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**MODE OF ATTACK NOT THE SAME**

**Entente Leaders Have Worked Out New System of Offensive--Use Reserves to Best Advantage--Defences Also Constructed So That No Key Positions Exist.**

Strategy and tactics, while they mean little to the man in the street, win battles and win wars. They are terms much misunderstood and badly abused, but it is probable that the failure of German strategy in the first six weeks of this struggle which now is entering its third year, saved intact the Entente group of nations. Germany had the power and the resources to make a speedy victory reasonably certain, but at the critical moment the well-laid plans for her campaign failed to measure up to the needs of the situation. France escaped her clutches. Russia got out of hand and all the Teutonic dreams of swift and decisive success were shattered.

While the principles of both strategy and tactics are well grounded in the conditions under which warfare always has been and always must be conducted, new weapons, larger armies, modern means of transport and reconnaissance and other factors necessarily have altered the application of these principles, and it is the rapidity with which the Allied commanders have recognized and accepted the new conditions that has made the recent successes on the Eastern and western fronts so pronounced.

There may be some objection to this statement on the ground that the balance of man and machine power has swung to the Allies, but a great preponderance of strength is of little value without a clear conception of the direction in which it is to be applied, and that means the application of strategy. The offensive in which the Anglo-French armies are engaged in Picardy is the result of a careful study of all the previous offensives of the war, particularly those in Artois and Champagne last September, and that of the Germans at Verdun. The fact that these efforts were all only partly successful raised innumerable problems which had to be solved correctly. Two of these problems were of first importance--artillery preparation and the employment of reserves.

Heavier Guns Needed. The Allied command found that to insure any measure of success, heavier calibre guns than had been regarded as necessary must be depended on for the preliminary work. Not only heavier guns, but more of them, and an infinite quantity of shells. It has been the experience in every attack on a wide front that at some points the artillery had failed to destroy the opposing wire obstacles or had left untouched machine gun emplacements against which the attack was hung up and delayed or broken.

The Allies first began the work of accumulating the necessary artillery and ammunition. This they did by increasing their production more than fifty times.

But without effective guidance for the artillerymen the guns would be shooting in the dark. So it was necessary to increase the aerial corps to the point where the control of the air was absolute. This control, by early in July, was made so complete that German observation balloons have been practically eliminated on the Somme front, and German aviators are kept well in the rear of their lines.

Thus, having guns and ammunition and the means for directing their work satisfactorily, the first problem was solved.

In considering the question of reserves the high commands on both sides had worked on the theory that it was necessary to keep the units under cover until the last moment before they were sent into action. At Loos the supports were so far in the rear that the Germans had time to prepare and launch effective counter attacks before the reserve body could be brought up to the front.

Use of Reserves. In Champagne they were sent up to the advanced line through the communication trenches with inevitable delays. Regiments took hours and hours to cover a mile in these narrow ditches filled with prisoners and wounded moving toward the rear.

It was seen however that the artillery which went forward in the open on the first day of the Champagne battle, suffered insignificant casualties and from this circumstance was evolved the method of should take the wrong way; we must attack which the Anglo-French are leave it to him--Candiel Newman.

using to-day along the Somme. The reserves, now are being sent forward in the same formation as the first wave of men outside the trenches, reinforcements arrive promptly and with slight losses, and the results generally are excellent.

The tactical method of attack also has been materially changed as a result of observations in Champagne and at Verdun. In Champagne the French left their trenches in a series of waves which extended for nearly fifteen miles from east to west. The idea was that the impetus of the charge would carry the men across all the obstacles left after the guns had done their work. The result inevitably was that units lost their formation and that more or less confusion entered into the advance. Moreover, when barbed wire or a machine gun had escaped destruction the losses were particularly heavy.

