

all such material as exists in the territories to be evacuated by the Austro-Hungarian forces.

"3—Evacuation of all territories invaded by Austro-Hungary since the beginning of the war. Withdrawal within such periods as shall be determined by the commander-in-chief of the allied forces on each front of the Austro-Hungarian armies behind a line fixed as follows:

"From Pic-Umbrail to the north of the Stelvia, it will follow the crest of the Rhetian Alps up to the sources of the Adige and the Eisach, passing thence by Mounts Reichen and Brenner and the heights of Oetz and Zoaller; the line thence turns south, crossing Mount Toblach and meeting the present frontier Carnic Alps. It follows this frontier up to Mount Tarvis and after Mount Tarvis the watershed of the Julian Alps by the Col of Predil, Mount Mangart, the Tricornio (Terglou) and the watershed of the Cols di Podberdo, Podlaniscam and Idria. From this point the line turns southeast toward the Schneeberg, excludes the whole basin of the Save and its tributaries. From Schneeberg it goes down toward the coast in such a way as to include Castua, Mattuglia and Volosca in the evacuated territories.

"It will also follow the administrative limits of the present province of Dalmatia, including to the north Lisarica and Trivania and to the south territory limited by a line from the (Semi-grand?) of Cape Planca to the summits of the watershed eastward, so as to include in the evacuated area all the valleys and water courses flowing toward Sebeneco, such as the Cicola, Duerka, Butisnica and their tributaries. It will also include all the islands in the north and west of Dalmatia from Premuta, Selve, Ulbo, Scherda, Maon, Pago and Punta Dura, in the north up to Meleda, in the south embracing Santandrea, Busi, Lisa, Lesina, Tercola, Curzola, Caseza and Legosta, as well as the neighboring rocks and islets and passages, only excepting the island of great and small Zirona, Bua, Zolta and Brazza. All territory thus evacuated (shall be occupied by the forces?) of the allies and of the United States of America.

"All military and railway equipments of all kinds, including coal belonging to, or within those territories (to be?) left in situ and surrendered to the allies, according to special orders given by the commander-in-chief of the forces of the associated powers on the different fronts. No new destruction, pillage or requisition to be done by enemy troops in the territories to be evacuated by them, and occupied by the forces of the associated powers.

"4—The allies shall have the right of free movement over all road and rail and waterways in Austro-Hungary territory, and of the use of the necessary Austrian and Hungarian means of transportation. The armies of the associated powers shall occupy such strategic points in Austria-Hungary at times as they may deem necessary to enable them to conduct military operations or to maintain order.

GERMANS TO LEAVE

"They shall have the right of requisition on payment for the troops of the associated powers (wherever?) they may be.

"5—Complete evacuation of the German troops within fifteen days, not only from the Italian and Balkan fronts, but from all Austro-Hungarian territory.

"Internment of all German troops which have not left Austria-Hungary within the date.

"6—The administration of the evacuated territories of Austria-Hungary will be intrusted to the local authorities under the control of the allied and associated armies of occupation.

"7—The immediate repatriation without reciprocity of allied prisoners of war and interned subjects and civil populations evacuated from their homes on conditions to be laid down by the commander-in-chief of the forces of the associated powers on the various fronts. Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by Austria-Hungary personnel, who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

NAVAL CONDITIONS

"1—Immediate cessation of hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all Austro-Hungarian ships.

"Notification to be made to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marine of the allied and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

"2—Surrender to allies and the United States

of fifteen Austro-Hungarian submarines completed between the years 1910 and 1918, and of all German submarines which are in or may hereafter enter Austro-Hungarian territorial waters. All other Austro-Hungarian submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed and to remain under the supervision of the allies and the United States.

SURRENDER WARSHIPS

"3—Surrender to allies and United States, with their complete armament and equipment, of three battleships, three light cruisers, nine destroyers, twelve torpedo boats, one mine layer, six Danube monitors, to be designated by the allies and the United States of America. All other surface warships, including river craft, are to be concentrated in Austro-Hungarian naval bases to be designated by the allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of allies and United States of America.

"4—Freedom of navigation to all warships and merchant ships of allied and associated powers to be given in the Adriatic and up the river Danube and its tributaries, and the territorial waters and territory of Austro-Hungary.

"The allies and associated powers shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstruction and the positions of these are to be indicated.

"In order to insure the freedom of navigation on the Danube the Allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy or to dismantle all fortification or defense works.

"5—The existing blockade conditions set up by the allied and associated powers are to remain unchanged and all Austro-Hungarian merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture save exceptions which may be made by a commission nominated by the allies and the United States of America.

