



Churchill Wants Quicker Action

Former First Lord of Admiralty Discusses War

"Reduced to Stalemate"

Urges That Risks be Dared by These Who Have the Power, to Find the Shortest Way to Victory

(Toronto Mail and Empire.) When the war broke out Winston Churchill was in it to the extent of being First Lord of the Admiralty, having previously had more experience of war than any other member of the cabinet. He resigned his high post and went to the trenches, and presently he returned to England. Since then he has spoken in parliament and in the press generally in criticism of those who are carrying the war. An article which has been published in the New York Times has attracted more attention than usual. In it Churchill intimated that the war on land and sea had been reduced to a sort of stalemate. He complained that the British navy "did not search for the shortest way." To use an old phrase, Mr. Churchill says too much or he says too little. Are there such wits that he speaks of? Is the government informed of them? If he knows he ought to tell.

On the Navy Nevertheless while it is easy to find fault with what Mr. Churchill says, it must be acknowledged that he discusses military and naval problems in a way that nobody else has had the ability to do. Speaking of the British navy, he draws attention to the fact that since the beginning of the war there has been an offensive and a defensive, one waged by the British navy, one suffered by Germany. He reminds us that from its base the British navy "delivers a continuous attack upon the vital interests of the enemy; whereas, the enemy from his home bases produces no corresponding effect upon us." The British navy strikes the German navy by its "masterly inactivity," inasmuch as all the German ports are blockaded. This is an everyday offensive, for every day it lasts Germany is growing weaker and Britain is growing stronger. Therefore, if no other blow is struck the advantage is with Britain and the onus is upon Germany of changing the condition. Her first notable effort, to change it, to remove from her throat the hold of the British navy, was the Jutland engagement.

Off Britain According to Mr. Churchill, this battle was fought because Sir John Jellicoe decided that his superiority justified him in facing the disadvantages of fighting off the enemy's coast, and in the opinion of Mr. Churchill he made no mistake. The fact that it was the enemy that broke off the engagement proves that Jellicoe's judgment was right, and that the Germans declined to fight to a finish even when in their own waters. In other words, Germany declined a decisive engagement even when all the conditions were in her favor. She had the onus of breaking the blockade, the enemy in her own waters, a battle of her own choosing, and yet she could not "sit it through." The writer is of opinion that some other means must be sought of forcing the German navy to accept battle, or some other means be devised whereby the German navy may be destroyed, and we may repeat his words, "Let search be made, let wits be used, let risks be dared by those who have the power, to find the shortest way."

Calls for a Genius Turning to the land operations, Mr. Churchill has much to say. He demands that somebody invent some system of destroying the enemy, but if there is such a system he refrains from hinting at it. He insists that if the united brains of the Allied commanders are applied to the problem, some solution will be forthcoming. Mr. Churchill points out a fact which is not generally understood, namely, that the war upsets all calculations, not alone in its magnitude, but in its methods. Looking back one hundred years we find that an army that was ten or twenty per cent inferior in numbers did not hesitate to attack. The general was worth at least ten thousand troops, and by manoeuvring and outflanking he could make the odds even. Later on we find that frontal attacks were of no avail. From the time that modern firearms came into existence we see that the army of inferior numbers did not fear the attack. This was proved in the American Civil War, and again in the

war between Russia and Japan. The frontal attack seemed dead. New Kind of War In the present war, however, the only attack, speaking of the western front, has been the frontal one. There is no chance for flanking movements, because there are no flanks. So if we fix our eyes upon the Somme battle we naturally come to the conclusion that the British troops there have done something that the experts of a generation ago would say could never be done. These accomplishments prove to Mr. Churchill, and to most other people, that the soldiers are ready to give their lives upon a scale that was never imagined by the romancers. One might well reflect upon the fact that not in the recorded history of the world has there been so much meanness and so much bravery, so many people ready to die for their neighbors, and so many people ready to stay at home and cancel their neighbors' rights—always excepting the neighbors' right to die for them.

