# EVENING LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1917



#### EDITORIAL BOARD: us H. R. Course, Chairman.

10 \*\*

H. WHALET ..... Editor IOHN C. MARTIN. . General Business Manager independence Square, Patladelphia, Independence Source, Frankeiner, seite Cavera, Broad and Chestnut Stroets seite Orre Press Union Building Tosse 200 Metropolitas Tower 200 Metropolitas Tower 403 Ford Building 2016 University Stroets Building 1005 Fullertan Building 1005 Zribase duniding

NEWS BUREAUS: otos Biescau, E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St. The Times Dulling

Evening Language is served to subscriber adelphis and surrounding towns at the f tweive (12) cents per week, payable

carrier. muail to points outside of Philadelphia, in nited States, Canada or United States por us, pesiser free, fity (50) cents per Six (50) dollars per year, payable in all foreign countries one (\$1) dollar per

t give old as well as new address.

HELL, 5000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000 Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia,

EXTERED AT THE PRILADELPHIA POSTOPPICE AS BUCKNIPCLASS MAIL MATTER

Philadelphia, Tuceday, October 39, 1917 WE URGE THE REDEMPTION OF THE CITY

T IS unfortunate that during this world crisis in human affairs, when every ounce of every man's energy should be ledicated to the defense of essential ideals and the defanging of the German snake, it should be necessary in the industrial capital of America to fight a local battle to recover the municipal government and rescue it from the coalition now in control. There are vital and constructive things to which newspaper columns ought now to be devoted, things of national and international importance; but the exigencies of local politics require that in the closing days of the campaign every journalistic exponent of decency must exert\_itself to the uttermost to bring the great public to a realization of the supreme' importance of expelling local Huns from the positions of authority which they occupy. We do not apologize for the emphasis which we place on the necessity of a people's victory next Tuesday, but we do regret deeply the need of such emphasis at such a time.

The most conspicuous failure of democ racy has been in American municipal government. The gravest menace to the success of the Russian experiment in self-government came from the thousands of returned emigrants who had experienced government as it was practiced in New York under Tammany, in Chicago under its bosses and in Philadelphia under the Organization. No regument in the world will convince a German who has known Tammany government that democracy is better for Berlin than the expert municipal government long practiced there under a scien- economy has started. There can be no

many, for the great republic of the South THE OUTLOOK uses the language of our own decla ration against the common foe, has had the same reasons for action and has debated the case quite as long before deciding. It is this long debate that gives her decision the greatest weight. It is new proof of the universal appeal of the justice of our cause, because men who take their time to decide do not decide lightly. And the choice for war, coming after such a long and dignified abstinence, is because of this delay the more promising of a war effort as stalwart and

relentless as our own. A territory of 3,292,000 square miles is thus added to the Allied map. Brazil is almost as large as this country and could hold fifteen German empires. An army of 1,700,060 could be raised by her 25,000. 000 inhabitants. Of course, it is unlikely that any such force will be even trained

Shipping facilities will be hard epough pressed to accommodate our National Army. But so great is the enthusiasm of the Brazilian youth after their many months of pro-Ally propaganda that we can expect to hear of two or three divisions of them in France; for France has niways stirred the imagination and held the affection of the Brazilians-they, like the rest of us, have two countries, their own and France.

LETS WAKE UP!

 $O_{\rm done\ for\ us\ in\ their\ Italian\ drive.}^{\rm NE\ thing\ the\ Austro-Germans\ have}$ They have stopped "peace talk" of the kind we have been so accustomed to, stopped it forever.

"Germans in Food Riots," as a news headline, will mean nothing any more; 'Reichstag in Revolt," "Man-Power "German Morale Shuttered," Men." "Prussians Outshelled"-all these comforting little sugar-coated messages which have created the spirit of overconfidence in all Allied nations, all these went by the board forever when Mackensen's army drove the Italians back to the plains. Who will say "poor Germany" now? Germany has been playing possum, and hereafter all reports of her weakness," which have so suspiciously been allowed to filter through her censorship to encourage pacifists the world over will be stamped as lies. If they are not

lies, the Germans must show us they are nearly beaten by Being really beaten. We can hope for no success whatever except by fighting for it. Victory must be wrung from the foe at the cost of blood and tears and sacrifice, and we can cherish no longer the cozy notion that Germany's internal dissensions and difficulties are helping us to win. This is the lesson that has been driven home by events on the Italian front.

