OURTH YEAR OF WAR A BITTER ONE FOR ALLIES BUT ENDS WITH PROMISE

fussia and Rumania Were Crushed, Great Britain, France and Italy Each Suffered the Worst Defeats of Entire Period of World Struggle, But Growing Tide of American Troopers Turned the Scales In Nick of Time and Next 12 Months Should Be a Story of Victor ies Over the Teuton.

By Frank H. Simonds.

Copyright, 1918, New York Tribune.) The fourth year of the world war or the western nations, the gloomiest the whole struggle, is ending under enditions which are more favorable and titons which are more favorable and give more real cause for optimism in any that have existed in the past months. We are entering the fth year of the contest not with any cospect of peace now or even within the period of another year, but under reumstances strikingly recalling the tuation after the first battle of the large. The second and we may be larne. The second, and we may besve the final, blow of Germany has
ben parried, if not broken. If we have
the brought the new Napoleonic edifice
the ruin of a Waterloo, there are gns that the recent defeat may prove gns that the recent defeat may prove a some degree suggestive of Leipsic. The story of the fourth year of the huggle is measured by two major vents: the collapse of Russia and the bring of the United States. When he year opened we were, all of us, still oping against hope that the Russian perations in Galicia might prove the rest sign of a renaissance of Russian illitary power, and that Russia might speat the achievement of the first reach republic and, in defending the berty of the Slav world, contribute lightly to the salvation of western lyllization.

But before the campaign had come of an end Russia had ceased to be a hilitary factor; treason and madness iditary factor; treason and madness and done their work and hence the isintegration within was to be rapid; while German troops, released from the ast, were to carry peril to the very dge of Paris and threaten Sir Douglas Iaig's mighty force with the fate which ad been prescribed for the "contemptible little army" of Field Marshal Sir ohn French in the opening days of the

The world, particularily the allied world, was slow in perceiving what were to be the consequences of the Russian collapse. When the full Gerhan storm broke in March of the presint year it took the allies by surprise, and brought an unready coalition withmeasurable distance of one of the reat disasters of human history. But when the March blow had fallen and he extent of the danger was perceived, hen the war became a race between hmerica and Germany, a race between fur young troops, hurried across a submarine infested ocean, and the last Nower of German veterans thrown up-in the allied lines in offensive after iffensive, seeking a decision before america came.

Lost Without America.

As early as June of 1917, when Ni-relle's Aisne offensive failed, it betame clear that unless America came to the rescue the war would be lost lo our allies and Germany would win on the continent something recalling Napoleon's success against Austria in Napoleon's success against Austria in 1806, Prussia in 1806 and against Russia in 1807. But what was not perpeived at that time was that it was going to be a narrow question whether France, Britain and Italy could hold against our coming, and, blind to the real facts, our coming continued to ask real facts, our allies continued to ask of us material and money rather than men, until the bitter awakening of March transformed the whole situation.

tion.

The Russian revolution and the rewalting anarchy, which led to the demoralization of the Russian army, in
fact produced a situation in which
France and Britain could win the war;
It produced a condition in which the
possibility of a German success was
patent, at least to Germans and neutrals. It brought back the old problem of 1914, and in the next 12 months
there was to be repeated the German was to be repeated the German there was to be repeated the German effort of the Marne campaign. From August, 1917, onward the German prob-lem and the German hope was to or-ganize a new blow which should crush France and Britain before America could arrive, as Germany sought to crush them in 1914 before Russian operations in the east should demand

attention. In a word, we went back suddenly to

the conditions of the opening days of the war. By the end of last year Ger-many was free to strike for Paris again; before the campaign of 1918 was well opened the peace of Brest-Lito-vsk and of Bucharest had eliminated Russia and Rumania, abolished the eastern front, given to the Germans the mastery of the Baltic and Black seas, placed the kaiser's generals in control of the colossal Russian carcass of a completed Mitteleuropa the immediate menace of Slavdom. The Teuton seemed to have won his age long bat-tle with the Slavs, his way to the Pacific lay open, while he still command-ed the Constantinople bridge to the nearer east.

When the campaign of 1917 was over the German could calculate and did calculate that he had, with hands free and resources concentrated upon the western front, another chance to win the war in the largest possible sense, to dispose of France and Britain before American was ready, and then to ne-gotiate a favorable peace with the gotiate a far American foe.

Story of Misfortune.