Now Advance Fanwise. In Picardy all the important advances are being made in files opening out fanwise with continual streams of reinforcements. When the first rank has reached and entered an opposing position it is not there alone to repel counter-attacks and reverse the face of the earthworks while waiting for supports. A few minutes behind is the second file, which passes over the conquered works and either absorbs the counter-attacks or proceeds to the next opposing position. This method of attack is said by officers from the front to have gained the maximum of ground with the minimum of loss.

The struggle in Picardy is an illustration of the part chance can play in the war. The casual follower of events over on the continent will find it hard to accept the fact that nothing but chance dictated the actual digging in of the opposing armies for nearly two years, not only in Picardy, but along most of the front in France, and that military design had very little voice in the matter. The trenches were originally constructed on the spot where the battle line found itself after the retreat of the Germans from the Marne, on the line where the Allied pursuit was checked.

Not a single key position can be found from the sea to the Meuse when the key is taken to mean that it so dominates surrounding localities that its possession involves the loss of its dependent territory. Verdun and Ypres are generally regarded as such important points, but in no sense can they be viewed as more than salients, the loss of which would have no vital influence on the remainder of the line.

Strictly, the value of all the villages and wooded areas that have changed hands in the last six weeks depended largely upon the painstaking care with which they were fortified. Properly fortified and defended they commanded a certain restricted zone in their immediately neighborhood and were linked with the next field fortress of the same type by trenches and barbed wire, while machine gun crossfire was made to sweep the intervening space.

**Compromise.**

Young Hopkins had become a happy benedict and his father thought it advisable to administer to him a certain lecture on how to make marriage a success.

"When you have any differences of opinion," he began, "if you are not able to persuade your wife that you are right--and you probably will not be able to do so--you must compromise."

"Yes, father," replied the son, respectfully.

"And in this connection I will give you a little experience of my own just to illustrate my point. Well do I remember that your mother desired to spend one summer in Switzerland while I was equally anxious to go to Brighton."

"And how did you arrange a compromise, father?"

"Well, we stayed from Friday to Monday at Brighton and spent the rest of the summer in Switzerland."

God leads us by strange ways; we know He wills our happiness, but we pague battle, suffered insignificant casualties and from this circumstance was evolved the method of should take the wrong way; we must attack which the Anglo-French are leave it to him--Candiel Newman.

**Harden Now Talks of Peace**

Maximilian Harden is the one man in Germany on whom press and public of the allied concentrating their chief attention. He is regarded as the barometer of German sentiment, the herald of coming changes. The subjects which he discusses, it is believed, indicate the thoughts uppermost in the German mind. He is now talking of peace, and this fact, accordingly, arouses keen interest. Leading newspapers devote articles to an analysis of Harden's personality, of his modes of thought, and of his ethical principles. G. A. Borgese, an Italian authority on German political matters, sums up the discussions of the Allied press regarding Harden in the Corriere della Sera of Milan in an article on "The Real Harden." He says:

**An International Audience.**

"Harden enjoys many sympathies outside the great iron ring which surrounds Germany. The articles which he publishes in his review Die Zukunft, belong to the few literary productions which in these times can boast of international success. They are really outside and above the fray. Devoured in Germany by hundreds of thousands of readers, they are reproduced with zeal and commented on with benevolence in the newspapers of the Allies."

"The English call Harden the 'German Hun,' Paul Louis Hervier, the noted French writer, admires him for his impartial courage. Jean Richepin is gone so far as to dedicate to him in the columns of the Paris newspaper, the Intransigeant, an article entitled no less than 'The One I Like.' 'Even in Italy Harden has a favorable press, above all since the time, about a year ago, when he said things in the way of justification of Italian intervention in the war which must have seemed heresy to the German and Austrian public, and which to many Italians, good people, eager for praise, seemed very kind indeed. Since then his praise is looked for and esteemed, and the impression has spread among the nations fighting for the 'good cause,' and among 'them' that they have an advocate, or at least a 'good judge,' in the enemy's court."

"This man is now being represented as a sage of slow and gentle speech, as a moderator of the delirious pride of his fellow-countrymen, almost as a prophet giving warning of coming evils, in a subdued way, but in one 'heavily intelligible to those who have ears to hear."