## SHALL WE UNDERFEED OUR SOLDIERS?

TT WAS an awful strain for many : I small-salaried person to buy a \$50 bond. Why? Chiefly because many a small-salaried person was not cutting down on food. Failure to do his duty in one respect made him fail-or almost made him fail-to do his duty in another. There would have been more speedy bond-buying if there had been less greedy food-buying.

Suppose we muddle through without famine conditions! Even so, are we to underfeed our soldiers? What we are wasting on ourselves w. are taking from wasting on ourselves w. are taking from their mouths. The big drive to mobilize beneath the skin the nation's 22,000,000 households for



Not Forget the Foes in Our Own Household

By S. PARKS CADMAN, D. D., Paster of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. MERICAN literature abounds in optimis-A tic sentiments about the triumph of nocracy, to question which seems an unforgivable political heresy. We have an underlying conviction that our form of government is so intrinsically superior, so wisely conceived and rationally administered that it must needs be imitated by less fortunate peoples, and eventually command universal allegiance.

Few Western statesmen and publicists have rightly estimated the hold which medieval ideas have in Europe and the East. Yet Germany has revealed what to us is the surprising spectacle of millions of men mitted to extreme monarchical doctrine, and unable or unwilling to separate its extravagances from their sense of national integrity and well-being. These opposing systems have at last found their culmination in a war which threatens the extinction of either autocracy or democracy

The question of questions is, Which will prevail? Can the Kaiser and his formidable husts in the Fatherland, in Austria, in Turkey, in Bulgaria, be subdued and taught by defeat that their adored methods are abhorrent to the modern mind? We anower, yes, simply because the prospect of a victorious Teuton is unendurable. It would mortgage the liberties of the world for generations to come and impose a blood Dwindling," "Hindenburg Hissed by His tax upon babes now sleeping in their

But if the war is to be financed and fought to a triumphant conclusion, the nations that represent liberty and justice vill have to take smelt of themselves, readjust and increase their energies, con-ontrate their efforts and prepare for a new era when a just peace is guaranteed. The loose and unintelligent ways our American love of personal independence has festered abolished. Unserupulous dema ogues and blatherskites who would sweep s off our base and plunge us into the vortex of class haireds must be suppressed. Studied appeals to the weakest social ele-ments, fo idleness, greed, ignorance and roguery must be banned.

#### Wanted, a Leader

Where are these leaders today? And f it be granted that we possess them at all, how few in numbers they appear to be. Fortunately for us, the enemy has no statesman of first rank; the German chanellorahip goes a-begging, German diplo-ney has become a jest. But of most emimen, men who can claim the world eir monument, scarcely one la l We have gone on the fond traditio for their that revolutionary eras produce these pala-dins. Yet our own, while prolific in genus for affairs, left us with the melanoholy memory of a stupid Congress and a

raitorous Arnold. The principles of international squity, of taxation, representation, property, have made infinite gains. Yet these gains are historically linked with a few illustrious names, and personality, rather than axioms, has furthered their advance. Now that they have descended to the street, and the ordi-nary citizen drifts toward pure, as distinguished from representative, democracy, hostile elements have assailed them, and they may be swallowed up in social differences animated by a pervading selfish-

Openly hostile propagandas are abroad Incredible as it may seem, it is neverthe-less true that men who have inherited those galus, who are undischarged debtors our nation and its institutions, inderse he vilest tyrannies abroad and exult over despicable crimes and outrages in an un-

The old Adam dies hard, even in this uncongenial atmosphere. We discover the parasite beneath the professed patriot, and tific system. Indeed, it was in her cities middle-of-the-road course for any one to that citizens who hoast of Washington Oh, Pearl, I see you're all for me-



Through da sharks dat swim da sea Safe my sheep ees pass; tranch da Soon weell be cen sight, Where som' day I gona fight-

Sure! I want to, alla sight, But, pleasa, not so fas'l

Here am I at las', where long I have weeshed to be. Lika man, so brave, so strong; Look upon me! See! Ain't I granda soldier, chf Now, bayfore I march away, Look me up an' down-but, say! W'at'sa wrong weeth me?