The story of the campaign of 1917, after August 1, is briefly told. For our allies it is a history replete with misfortune. In August and September the brilliant but foredoomed Brusiloff offensive in Galicia faded into the shameful and indescribable flight of Russian troops from the field of victory into the darkness of demoralizatory into the darkness of demoraliza-tion and disintegration. There was a moment when it seemed as if Lemberg was again in danger, we read the old names of towns and rivers, the scenes of victories by the Russians in 1914, but in a few brief hours the Russian offensive in Galicia succumbed to the internal diseases of the Russian nation After August, in point of fact, Russia

was gone.

Meaptime, in the west the British offensive in Flanders pursued its unlucky road to complete failure. It had been the conception of Haig and Robertson, striking north from Ypres and out of the famous old sallent, to break

out of the famous old sallent, to break
the German line, cut off the troops on
the Belgian seacoast or compel their
retreat, free Ostend and Zeebrugge,
abolish the submarine bases on this
coast and, pressing eastward throw the
Germans behind the Scheldt and compel their later retirement out of France
from the Lys to the Meuse.

In this effort Plumer had made a
brilliant beginning in June at Messines.
But in July and August Gough, later
to disappear as a result of the Picardy
defeat of the present year, had so
hardled affairs that a second operation
had ended in costly fallure and when
l'iumer resumed the direction of operation the weather was already changing tion the weather was already changing the he getter moment had passed in

of war saw Italy winning considerable successes along the Isonzo, where for two years Italian soldiers had been struggling to break through the gigantic Thermopylæ between the Julian Alps and the Adriatic, by which ran the road to Trieste and the Austrian capital far beyond, the road Napoleon had taken more than a century before in his brilliant campaign of 1787. By October the gate seemed forced; Austrian recoil was general north and south, and allied capitals, looking southward, saw in Italian success at least consolation for their own fallures. But in November, Italy suffered her least consolation for their own fallures. But in November, Italy suffered her first great reverse of the war. Her population and her army, like those of the French nation, had been corrupted by enemy propaganda and by defeatist and pacifist efforts. The taint of bolshevism was already beginning to do its work in Italy as it had in Russia. Suddenly, along the Upper Isonzo front, out of the mountains about Caporetto, a German army appeared and struck an Italian army holding the flank of a German army appeared and struck an Italian army holding the flank of Cadorna's main forces to the south-

with little thought of danger.

In a few short hours this Italian army In a few short hours this Italian army was destroyed in exactly the fashion Radko Wimitrieff's Russian army had Radko Dimitrieff's Russian army had with consequences to other armies equally grievous. One day advancing and seemingly on the eve of decisive victory, Cadorna's armies on the Lower Isonzo and about Goriza found themselves on the next with their rear and tank imperiled, condemned to a swift flank imperiled, condemned to a swift and costly rush backward, behind the Tagliamento and then behind the Piave. The invasion of Austria was over and the Hapsburgs once more oceupied at least a wide sweep of their old province of Venetia, while it was the fate of Venice, not of Trieste, which

ward, and holding it carelessly and

in guns as a result of Russian and sector, complete when Foch sectors was complete when Foch launched his ever memorable counter attack, in which for the first time of the Russian and Rumanian fronts. For him the new year dawned brill-lieutit from the new year dawned brill-lieutit from the sector, complete, its value in all sectors was complete when Foch launched his every complete. Its value in all sectors was complete when Foch launched his ever memorable counter attack, in which for the first time American troops in large numbers played a leading part. For him the new year dawned brilliantly. For his enemies it was the beginning of a time which they already foresaw was to be one of grave trial, but how grave it was to be they could

The German Strikes

Rarely has any defeat taken the vanwere aroused to the fact that their position was critical, their numbers insufficient and bound to be insufficient. Unreadiness and Russian slowness in They had expected to maintain a successful defensive uptil America delib.

shed, Great Britain, France and orst Defeats of Entire Period of ing Tide of American Troopers of Time and Next 12 Montas or ies Over the Teuton.

Doint of fact, the campaign of the British was already sure to fail, for German troeps were hastening westward from Russia. Yet, doggedly and grimly, the British generals held their men to their task and the toll of casualties for the British in Flanders rivalled if it did not pass that of the Somme the previous year, while great hopes, excited by a brief but brilliant success before Cambrai, gave way to new developments when one more opportunity was sacrificed.

