landing forces south of Venice, at Ancona, at Bari, at Brindisi, are ready to meet the neutrality last?"

"Already," I was told, "Italy is suffering heavily because of this war. Trade is at a standstill. Sooner or later Italy must claim compensation for what she has been forced to lose. But she will only take up arms with a sufficient pretext to repel a provocation to ignore which would be a national humiliation."

Then I asked with the great historian of Rome, Guastalino, "Where, in Italy, is a little Piedmont mountain village, a simple and staid life, but he has come and to see the war spirit in the eyes of his countrymen."

"A new Risorgimento," he cried. "Italy herself again, with England, champion of liberty. Ah, there is one thing the cynic statesmen who hurl nations into war never reckon with."

"And that is?" I asked. "Nationalism."

I thought of England today—and smiled.

CHATEAU OF MONTMORT NOW MASS OF RUINS

Former Old French Castle Taken and Retaken Four Times.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A correspondent who has just returned from the district around Estaray and Sedan gives the following account of fighting which took place there before the Germans were forced northward:

"The famous chateau, Montmourt (probably Montmort, 35 miles southwest of Rheims), was taken and retaken four times. It had been bombarded for three days, and was left a fantastic mass of ruins."

"The famous old castle at Montmourt was completed in the year of 1880. Near it stands an old stone church which was built in the thirteenth century."

The castle was twice captured at the point of the bayonet. So furious had been the cannonade that when the Germans stormed the plateau upon which the castle stands, they found that the great high iron fence around the grounds had been twisted and torn by the shrapnel. The huge iron gates had been knocked from their hinges and the railings torn asunder.

JAPAN'S "SANITARY SOLDIERS" TAUGHT ARMIES NEW LESSON

Efficient Methods Reverse World's Previous War Mortality of 4 From Disease to 1 From Bullets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—While laymen have given their attention to casualties from bullets, medical and sanitary experts have been weighing the probable losses from a still more destructive force, disease, because it is well established that rarely has there been a conflict of any duration in which at least four men have not perished from disease to every one from bullets.

In modern times it was left to Japan to demonstrate that an army sanitation system could be made efficient, and many of her methods have been employed by the armies of other nations. Methods of precaution with results that astonished the military representatives of American and European nations set to make observations of the Russo-Japanese War.

Among these medical and sanitary experts who were at the front with the Japanese troops, and for a while with the Russians, was Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, of New York city, who was surgeon major of the First Regiment, U. S. Engineers, in Porto Rico and Cuba, and who subsequently served in the Philippines and made observations at the front during the Boxer uprising. Dr. Seaman personally received from Surgeon-General Mori, of the Japanese army, the final statistics of the Russo-Japanese War. After a careful study of them, he says:

"The astonishing fact revealed by these figures is that out of 72,323 dead, 45,377 met death from battle casualties, leaving 26,946 who died from all other causes together. The ratio of those who died from disease to those who died from battle casualties, therefore, is as 1 to 2.5."

JAPAN'S WONDERFUL RECORD. "Compare this wonderful achievement of the Japanese with Longmore's tables, based on the records of battles for the last two hundred years, which are accepted as the most reliable statistics of war, and which show that rarely has there been a conflict of any great duration in which at least four men have not perished from disease to every one from bullets. Yet the Japanese lost nearly four men from battle casualties for every one from disease."

"In the Russo-Turkish War 50,000 men died from disease and 20,000 from wounds. It is asserted by eminent authority that in six months of the Crimean campaign the allied forces lost 50,000 from disease and only 2000 from bullets."

"In our war with Mexico the proportion of losses was about three from disease to one from bullets, and in our great Civil War nearly the same proportion obtained. In the round numbers of the hundreds of thousands of fatalities in that conflict nearly three-quarters of them resulted from disease. Almost as many men perished from fevers and influenza as from bullets, and in the Russo-Japanese War the loss from disease was simply frightful, greater even than in our Civil War."

"But the crowning piece of imbecility was reserved for our war with Spain, when, in more than 13 months, we needlessly sacrificed for every one who died from battle casualties, and that, too, in a war the chief campaign of which lasted only six weeks."

"Long before the opening of hostilities thorough preparations had been made in the hospital service, as in every other department of Japan's army. In her record-breaking campaign her military necessities were provided with an auxiliary force of more than 44,000 men, known as 'sanitary soldiers,' an absolutely unknown factor in our army. These 'sanitary soldiers' were subservient to the medical officers, to carry out sanitary regulations, serve as hospital stewards, litter carriers or in any other capacity to which they might be detailed. Throughout the war they proved a most powerful factor."

DEATHS OF A DAY. REV. J. K. LLOYD. WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Sept. 21.—The Rev. J. K. Lloyd, a prominent Methodist minister, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease.