I weell tal you. I am scare'. But ecf cet should be Joe ces wounded over dere, Den you gong see Stranger theengs dan I can tal; Germans runnin', catchin' hal From a woman's han's an'-wal, She'sa gon' be me!

SEVERAL folks who read the story of Fred Carr, the young clerk who lifted himself out of a Philadelphia drug store into the pilot's seat of a hundred-mile-an hour airplane, have asked us if we could furnish a copy of the prescription that produced that result. We can; and it isn't written in Latin, either.

When Fred Carr first presented humself at the aviation camp outside Montreal he was told there were 2000 applicants ahead of him. So he went home and wrote to his mother about it. He told her he thought of trying for the artillery. Fred's mother is a Philadelphian-Fred-

rica Barrett, one time editor of Book News-who married an English sea cap tain about twenty years ago and has since lived in England. Her husband has been bottled up in the Black Sea since August 1914, while she has been holding the home together in Cardiff.

When Fred's letter reached her she sat down and shot this back to him: "Never mind the artillery. The flying corps is the service for you. I am your mother and I know that the air is yout element. You will fit there psychologi cally. So go back and tell them what I am saying to you and that you will wait your turn.'

When the officer in command of the aviation camp read that mother's letter he jumped her red-headed kid over the 2000 applicants ahead of him, and there you are!

#### Soldiers' Sweethearts

TO ANNA Say, Anna, you have turned my head, And I'm disconsolate: I'll soon be numbered with the dead Unless I animate.

TO PEARL



A STATE AND A STATE

Decisive Battles of the War May Be Fought on the Venetian Plains, With French and English

ITALY, COCKPIT OF EUROPE

## **Taking Part**

## By ADALBERTO CAPORALE

WHAT was not plain a few days ago is clear today. Germany, with the assist-ance of the entire Austrian army, is trying to acchieve on the interview of the decisive stroke against Italy, for it would be the decisive stroke against Italy, for it would, once the Teu-tons could overcome the resistance of Ca-dorna's forces and reach the lower Adige ance of the entire Austran army, is decisive to achieve on Italian territory a decisive victory not merely in regard to Italy's war, but affecting the whole European situation, the Julian as well as the Franco-Belgian front. Field Marshal von Mackensen evidently has been given the direction of a drive which is against France and Great Britain and the United States as much as against Italy, and what military critics conversant with conditions along the Isonzo-Carso front had been repeating for the last few months, when General Cadorna clamored for guns, comes true. The Italian front, which could have been made the decisive front of the European war months ago and could have seen an uninterrupted victorious march of the Allies toward Laibach and Vienna, has become indeed a decisive one. The only difference is that what France and England failed to realize has been grasped by the German staff, and Germany, not the Allies, is now seeking a decision on the ground where it was wrongly held Italy was fighting her own war, a selfish war of greed and conquest. The Austro-German offensive is developing now on a front stretching itself from fewer than ten miles south of the great Pontebba road, of Napoleonic fame, and the sea. This front is held by Cadorna's Second Army, on the sector north of Gorizia, under the command of General Capello, and the Third Army, more numerous than the Second, on the sector from Gorizia to the sea. under the command of the Duke of Aosta. The northern army, which, by reason of the strong support given by the Tolmino bridgehead and the vicinity of the Italian boundary line, has borne the brunt of the Teutonic attacks, has been compelled to give way before massed attacks, in which German heavy artillery has played an overwhelming role. .