On the map there was proof of German retreat. The Ypres sallent disappeared, the British troops selzed the whole of the Passchendaele ridge and critics talked of the advance from this vantage ground in the next year to Gheat and to Lille, little dreaming that a few days of battle would then suffice to compel the surrender of these hills, won by so much sacrifice and effort, and that Ypres itself was again to be in peril, in peril as deadly as that of October, 1914.

In this autumn the French army was passing through a period of reorganization and renaissance, its defeat in May had shaken it to the very foundation. The greathest of duplicate his March stope and the control of the greathest of the first. Although two months had passing through a period of reorganization at any time street he was lower than at any time street he was lower.

In this autumn the French army was passing through a period of reorganization and renaissance. Its defeat in May had shaken it to the very foundation. For a few weeks its morale was lower than at any time since the war began. To Petain, who succeeded Nivelle, was assigned the grim task of restoring confidence and discipline, while behind the army the nation, under Clemenceau, cleaned its high places of those who had conspired against victory and held secret conference with the foe. A few minor successes above the Aisne and about Verdun served to prove that the task was being accomplished, but for the balance of the campaign of 1917 the French army was limited to the defensive, or to operations which were but local offensives.

In Italy, Too.

The first months of the fourth year of war saw Italy winning considerable successes along the Isonzo, where for two years Italian soldiers had been struggling to break through the gigantic Thermopylæ between the Julian Albs and the Adriatic, by which ran of the verdun campaign. As a result of the two successes the German was immet to study the German method and time to study the German method and the sale in late May to duplicate his March successes, and, sweeping across the german troops reached the bank of the Marne once more, after nearly three years of absence. Ner was this all: the British positions in Picardy had lacked any dominating military strength, but the French positions at the Aisne were among the finest on the Western front. And, as at the Somme, Ludendorff had in a week regained all the ground lost in the morths of absence. Ner was the Marne once more, after nearly three years of absence. Ner was the Marne once more, after nearly three yea

passed the disaster of the first days of the Verdun campaign. As a result of the two successes the German was once more within striking distance of Paris and had thrust wedges forward toward the French capital down the Oise and the Marne valleys. June was only just come and America's forces were still too weak to exercise any decisive influence. There remained the relatively restricted tasks of eliminating the Compiegne and Rheims salient, the one a menace to the community of his operative front between the Oise and the Marne, the other a threat to the civil population, abandon a struggle which had cost France so much and still held out the threat of even worse suffering without any promise of ulti-

The Tide Turns.

It may be that this German succe which took the kaiser to the Marne, which took the kaiser to the Marne, will prove the last high water mark of the war. Before June was over the tide had changed. Seeking to sweep the French out of the Complegne region, open up the lower valley of the Aisne, insure the continuity of the right wing of his operative front between Solssons and Montdidier by clearing the French out of strong ground and carrying their line into the open ground south of Senlis, Ludendorff launched a fourth blow between Montdidier and Noyon, between

which paralyzed the offensive. Continue capacity to fish, brilliantly answered at the Plave the other day, was to give her allies grave concern.

Thus the calendar year and the campaign of 1917 ended amid the most gloomy of all possible circumstances. British successes in the early months had been dimmed by the fallure, the bloody fallure, in Flanders. The French army had not merely seen its hopes come to nothing at the Alsne, but had, for the first time, been shaken in its confidence and was only beginning to give signs of renewed constancy and efficiency. The Italian army had suffered one of the great disasters of the war. The minor efforts in the Balzans had been without even the smallest material benefit.

To swell the balance on the swong side Ressia was sinking to a hapless derelict and Rumania was obviously soon to quit the war. All hope of an offensive in 1918 had now to be surrendered. The silied high command did not preceive that the defensive in 1918 nor at any other time until America should, be able to replace. Russia in the battle line.

As for the Greman, he could look forward to a return to the west now with his armles victorious in the cast: he could look forward to a return to the west now with his armles victorious in the cast: he could look forward to a return to the west now with his armles victorious in the cast: he could look forward to a return to the west now with his armles victorious in the cast: he could look forward to a return to the west now with his armles victorious in the cast: he could look forward to a return to the west now with his armles victorious in the cast: he could look forward to a return to the west now with his armles victorious in the cast: he could look forward to superiority in gunneral content at the complete when Foch launched his ever memorable counter time and the complete when Foch launched his ever memorable counter time which the support of the great disasters of the could look forward to superiority in gunneral counters at the could look forward to super

America has at last arrived, the despairing call of March had been answered in July, when more than 200,000 but how grave it was to be they could American troops participated in the denot suspect, and, not suspecting, failed cisive thrust, and American troops in to provide against.