THOMAS ELWOOD BUNTING. BORDENTOWN, N. J., Sept. 21.—Thomas Elwood Bunting, who has resided on a farm near Crosswicks all his life, died today in his eighty-third year. He was a member of the Orthodox Friends. He leaves a widow and two sons.

Deaths. ABROTT.—On September 20, 1914 ISAAC ABROTT, in his 75th year. Funeral services at 10 o'clock, Wednesday, at his late residence, 1310 Locust street. Interment private.

ATLNER.—Due notice of the funeral will be given. From his late residence, 4015 Warburton, Philadelphia.

BALBEC.—Suddenly, on September 20, 1914, BALBEC, son of the late George Balbec, died at his late residence, 514 Locust street. Interment at Holy Cross cemetery.

BARRY.—On September 17, 1914, ELLEN G. Barry, wife of John Barry, died at her late residence, 1212 Locust street. Interment at Holy Cross cemetery.

BRADY.—On September 17, 1914, PETER BRADY, son of the late Peter Brady, died at his late residence, 2405 Haverhill street. Interment at Holy Cross cemetery.

BROCK.—On September 14, 1914, EDWARD D. Brock, husband of Evelyn J. Brock, aged 58 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service at 2 p. m. from his late residence, 227 Haverhill street. Interment private at Cedar Hill cemetery.

BURNS.—On September 17, 1914, ANNA A. Burns, wife of Thomas Burns, died at her late residence, 227 Haverhill street. Interment private at Cedar Hill cemetery.

CLARKE.—On September 20, 1914, CLARKE, son of the late George Clarke, died at his late residence, 227 Haverhill street. Interment private at Cedar Hill cemetery.

DE VAELE.—On September 20, 1914, MARY DE VAELE, wife of George L. De Vaele, died at her late residence, 227 Haverhill street. Interment private at Cedar Hill cemetery.

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DENNIS.—On September 19, 1914, FRED DENNIS, son of the late Fred Dennis, died at his late residence, 227 Haverhill street. Interment private at Cedar Hill cemetery.

DONOHUE.—On September 19, 1914, ROBERT DONOHUE, son of the late Robert Donohue, died at his late residence, 227 Haverhill street. Interment private at Cedar Hill cemetery.

DOHRTY.—On September 19, 1914, MARY DOHRTY, wife of the late John Doherty, died at her late residence, 227 Haverhill street. Interment private at Cedar Hill cemetery.

DOUGHERTY.—On September 19, 1914, ELIZABETH DOUGHERTY, wife of the late John Dougherty, died at her late residence, 227 Haverhill street. Interment private at Cedar Hill cemetery.

DRIFE.—At her residence, 4512 Chestnut st., on September 19, 1914, LAURA ANTONIO DRIFE WELLS, wife of Campbell Drife, died at her late residence, 4512 Chestnut st.

FRIDLE.—On September 16, 1914, GERTRUDE FRIDLE, daughter of William N. and Margaret Egan, aged 19 years. Funeral services on Monday, at 2 p. m., from her late residence, 174 Kaiso st., Wisconsin. Interment private, at Mt. Moriah cemetery.

FARRELL.—On September 18, 1914, Dr. FARRELL, son of the late Dr. Farrell, died at his late residence, 174 Kaiso st., Wisconsin. Interment private, at Mt. Moriah cemetery.