invaders. The season is rather late for S Toltees: A race traditionally held to have ruled in Mexico before the Artees. such an extensive operation amid the deep 4. Three Russian composers: Tchalkowsky, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Moussorgsky. snows of the Alps, and it is doubtful if, after the tremendous concentration of troops and 5. New York is officially a State; Popasylvania, a Commonwealth. artillery on the Julian front, the Teutor can spare nearly half a million men and 6. Cosmetics: Preparations designed to beautifr the hair, complexion, etc. robably a couple of thousand guns for an "Arriere pensee" (French): An ulterior ma-five, a mental reservation. Pressured "arryair ponsay," the "n" having a mash sound. attack from Trent and the Lavarone-Fo garia plateau. General Cadorna, therefore, can easily maneuver by interior lines and transfer troops and artillery from the Trentino front "Faderewski Logion": A legion of Pales which the great planist is trying to recriit in this country to fight for the Allies. the line of the Isonzo and stiffen the resistance against the Austro-German on- The most important amendment to the se-lective conscription act which has been proposed is that to enlist these between nineteen and twenty-one in the array. rush, if not counter-attack and throw the invaders back to their former lines, as he did more than a year ago when the Aus-trians had reached almost the gates of Vicenza. Cadorna's maneuver at that time 10. Kings County: One of the counties of Greater New York, that including Breat-lyn. was justly commended as one of the most ford to see his capital threatened, and above daring and perfect enterprises of its kind. all the Hungarians would not suffer a vie-lation of their own territory, which could easily be invaded from Laibach. an operation which the commander-in-chie repeated a few weeks liter, with the result that he conquered the Gorizia bridgehead which the Austrians were quite sure they were able to hold against any attack.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ What is a "depth charge" in naval warfare

- 3. For whom was Virginia named?
- 4. What is a tartan?
- Of what country is Haakon VII king?

9. What kind of vessel is called a "tramp" 10. Is Ningara Falls in the United States?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. Sao Paolo is, next to Rie de Janeire, the inrgest of the Brazilian cities. 2. The planet Uranus is also called Herschel, after its discoverer.

Of what country is Hanken vil king?
About when was the telephone instended?
No rallway operated in the United State (exclusive of territories, etc.) is used the Government. Is this the case atrant
Name the three academic ranks or degrees.

governing them with admirable efficiency, conserving the health of the inhabitants and keeping them fit for the hard service to be demanded of them later. We can point with pride to the prodigious growth of the United States and of its cities, but the record of municipal government in this country is a standing reproach.

The United States is depending to an exceptional degree on the Philadelphia district in this war. Similarly the world is depending on the United States. We take it that no patriot, no lover of this country and of justice and truth, no man who has contributed his son or his money to the cause, will stab it in the back and enfeeble the might of the nation by taking part here in the maintenance of tyrannous and lawless government, We take it that five inhabitants favor good government for every one who condones bad government. But of the latter all are registered and of the former only a part have the ballot. The fight for that reason is a desperate fight, requiring extraordinary efforts on the part of good men and true. Let none be deluded into believing that the overwhelming indignation of the public is certain to be translated into repudiation of the powers that be. The police will be used next Tuesday and used to the limit. No trick known to politicians will be neglected. The gang is at bay and fighting with every rerource. A' victory for it would be a real calamity. We do not want the rattler to have his fangs again in the neck of Father Penn. We want this city to be free; we want it to be unencumbered in these crucial days of war; we want it to be at the crest of its efficiency.

Argument in favor of the Town Meeting party seems futile because the facts are all known and no real defense of the gang has even been attempted. It expects to force its way through by brute force. In these circumstances we are burdened with no responsibility to expose the situation, We can merely urge sitinens to be honest and fair to themmives and devote their energies to the funes of the city next Tuesday. It is as weh to need of defense as if the legions an armed enemy were at the gates.

HRAZIL DECIDES

monothing wingdlarty im-

that Germany prepared for this war, take. Each one must either help or hinder.