France numbered above 1,200,000.

It seems now, as I write these lines today, just four months after Luden-dorff's first blow in Picardy, that the On March 21 the German struck be-tween the Scarpe and the Oise, 40 di-visions against 15, swiftly destroyed worst is over, the consequences of the Russian collapse have been liquidated. the Fifth British army, swept over its ruins to the cutskirts of Amiens, opened the road down the Oise valley to Paris as far as Noyon and took Montdidier, and cut the main railroad from Paris to Amiens by artillery fire. Only the swiftest possible work on the part of the French rushing to the aid of their British alies prevented the separation of the two armies. The blow was checked at the moment when further German progress would have meant separation and separation approximate ruin.

Russian collepse have been liquidated if we may not yet wisely fix the time when victory will in the larger sense be won, we have come to the hour when the danger of defeat is passing, probably has passed. The second battle of the Marne has already had consecuted the first, as did the French strategy; after four months and at the close of tremendous exertions the Germans are retiring on a broad front from the Marne; the Paris front is disappearing, and on their heels American as well as French soldiers are is disappearing, and on their heels American as well as French soldiers are pressing, while the flood of American troops continues to flow toward France.

gram. They saw themselves condemned to a desperate defensive, while America feverishly rushed to France those divisions without which a Ludendorff victory seemed inevitable.

By his first attack Ludendorff, for his had become the master mind in the German high command, employing the method of a brilliant lieutenant, Huties, had succeeded where all predecessors had failed. He had nerced and broken Russia. Russia.

In March, 1918, the kaiser's new commander could count not upon six weeks but on something like six months in which to bring home the victory. Russia's collapse gave him back the advantages of the first weeks of the war. But again he had to win in the time fixed, for by the end of six months America's aid would begin to become effective, and if he failed in the campaign of 1918 to put one of his great foes out he would automatically lose the initiative, the offensive, the chance for victory in the next campaign, when the American hosts had arrived.

And now, in late July, we see Ger-In March, 1918, the kaiser's new com-

the American hosts had arrived.

And now, in late July, we see German armies, again retiring from the Marne after a severe defeat, the extent of which is still unrevealed. No disaster may some now, as none came in 1914. The German may presently gather up his strength and strike against the British, as he struck in October, 1914. Defeated at the Marne, he may, for a second time, seek compensation in a new effort to open the road to Calais. But the road to Calais ends at the Channel, and it was not by taking Calais but by beating down French or British armies, one at least, both if possible, that the kaiser in his grandiose campaign of the present year was te achieve a victorious peace.

MARRIAGE COST MILLIONS.

New York-Three children of the late Dr. Matthew S. Borden have lost their legal fight to share in the millions left by their grandfather, Matthew C. D. Borden, a cotton financier. He was irrevicably opposed to his son's secret marriage while a student at Yale university to the daughter of a New Haven tailor, and to the subsequent renewal of his marriage vows.

A codicil to his will disinherits the

son who chose love rather than wealth. He directed that neither his son, daughterinlaw nor their issue should derive any benefit from his estate.

any benefit from his estate.

Both father and son are now dead. The daughters of the latter, Misses Gladys Minerva, Muriel Durfee and Harriet Dorothy Borden, all younger than 18, and who live with their mother, through their guardian, asked that the codicil denying them \$2,919,000 which would have been their father's share, be declared invalid.

Hearings were conducted before John

Hearings were conducted before John Couch, as referee, upon the accounting filed by the late John W. Sterling, Eertfiled by the late John W. Sterling, Eertram H. Borden and Howard S. Borden,
executors of the estate. They charged
themselves with receiving \$8,165,910 and
having a balance of \$5,120,936. The latter two executors, sons of the testator,
announced their intention to divide
them Dr. Borden's share, which would
entitle them each to \$1,009,500. Objections to this disposition were filed in tions to this disposition were filed in behalf of Dr. Borden's children.

The girls are entitled to collect interest on the sum for two years, representing the period between the death of their father and the testator. This is expected to aggregate more than \$100,000.

is expected to aggregate more than \$100,000.