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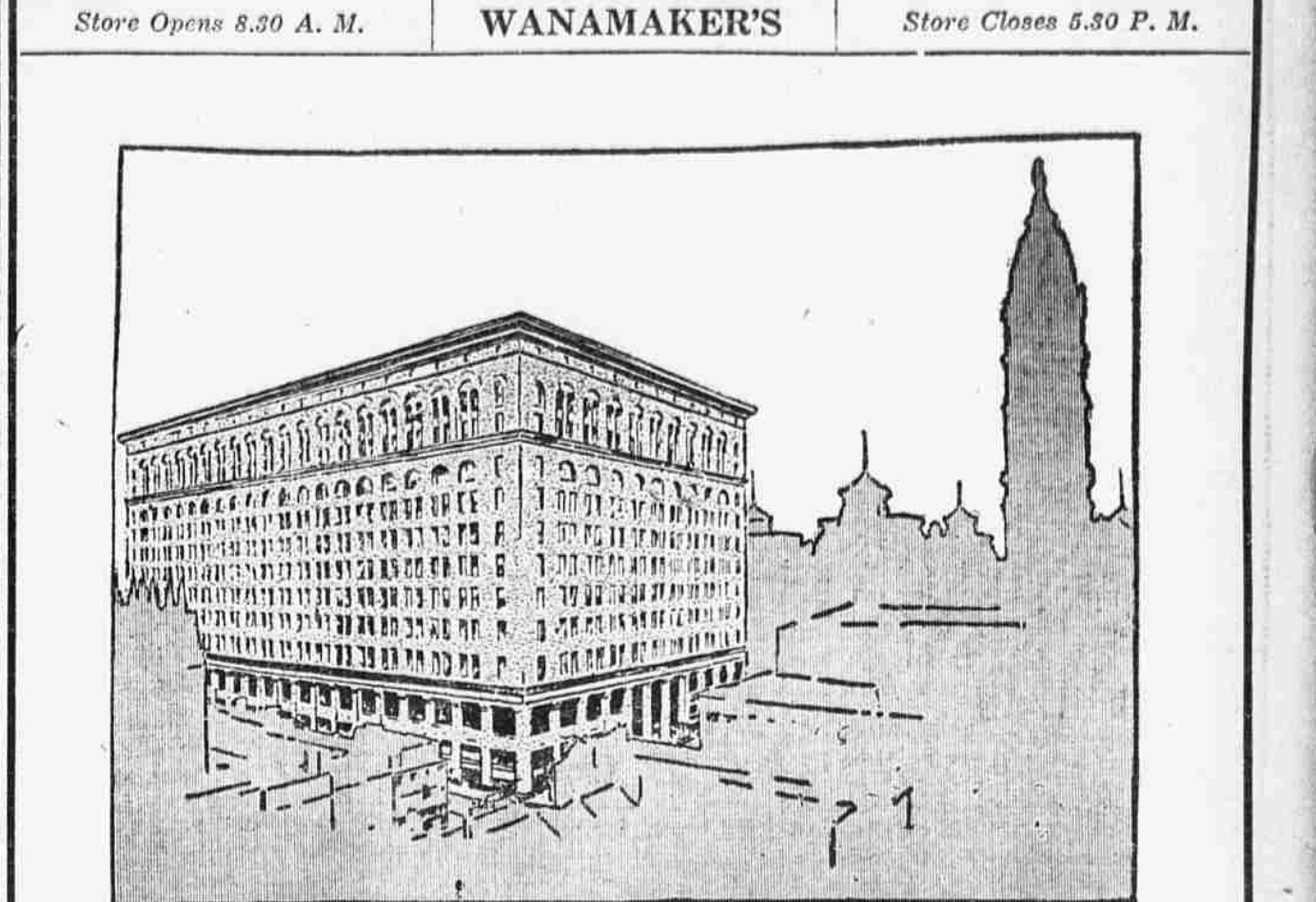
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Store Opens 8.30 A. M. WANAMAKER'S Store Closes 5.30 P. M. Grand Organ Recitals Tomorrow 9, 2 and 5.15

The Wanamaker Store announces that it will have in Egyptian Hall at 11 and 2.30 tomorrow a posing of 99 brilliant new gowns and wraps just received from Paris, all very fine things, from Bechoff David & Co.

The Wanamaker Store calls special attention to the large number of new French hats in the Millinery exposition opened today. These hats set the fashions of the Fall and Winter. (Second Floor, Chestnut)

The Wanamaker Store has arranged for a special bargain sale tomorrow of some 263 men's tweed overcoats in Balmacean style, at \$9.75 and \$12 (Lower-Price Store, Subway Floor, Market)

The Wanamaker Store calls attention of the Daughters of the Revolution and other patriotic societies to a very unusual collection of historic furniture copies on the Fifth Floor. (Fifth Floor, Central)

The Wanamaker Store has made a special purchase of 1000 box couches and cedar chairs to sell at a price below the usual wholesale cost. \$9.75 for box couches, cloth covered; or \$15 covered in any \$2.50 tapestry you may choose. \$12.75 for cedar-lined box couches, extra large, or \$18.75 covered in any \$2.50 tapestry you may choose. Fireside chairs in the same purchase are marked \$9.75, \$12.75, \$15 and \$18. (Fifth Floor)

PUBLIC LEDGER JOHN WANAMAKER

Be Sure to Get Your Copy of "Indoors and Out"

Published as a Free Supplement to tomorrow's Public Ledger.

"Indoors and Out" contains 16 pages of important real estate, house-building and home-beautifying information, together with many photographs, drawings and plans of successful operations.

Its subjects include: "Seashore Cottages and Mountain Bungalows," "Furniture," "Amateur Gardening," "Interesting Doorways," "Typical City Apartment Houses," "Pictorial Story of a Successful Suburb," "Real Estate," "Helpful Suggestions for Property Owners," "Interior Decoration" and "Suburban Operations."

If you think of building or remodeling your house, or have the work already under way, this big supplement will give you many good suggestions. "Indoors and Out" is issued only on the above date with the