# WHEN SNOW FLIES

A COLD wave is moving about in the Middle West and will arrive here one of these days. "When the people begin to feel cold," remarked a mine owner the other day, "the Government will come to its senses." "When a few mine owners have gone to jail the rest of them will come to their senses," remarked a Senator after an interview with the President the other day.

The snow will fall upon the unjust before it falls upon the just.

A HEALTH ISSUE

CLEAN streets do not constitute a po-U litical question. To keep the streets clean is a health issue. Everybody believes in the general principle that clean streets are better than dirty streets. except the contractors, who earn a handsome premium by not doing their duty. They would make a nice profit keeping the highways clean, but they make unholy profits by keeping them dirty. It is a sort of blood money, but what do they care?

The Chamber of Commerce ought to get behind the campaign for clean streets. The doctors, we understand, are going to put the issue up to the Chamber and expect to get from it real help. We hope they do, for surely the Chamber cannot be accused of breaking into politics if it does nothing more than urge that money appropriated to clean streets be used for that purpose and for no other purpose whatever.

Mr. Sheehan says that his family needs the money. The Kalser said that Germany needed the territory.

No doubt the Mayor will positively be amazed to learn after election that the police have been in politics.

A blacksmith turns out horseshoes a silversmith gives us useful articles-but a Varesmith makes bad coppers.

Several magistrates have rushed to the front to say they are not crooked. The burden of proof seems to be on any man who happens to be in that service.

While some people continue to talk about our unpreparedness, America is running trains through the war zone in France, fighting in the trenches, hunting submarines on the coast of Europe and feeding most of the Allies.

We'll have 'to put three-cent stamps on letters on November 2 and after, but there will be plenty of remindars of that. There are very few reminders about November 15 as the last day that Christmas mall for our soldiers in France can be put into the mails. tion of war by secondance of the that

never been within the radius of his noble and sagac'ous spirit. The witness we should bear to the ends of the earth in behalf of genuine Americanism has polluted by allens in temper and dispo tion. So long as they remain obdurate, long as commercial and pelitical chidtion.

canery runs riot, we shall breed charlatans as refuse breeds flies, be dwarfed in national character and thwarted in national alms. Peril in Our Cities

It is a faithful saying and widely ac-cepted that the Church has come to the parting of the ways. Let me add that the State is equally at stake, and must reaffirm and practice the beliefs that made her, or undergo decline. When you wish to know why the Old World, which had such ample means and lasted so long, finally went to ruin, you have but to study the conflict

in our immediate surroundings. The imper-sonal forces which have hitherto misruled mankind are still busy, as if predestined to ruin the world again.

This great city is naturally one of their chosen centers. Its municipal offices and empluments are a tempting bait, and in the cussions that eddy around them one can detect the familiar outlines of good and of evil which have always contended for the mastery. New York, in many respects, is the cosmos reduced to scale. Its foreign born or bred population exceeds the total population of Paris and Berlin. Here we have the best and the worst, and between them, the apathetic, who do not care to be disturbed and resent the hint that there is something rotten in our make-up. The fires of every social, political and religious creed smolder at your doors. Sacrifice and noble devotion can fan them to a purifying flame. Dishonorable syndicates, intent on hase interests, can excite them

a disastrous conflagration. In an era of national and universal distress and trial, which is making proof of us and of our circumstances, a municipal ection is being employed to release bitter assions, and the campaign has already ouched the depths of false accusation, touched the upper of take accusation, lies, treachery and fraud. It is impossible to exaggerate the folly and wickedness of so futile a procedure, or to escape from the harvest of tares for which the seed is now being cast abroad. Surely the historian of the war will find scope for surprise and irony in the fact that while we were waging it the Mayor of the second city in the United States was branded as an ig-nominious traitor, and the Mayor of another great city was indicted as an acessory to the murder of an officer of the