The stand taken by the elder Borden against the marriage was assalled by the special guardian for the children. The codicil, said Daniel J. Mooney, their counsel, had the effect of offering a premium for the dissolution of the marriage by its suspension of income.

The lawyer contented that the girls at least were entitled to one-half of the principal under article eight of the will, which provided for such a payment to each of the testator's sons when they attained the age of \$5. Dr. Borden was 41 when he met his death.

Referee Couch admitted that several clauses of the codicil touching upon the marriage were invalid as contrary

the marriage were invalid as contrary to public policy. The interest of the testator was paramount, however, he

Afghanistan, Guarded.

Basanta Koomar Roy, in Asia. the fate of Venice, not of Trieste, which was now in doubt.

Thanks to an Italian rally and to the rush of British and French troops to their stricken ally Venice was saved, and the retreat ended at the Piave and not at the Adige, but Italy had suffered one of the great defeats of history and was henceforth condemned for long months to the defensive. She had, in fact, been on the edge of ruin; her escape had been by a slight margin, and at the moment the question of her future capacity to fight, brilliantly answered at the Piave the other day, was swered at the Piave the other day, was to give her allies grave concern.

Thanks to an Italian rally and to the denorif launched a fourth blow between Montdidier and Noyon, between the Avre and the Oise. This time there was no surprise, no collapse; the German hab been a had ground its way forward for a short distance, cleared the Lassign whights and some valuable ground was heights and some valuable ground was the hights and some valuable ground along the Oise. But by the third day it was checked, and Mangin, the deliver of Verdun, was striking a counter blow on the German flank, which paralyzed the offensive. Complete was not taken; at a staggering cost the German had gained a little ground in course of time to train every seven between the ages of 18 and been a failure. Afghanistan has no outlet to the sea and hence no navy. But the paramount factor in its life is its state of military



Hoo Weitel.

Hoo Weitel is the Chinese minister

MODERN SNIPING **BECOMES FINE ART**

British Officers Have the Work Down to a Scientific Point.

Behind British Lines in France (by Behind British Lines in France (by mail).—Sniping and countersniping has been reduced to a fine art in modern warfare, and the sharpshooter uses many other branches of the service to assist him. An incident which occurred a few days ago in the British lines in Flanders shows how a little artillery work is sometimes necessary in bringing about the undoing of the German silbers.

bringing about the undoing of the German shipers.

Lieutenant Jackson, battalien sniping officer, was walking down the trench when he heard a sudden rattle of musketry—German bullets striking one of the British sniping plates. One of his sniping posts was being battered by German armor piercing bullets. The officer hurried to the scene and with his peeriscope located the spot where the Germans were firing. It was a big post on some ground behind the enemy firing line, hidden with earth and looking exactly like any one of the other tangled hummocks with which shells and mines had strewn the vicinity. But his trained eye quickly marked out four small apertures which he knew to be loopholes. The excellence of his periscope even enabled him to see the puffs of unburned powder which came from the four hostile rifles at every shot.

"They are behind concrete and steel under that surface mud, str," said the sergeant. "It won't be easy dealing with them."

"It's a case for the heavy artillery, I'm afraid." murmured Lieutenant.

"It's a case for the heavy artillery, I'm afraid," murmured Lieutenant Jackson regretfully—he disliked calling in any outside assistance for his snip-

in any outside assistance for his snipers.

"I saw the major of that heavy battery which covers us going by a mement ago," suggested the sergeant.

Lieutenant Jackson hurried off down the trench and found the major, who was up on a survey of the enemy line for special targets. A hint of what had developed brought the major back, and a minute later he was in the nearest signal digout, telephoning instructions to his batery. Meanwhile, Lieutenant Jackson beckoned the sergeant away out of the major's hearing. "Put Haggarty and Brown into Post 9, sergeant," he ordered. "I don't think the Germans have any day communication into

garty and Brown into Post 9, sergeant," he ordered. "I don't think the Germans have any day communication into that post of theirs, and they will have to bolt for cover over the ridge."

Presently the first heavy projectile came rumbling up from the rear. It burst fifty yards wide in a great splash of earth. The second shell burst in the German firing line, right in front of the sniping post, and tore a huge gap in the parapet. The third fell right on top of the post itself. But the concrete of the structure wag strong, and the shell actually ricochested clear and burst several yards away. "That has frightened them." exclaimed the major suddenly, as four figures appeared from behind the sniping post and raced madly for the crest of the ridge. Just then a shot rang out from the British trench, and the first German pitched forward on his face. The second fell a yard further on. The remaining two were dropped as they reached the crest.