DISAPPOINTED NURSE SHOOT'S BRIDEGROOM

Mortally Wounds Herself After Slightly Injuring Man Called to Her Home

Thought He Had Loved Her—Ship Chandler Able to Return to His Apartment With His Bride's Loss Than a Week

New York, Dec. 1.—Miss Rachel Jones, a young trained nurse, and John Henderson, a Water street ship chandler, were married on last Wednesday and because business was pressing they gave up a honeymoon and moved at once into an apartment at 746 St. Nicholas avenue. On Monday evening Henderson did not go home from business. Instead, when dinner had been kept waiting more than an hour his bride received a telephone message from him, which told her in effect that he was dying. "Come at once to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau," Sarah shot me, "I'm all right. But she shot herself and I'm afraid she's dying."

To Mrs. Henderson, "Sarah" meant Miss Sarah A. Sheldon, a trained nurse employed in the Tuberculosis Branch Clinic of the Health Department at 118th street and Pleasant avenue, and an old friend of Henderson. The young wife hurried to the detective bureau frantic with fear. She found her husband uninjured, except for a slight flesh wound in the palm of his right hand. When he had calmed her, Henderson explained to her and to the police how the shooting had occurred.

He said he had known Miss Sheldon for eight years, but had had no idea that she was in love with him or expected him to marry her until a few months ago, when he sought her congratulations on his engagement to Miss Jones. Then she told him that some time she would shoot him, he said, but he thought he had pacified her finally especially when she met his fiancée, and congratulated Miss Jones with apparent sincerity.

On Monday, he said, Miss Sheldon telephoned to his office and said that she had developed tuberculosis and had been ordered west. She meant to leave for Los Angeles and asked him to bring some timetables to her home, a three-room apartment at 90 Edgcombe avenue. Miss Sheldon insisted on his entering when he arrived at 6 o'clock with the timetables, Henderson said, although he told her he was anxious to get home for dinner, so he did so when Miss Sheldon declared: "Sit down just a minute, I want to talk to you."

BUILT UP A BUSINESS OUT OF HIS THEFTS

\$25-a-Week Clerk Tells How He Stole Nearly \$100,000, Then Goes to Cell Satisfied

Ran Chain of Cigar Stores—Kept Three Motors, and is Able to Repay Nearly All—Story Remarkable Even in New York

New York, Dec. 1.—Amfil J. Loeffler was locked up in the Tombs after he had confessed that for two years he had stolen nearly \$100,000 a week from Francis H. Leggett & Co., wholesale grocers, by whom he was employed as a shipping clerk at \$25 a week in the warehouse at Thirteenth avenue and Twenty-seventh street. But Loeffler was not downcast nor discouraged. He is thirty years old, and in the opinion of the young man he is certain to make his fortune no matter what sentence he may receive. To have hidden thefts of such magnitude, Loeffler argues, might indicate that he was merely a clever thief. To have invested his stealings so that now he is able to make entire restitution, although he has lived in luxury, operated three automobiles, and employed a chauffeur at a weekly wage equal to his own, at a total expenditure of probably more than \$15,000 yearly, is testimony, in his opinion, to his financial ability.

"If I could have had one more year," said Loeffler, "I should have become a rich man. With the money I stole I started a string of cigar stands in office buildings and hotels, and my earnings from this have been large. Why I even bought my cigars from Leggett's, I don't know just how much I took, but I can pay most of it back, and in another year could have returned all of it and retired wealthy."

Loeffler lived with his wife at 168 West Eighty-sixth street, in an apartment which he rented for \$150 a month. His ordinary living expenses, he said, were upward of \$500 a month, and the furnishings of his home were worth \$35,000. He owned jewelry worth \$5,000 more. All this he has turned over to his employers, together with his stock and fixtures in his various cigar stands, so that he has restored probably three-quarters of what he took.

The young man was questioned closely by Assistant District Attorney Ryttenberg as to the method by which he obtained money from his employers, and as a result Mr. Ryttenberg has summoned officers of Leggett & Co. to his office and will try to go further into the details of the case.