BOTH SIDES MEET IN BERNE

At any time of the day in the Swiss apital one sees the uniforms of both sider on the streets, for there are thousands of French, British, Germans and Belgians inerned in Switzerland, and according to the rules of the game they must wear their uniforms, in order to make the breaking of

parole harder. My first sight of a German Fritz clump ing down the streets in his neutral groen uniform and his stout military boots gave me a kind of shock of surprise. It is three me a kind of shock of surprise. It is three years now, incking a month, sinds—in Bel-gium—I last beheld a free man in a Ger-man uniform. Today I saw dozens of men in French uniform pass other dozens in German uniform. Each party to these meet-ings would look straight abead, pretending that he had not noticed. For the banefit of the Entente peoples

For the battent of the Entents people the shops are displaying such signs as these "Swiss manufacture." "Same composition as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the German preparation, but of strictly Swiss origin." This line made to swiss and English material." Enowing to buy discrimin models is the one surding in among the Preper, American and English

My ownest girlic girlic! For hark! I hear the reveille, Which means I get a Pearlie

HARRY H. FIRTH has decided, if he can only get away from his business this winter, to take the trip to Honolulu that he's been promising himself for so long.

"Ifm sick and tired of these ukulele players who frequent our own resorts," said

he. "Why, man alke," said a friend, "Honolulu is where the ukuleles come from!" "Sure, I know," said H. H. F. "and I figure that all of them have come from there by this time."

> A FROSTY MORNING I love these frosty mornings, When all the outer air Is tingling with a freshness

And vim beyond compare.

The north-wind in the tree-tops Proclaims the coming dawn, And sends the crisp leaves rattling Across the frozen laten.

From some adjacent farmyard A watchful chanticleer, With rancous, joyous crowing Assails the atmosphere.

State. Then, nearer home, a watchdog, Awakened from his sleep, Gives voice to his resentment In tones prolonged and deep.

A wagon, bound for market, Goes creaking down the road. I hear the axles groaning Beneath the heavy load.

The light grows at my window, And on the pane, I see,

Jack Frost has limned a picture Of silver tracery.

Now, from the servants' stairway, Slow feet descend the hall; And then a kitchen shutter Bangs out against the wall.

I love, these frosty mornings, To note these things, and then-

To draw the bed-clothes closer And go to sleep again.

THE RECENT death of T. M. Daly, president of the Continental-Equitable ritle and Trust Company, has led to deserved promotion for three Johns, who were in line-Skelly, Loughney and Umsted. Johnny-jump-ups all o' ye, sea we in a letter to Umsted, and he come back with: "Three jacks would make a

#### Whole Line in Danger,

Doubtless Gorizia's loss is a hard blow to the Italians, but not so much from the military as from the moral point of view. It seems that only the city, which lies on the eastern bank of the Isonzo, has been recaptured by the Austro-Germans, and one would assume that the bridgehead, formed by the two heights of Podgora and the Sabotino on the opposite bank, is still held by the left wing of the Italian Third Army. If conditions are such, it is to be honed that the Italians will be able to make a stand on these two mountains, which con-stitute the whole military value of Gorizia.

It is impossible to foresee what will beof the Italian Third Army and the line. If Von Mackensen is able to Carso line. Carso line. If you analyzensen is able to march south after reaching Udine, Ca-dorna's headquarters, the Duke of Aonta will be compelled to fall back on the Tag-liamento, where the Italians are likely to put up a strong stand. But it is clear that the whole line is in immediate danger of falling under the smashing blows dealt by forces which are said to be four times those of the defenders.

If the German staff has really in mind a If the German staft has really in mind a declaive battle on Italian territory, it is plain that Von Mackensen will have to start another offensive from the Trentine. The season is not at all favorable for such an enterprise, and, moreover, the Germans should have already massed a considerable army in the Trento basin, where it should be keet ready to be Brown availant the be kept ready to be thrown against the Italian lines from the Adige to the Brents.