WEIGHS 649 POUNDS: TRAVELS IN A VAN

New York-Martin T. Durkin, New York—Martin T. Durkin, in charge of the passport bureau of the customs intelligence service, informed the driver of a moving van that Webuter Rusk, Seattle, would have to come into the customs house if he wished to have his passport vised.

"The law," said Durkin, "requires that all passports must be examined inside the customs house."

The driver went out but returned.

Rusk is 19. For some reason the boat for Porto Rico sailed without him. It was said there was no cabin door wide enough to accommodate him.

SINN FEINERS ARE IN NEED OF GUNS

Dublin.—(by mail).—Raids for asms continue in Ireland, and some are reported daily. As a rule the Sinn Feiners meet with no resistance in commandeering whatever weapons are discovered in a raided house. But occasionally the owners fight and the raiders suffer. An attack was made recently by six armed men with blackened faces on a woman's house at Ferbane. A retired army officer living in the house captured two of the raidin the house captured two of the raiders an drove the other away. The prisoners were committed for trial to

the Assize.
In a case near Tulsk, in Roscommon In a case near Tulsk, in Roscommon, a party of men with blackened faces raided a farmer's house in search of arms. They demanded his gun, and when he refused, dragged him out and handled his roughly. He escaped into the house, and finding his gun, turned it against his assailants, who fled. The weapons seized by the Sinn Feiners are in many instances seized by the police in counter raids. The other day several shot guns and ammunition were found in Tipperary. In one house during the seizure the police came upon a board of 150 pounds in silver, which they took away.

WAR BRINGS ABOUT UNION OF CHURCHES

New Haven, Conn.-At least temporary union of churches in 18 Connecticut towns has been accomplished within a year owing to circumstances resulting from the war, reports a committee of the Connecticut federation of churches, Denominations joining in the movement were Baptist, Methodist, Congregationwere Baptist, Methodist, Congregational, Free Baptist, Lutheran and Independent Methodist. Thirty-seven church organizations now are combining services in 18 buildings. In one town Eaptists and Free Baptists united under a Methodist, minister.

Each church organization has retained its own officers and adheres to its own denominational beliefs. In most cases the union is considered a

most cases the union is considered a temporary expedient for the period of the war. It is pointed out that the federation of churches is not irre-

Siam produces more than 40 varieties of rice, some of which are ripened in 70 days from planting, while others require six months.

WORLD DOMINION IS STILL GERMAN IDEA

Educated Prussian Prisoner Glories In Fact His Country Started the War.

London (by mail).—Despite their (our years of fighting, some of the four years of fighting, some of the German prisoners of war still are oblessed by the German idea of conquering the world. That unadulterated Prussianism still exists in the German ranks is the conclusion of one British efficer who has interviewed a number of the German prisoners. One of them as describes as "an intelligent university man." The British officer quotes their conversation as follows:

"I do not wish to insult you," said the German, "but you English are well intended fools. We who govern the fools; the fools govern you."

"Tour principles are aweeping," replied the Briton. "To come down to practice, what have you to say about the guilt of beginning the war?"

"Guilt?" demanded the German; "It was a glory. I claim it for Germany."

"That is hardly your official view."

"That is hardly your official view."

"The official view is for the fools."

But you believe in the Prussian purpose behind all this," asked the British officer.

"I do, as in nothing else," replied the German, "The Prussian purpose is God. There is no other. Prussia will rend the veil of the temple, but she will destroy to create. Against Prussian might the world as it exists today will fall in ruins, but Prussia will build a better and more virile world in its place. Strength only will survive. The life of men is naturally a fight. The strongest in force and cunning will live."

"It will be going back to the flood." German prisoners of war still are ob-

live."
"It will be going back to the fleed,"
said the Briton.
"Prussin is the fleed."
"And when the old world is drowned,
virtue and all such weaknesses will go
with it?
"The old virtue was womanish." said

The old virtue was womanish," said prisoner. "The new virtue is the prisoner. strength."
"In that blessed future will was

"In that blessed future will war reign triumphant?"
"Life is war—all of life that is healthy. Peace is only striving for mastery with other weapons. That is the law of nature."
"So everyone will fight till everyone is dead?"