According to Loeffler, the wholesale grocers did a large export business and depended on a State street firm of shipping brokers to find bottoms for their wares. The firm rendered weekly bills for forwarding charges, which were audited and cashed for the customer for payment. Loeffler says he raised the amounts of these bills after they had been indorsed, so that a check for an amount in excess of the true bill was always sent to the shipping brokerage firm. Then, according to Loeffler, by arranging with the cashier for a receipt from it a check for the difference between the true bill and the Leggett payment, made out in a check to bearer on the Hanover National Bank, a member of the shipping firm, intro-

DICKESON'S TEA advertisement with logo and text: "is a tea that's always best, no matter when or where you buy it. It's quality never varies."

duced him at the bank, he said, and he took these checks there and cashed them. Mr. Ryttenberg called on the brokers for an explanation and was informed by the manager that the proprietor was in England, and the manager, acting under his orders, was following a custom adopted by the owner before his departure. According to the assistant district attorney, this manager admitted that he thought the transaction unbusinesslike, but he said he had been made to understand that Leggett & Co. had adopted this means of paying some commission to agents of foreign governments in return for large war orders. This officials of the firm deny. Charles T. Ward, who made the charge against Loeffler, said the discovery of the thefts had come only when the firm noticed an unusual decrease in profits in the export branch of the business. The young man pleaded guilty when arraigned before a magistrate. Pending action by the grand jury, he was remanded to prison.

A LITHO OF SIR SAM! HOORAY! AS XMAS PRESENT QUITE O. K.

Who Ordered 'Em?—You'd Never Guess—It Surely Couldn't Be Sir S'

(Toronto Star.) Somebody ordered an immense consignment of lithographs of Sir Sam Hughes from a Toronto firm. Sir Sam's own justly-famous modesty forbids the thought that the "somebody" was himself, though that is how the story runs in Toronto. At any rate, the lithographs were ordered, were made, were packed in an expensive carton, and were sent to Ottawa—one rumor says "by the carload."

The order was given several months ago, before an incantation, a trenchant pen, and a dislike for subterfuge to others had released Sir Sam from the cabinet. The pictures were fine big portraits done in two poses—one a front view, the other a side view—as much like oil paintings as the skill of the lithographer could possibly contrive. By critics who have seen them they are pronounced magnificent specimens of their kind. Each picture if purchased from stock in any art store, would be worth, at a modest estimate, \$100.

As they were sent to Ottawa, it is thought unlikely that they were to be used as soap premiums. If for Sir Sam himself as his cruel critics suggest, what was he going to do with them? Christmas is nigh, and preparedness is a military motto. But Sir Sam, though still an Honorary Lieut-General, is no longer a cabinet minister, and the final fate of the lithographs is in doubt.

The Toronto firm which received the order today would give little information about it. "Will you sell us a couple of samples?" We can't do that either," they answered again. "They have all been shipped out." More than that they wouldn't say.

CANNOT GET THE MEN FOR ARMY OR NAVY IN UNITED STATES

Universal military training in some form as the solution of the recruiting problem for the United States army and navy will be placed formally before congress during the coming session if Chairman Chamberlain of the senate military committee is successful in carrying out his announced programme. Senator Chamberlain said the virtual impossibility of recruiting the army up to the present strength authorized in the national defence act already had been demonstrated. Both army and navy recruiting services are combing the country for men, he declared, with little success. The army has been unable to obtain the 20,000 additional men provided for when the Mexican situation became acute and the navy is making such slow progress with its increases, that officials are perplexed.

The Chamberlain bill would require military training of all boys between 12 and 23 years of age except those specially exempted. The active division comprised of those between 18 and 23 years would be known as the citizen army and the younger corps as the citizen cadet corps.

The Scottish bagpipe is lozier than any other variety of the instrument, probably because it was originally designed to cheer the clansmen when they were fighting, says the London Chronicle. In the hands of a skilled performer the strains of a Highland bagpipe carry about six miles, and under specially favorable conditions as far as ten miles. The Duke of Sutherland owns a bagpipe which figured in the Battle of Preston-pans, and must therefore be nearly 200 years old, yet it can be heard at a distance of eight miles.

Liggett's Chocolates advertisement featuring an illustration of a woman and a man, and text: "She Will be 'In' to You... YOUR choice of chocolates is as likely to come in for criticism as the color of your tie."

WILCOX'S advertisement with logo and list of clothing items: "On the Corner Charlotte and Union MUST MOVE... Their Men's, Women's and Children's Clothing in the Next Ten Days, as we Need the Room for Xmas Trade, and as we Are Overstocked With the Above Lines, They Must be Moved Regardless of Cost."