# Snow May Help Italians

daring the manes and the

# Cadorna's Confidence

lation of their own territory, what some easily 6e invaded from Labach. The Allies have come rather slowly in the realization of the possibilities the lab-ian front offered them since Cadoma's army proved to be able to inflict on its Austrians tremendous losses; but they are still in time to save the situation not merely for Italy, for there is every reason to believe that size can again beat the invaders, but for the Allies, for Europe, for the whole world which is fighting the German 'well-politik." The British press is already clamoring for 'measures' to smash the plans of the German staff. Is it the awai-ening of the Allies to the importance of the Italian front? The same situation, as to the strategical possibilities in the present offensive, con-fronts General Cadorna. He has before nself the same possibility of maneuvering by interior lines, while the Austro-Germans cannot count upon any considerable and quick assistance from the Trentino sector and are compelled to maintain two separate armies, with the disadvantage that, should they be in want of assistance from Trent, Italian front? the only railroad connecting the two sec-tors, that running along the upper Drava Valley, could effectively be shelled, as it The fact that from Paris and London it is announced that the western Allies are rushing help to the Italians must be inter-voted in the score that French and Britan

has been on several occasions, by Italian heavy batterics posted in the vicinity of Toblach. Probably even the railroad could be cut through a successful effort to bring heavy guns nearer to the Drava on the Cadore front. This situation, now favorable to the Ital-

lans, probably explains the calm confider General Cadorna has shown as to the ability of his troops to stem the Austro-German advance toward the Friuli plains and his statement that he has the situation well in hand. Such a declaration coming from a man who has constantly refrained from boasts and blunders, who has even said less than he ought to when he was an nouncing victorious operations, is

taken as a fact. However, General Cadorna must have guns and munitions. France and England can supply him, and from the fone the English press has assumed since this of-

fensive was started it can be inferred that he will have both, probably more than he requires for a successful stand. It is not mprobable that we shall see French and British divisions and masses of artillery fight perhaps the last great battle of the European war, the declaive one, on the Julian front.

#### Awakening of the Allies

\* Awakening of the Allies The offensives, victorious as they were, of the British and the French along the western front have given the Allies ground and have worn considerably the Kaliser's forces, but have not given them a decision simply because the fighting is going on out of German territory, in France or in Bel-"gium, and Germany is not losing one inch of her own soil. So long as the Allies win in Beigium or in France it matters com-paratively little whether they conquer. So long as the German army is not destroyed a detest will not alter the slitution in a commer like Germany, where the people, willinging or not, are behind their Emperor. But the doftest of Austria on Austrian territory, in a way that threatens Vienne territory, in a way that threatens Vienni as it was threatened in 1797 by the Firs Consul from Semmering, would certain

Contracting in the of

now decide the present configgration end it there with a decisive battle a the British and French attack on the Aisse and in Flanders. RETORT SCOTTISH

domination .

RETORT SCOTTISH A British military journal relates an amusing story of a Highlander who, on being shown over a man-o'-war for the first time in his life, was keenly inter-ested in all he saw. The marines seemed particularly to impress him, and, soing up to one, he pointed to the badge on its marine's cap and asked him what it was The marine, anxious to score off the value. looked at him in surprise. "Mon," replied the Scot, impatiently. "I was no' axin' about yer held."

Historic Battleground

rushing help to the Italians must be inter-preted in the sonse that French and British troops and artillery have been or are being dispatched to the Italian front. The plane of Venice, where history has been shaped from time immemorial, become again the battlefield of Europe. Another Leipsiz, that time not against France, must be looked

time not against France, must be locked for between the Adige and the Julian Alpa

another battle of the nations against a

Power which fired Europe into the present war in order to submit the world to its

As Marengo decided the War of its Second Coalition in favor of the then First Consul, and a European war was brought to

an end in Italy, the plains of Venice m

SHAW ON JOURNALISM

SHAW ON JOURNMEMM I am a journalist proud of it, deiberat by cutting out of my work all that is n journalism, convinced that nothing its into journalism will live long as interatu or be of any use while it does itys. I do with all periods, but I never study a meriod but the present; and as a drawn I have no clus to any historical or in overamings save that pert of him whi-also increase. " " The main also increase."