"The weakest will go under. They are the diseased. The stronger will live; and after that the stronger and stronger, till there is perfect health."
"But it may be that Prussia will keep

"But it may be that Prussia will keep a few slaves?"
"Octainly," said the German. "Those who care not to fight that they may rule are in their nature slaves."
"I had had enough of it," the officer concluded. "It was nauseating. But the man was genuine in his beliefs, and so obsessed by his elementary motion of virility that it was a waste of time to argue with him. His conceptions were quite definite and not a doubt assailed him. The hideous world of his vision seemed to him a natural and a glorious world."

PERSHING IN ENGLISH EYES *******

W. Beach Thomas, of the London Daily
Mail, in Harper's Magazine.
What of General Pershing, who will
one day have as great an army as any
The question is asked as often in Europe as in America. It is not, I think,
known in America how deep a first impression his character as man and soldier has made on the British and, indeed, the French; but I can only speak
within the sphere of my personal
knowledge.

inside the customs house."

The driver went out, but returned shortly. He said that Mr. Rusk was out at the end of the van, but for lack of skids, hoists, hydraulic derricks, and the like, would have to remain there.

"Ya see," said the driver, "this Rusk guy weighs 649 pounds stripped and he don't care to move much without the aid of a crane or a plank. I'm responsible for him until I deliver him safely to the Brooklyn pler from where he is to sail for Porto Rico.

"Sorry I couldn't roll into the office," gurgled Rusk to the customs officer after he had vised his passport in the van. "I wanted to come here to a taxi, but this van proved to be more suitable."

deed, the French, but can only speak knowledge.

The feeling of confidence in his future (which is in no degree sentimental and exists principally among the higher authorities in the £.my and in politics) was due to a masterly not contributed by General Pershing to the question of unity of command, a note afterward developed into a membrane or andum described by Mr. Lloyd George as among the most able ever penned.

When he landed in England in June, 1916, one of the British newspapers whose correspondent had been for a long while in his presence compared him with Moltke, who was "silent in but this van proved to be more suitable." politics) was due to a masterly note contributed by General Pershing to the question of unity of command, a note afterward developed into a memorandum described by Mr. Lloyd George as among the most able ever penned. When he landed in England in June, 1916, one of the British newspapers whose correspondent had been for a long while in his presence compared him with Moltke, who was "silent in 17 languages." What General Pershing, the master of several Philippine dialects, said was little and good. When General Joffre shook his hand in Paris a few weeks later—a scene worthy of a great historical memorial—he said to one of his staff: "General Fershing will think first and act afterwards." At all junctures the general has been cool and prompt and determined. His colonel in Cuba wrote of him: "He is the bravest and coolest man under fire I ever saw in my life." His own recorded maxims are few; but at the most worrying crisis in France—when news of the arrival of American troops was published while services.

ims are few; but at the most worrying crisis in France—when news of the arrival of American troops was published while some of those troops were still in the danger zone at sea—he said: "I do not worry, and when the day's work is over I go to sleep."

One of the most vivid English writers said to me after we had watched some of the first American troops land at a base in France: "I did not see among the lot a single muddled face." The compliment was real, if negative in form; and the general of these troops deserves it in double measure. He is in that respect their epitome. Face, voice, figure, thought—all are clear cut eandid, definite, manly.

Necessary Building Approved.

Necessary Building Approved.

From Stone.

"The government, has at last made clear that it does not desire, and has never desired, to put a stop to necessary building construction," said N. F. However, president of Hoggson Brothers, builders, to a New York reporter recently. "The individual or corporation confronted with a building problem need only answer one question—'is the building essential."

"Secretary McAdoo has stated in unequivocal terms in a letter to Senai realized, which forms a part of the Senais records, that "there has never been any suggestion that buildings actually needed for the health and protection of the civil population, or for the conduct of essential business of the country, should not be constructed during the period of the war." A great number of contemplated necessary building operations have been postponed because of an erroneous interpretation of the government's wishes. These should now go ahead.

Safest Way. Too. From the Boston Transcript.
"Why is it that you never mention your Because I believe in letting bygones be

In order to prevent the rush of workers the British board of trade tramways committee suggests that industrial concerns should "stagger" their times of opening and closing. By taking on and discharging work people at intervals of 10 minutes or so the cars could be worked more economically and there would be a continuous stream of passengers, instead of the present rush at certain hours.

bygones.