**He Fills High Role.**

"His name is now as much mentioned as that of the Chancellor, of the Ministers, of the party leaders and of the Generals of his country. And yet he does not occupy any official position in the Empire. Not the least among the paradoxes that arise from the singular moral and political construction of Germany's Government is the fact that a man without State office and without political responsibility should have obtained such importance in it. A society which rather inaccurately understood, is regarded among us as the prototype of con-

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servatism and of the spirit of discipline has room for a republican, and almost for a demagogue function, such as that of the writer in question.

"Harden, at 55 years of age, is no longer a boy who may be accused of using his journalistic activity for the purpose of hoisting himself to power. Nor is Germany the country most propitious for persons of the type of Clemenceau, men who are polemists and newspaper editors when they are not Cabinet Ministers or Premiers. A wag, who had the dubious taste to wish Harden a great political future, wished it to him not in his own country, but in Italy. In the Spring of 1915 a Kiel newspaper pretended that it had received from Switzerland a despatch stating that a leading Italian newspaper proposed Harden's name for the Presidency of the future Republic of Italy."

**German Journalism**

"In Germany journalism is a closed career, or at the most can lead into the world of business. Imagine a powerful nature forcing himself, either by choice or by compulsion, into this kind of activity, which, in the Western European countries, is a high road to all careers, but in Germany is a road without issue. This very impossibility of leaving it will contribute to exasperate his energies. The concentration and singleness of aim in the efforts he puts forth will give to his words the insistence of an obsession and to his ideas a flaming light more vibrant than that of our political writers, who never find themselves so irremediably specialized and always have or hope to have an outlet in direct action. The intellectual swordsman of the Harden type, recalling certain spleen satirists of England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, is represented in Germany by more numerous examples than is generally known. It had a famous leader in Heine; Gullbranson, the vitriolic inspirer of Simplicissimus, belongs to the family. Maximilian Harden now dominates it by his impulse, his constancy, his efficacy."

**Secret of Success.**

"His success is due, in a great measure to the anarchical and ultra-individualist tone with which he says things that are in the minds of the crowds; to the elegant insolence with which he gilds and decorates the most commonplace ideas, making them seem noble and refined to persons already eager to receive them, because they already have them within themselves, although in coarser form. Ask him for fire, or spirit, for elegance, for wickedness. In this merchandise he is extremely rich. Do not ask him for consistency and responsibility of thought. That is not his affair."

"It is necessary to know how to read his articles and to understand them. It is necessary above all to have a good memory. Do not imagine for a moment that Harden is any old and convinced teacher of moderation and good sense. Among German instigators of the present great war he has his place of honor. For years and years he hailed at the pusillanimity of German foreign policy. He tried to blow into flame the deceiving embers of the Moroccan fire. He circulated satires on the pacifism of the Kaiser. When he attacked and overthrew the Kaiser's circle of friends, upsetting the candidature of Eulenburg for the Chancellorship, it being the culminating moment of that statesman's power, he justified himself for having 'washed so much soiled linen in public' on the plea that he was actuated by a 'supreme political necessity.'

**Snails as Food**

All snails are edible and nutritious," said Canon Hersley in a book on British land and fresh water molluscs, just published. He goes on to say that even the common or garden snail, though insipid, is as nourishing as nourishing as calf's foot jelly. There is a large white shelled snail called Helix pomatia that is commonly eaten by connoisseurs in the south of England, while all over France, Italy and Spain several species are used as food. In France there are many small snails which yield a good profit to their owners. In the French and Italian quarters of New York snails may be bought, either alive or cooked, and at most of the French restaurants they are served, "escargots farcis" being the most usual form of the dish. Snails are easy to raise in large quantities. They need lime for making their shells, but they do not have to be fed, as they can find their own food, which is the leaves of many plants. They eat nothing else.

Generally a girl isn't as anxious to wed as she is to become engaged.



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