"6—All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and impactionized in Austro-Hungarian bases to be designated by the allies and United States of America.

"7—Occupation of all the Austrian coasts and of all ports occupied by Austria-Hungary outside their national territory and the abandonment of all the floating craft, naval materials, equipment and materials for inland navigation of all kinds.

"8—Occupation by the allies and the United States of America of the land and sea fortifications and the islands which form the defenses and of the dockyards and arsenal at Pola.

"9—All merchant vessels held by Austria-Hungary belonging to the allied powers to be returned.

"10—No destruction of ships or materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender or restoration.

"11—All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of the allied and associated powers in Austro-Hungarian hands to be returned without reciprocity."

"KEEPING OUR FIGHTERS FIT," VIVID STORY OF ARMY CAMP LIFE

One evening an officer who was passing the barracks beheld a negro on guard duty, gun over his shoulder, shuffling up and down in jig time. From inside came the sound of a strange, barbaric tune played with most provocative syncopation. The officer stopped to watch. Finally the guard saw him. Overcome with mortification, he managed to salute. "Boss," he said, "it's jes' natchelly impossible fo' ma feet to behave when I hears dat music playin'."

"Such talent as this does not go to waste when an entertainment is being arranged," says Edward Frank Allen, in "Keeping Our Fighters Fit—For War and After," the full official statement of theatricals, music, athletics, social life, etc., in our military camps, which he has written in co-operation with Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities of the War and Navy Departments.

Every phase of the commission's work looks to the promotion of fighting efficiency. If just the relation between singing and killing does not appear on the surface; or how interesting reading and inspiring lectures will help the men to go "Over the Top" more triumphantly; or the vital necessity for organized athletics, it will be evident after reading the chapters devoted to these subjects. The greatest significance of the whole work is contained in the last chapter devoted to vice suppressions and the startling facts

set forth therein. More than seventy red light districts have been closed through the work of the Commission's Law Enforcement Division, and increasingly stringent regulations are making it impossible for the men to obtain liquor anywhere.

Everybody with a boy in the army will want to get this book. The Commoner will be glad to supply it to its readers. It will be sent direct at the government stipulated price or may be secured in combination with subscriptions to The Commoner. Full particulars of the books and the offers to Commoner readers will be mailed upon request.

A billion dollars in war taxes was secured from the booze-making industry during the last year, according to the statements of friends of the traffic, who seem to think this is a good reason why it should not be dispensed with. But then the fellows who really paid the taxes will be with us to pay taxes for a longer period under a dry nation than a wet, and they will be better able to pay them than ever.

There seems to have been something after all to the report that Taft and Roosevelt have banished their old enmity. They have found common ground at least in bitter criticism of President Wilson for asking the people to give him a congress that would back him up in his policies.

If the navy should happen to suffer from a shortage of gunnery experts we might be induced to recommend some of the state chairmen of the various political parties, who have been engaged in some interesting target practice for several months.

It is perhaps a good thing that the Bohemians did cut off communication between Berlin and Vienna. The wires would not have been able to stand much longer the sort of language that was being interchanged.

LET ME WALK WITH THE MAN IN THE ROAD

(By Walter J. Gresham.)

'Tis only a half truth the poet has sung
Of the "house by the side of the way,"
Our Master had neither a house nor a home,
But he walked with the crowd day by day.
And I think, when I read of the poet's desire,
That a house by the road would be good;
But service is found in its tenderest form
When we walk with the crowd in the road.

So I say, let me walk with the men in the road,
Let me seek out the burdens that crush,
Let me speak a kind word of good cheer to the weak
Who are falling behind in the rush.
There are wounds to be healed, there are breaks
we must mend,
There's a cup of cold water to give;
And the man in the road by the side of his friend
Is the man who has learned how to live.

Then tell me no more of the house by the road;
There is only one place I can live.
It's there with the men who are toiling along,
Who are needing the cheer I can give.
It is pleasant to live in the house by the way,
And to help, as the poet has said;
But the Master is bidding us, "Bear ye their load,
For your rest waiteth yonder, ahead."

I could not remain in the house by the road
And watch as the toilers go on,
Their faces beclouded with pain and with sin,
So burdened, their strength nearly gone.
I'll go to their side, I'll speak in good cheer,
I'll help them to carry their load;
And I'll smile at the man in the house by the way,
As I walk with the crowd in the road.

Out there in the road that goes by the house,
Where the poet is singing his song,
I'll walk and I'll work midst the heat of the day,
And I'll help fallen brothers along—
Too busy to live in the house by the way,
Too happy for such an abode,
And my heart sings its praise to the Master of all,
Who is helping me serve in the road.