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4 Months.
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and not leave till too late.

**Germany Facing
Disaster.**

(Frank H. Simonds in New York Tribune.)

The chance for victory was gone when Falkenhayn came, unless the victory could be won by relatively minor effort and by exhausting France and Russia before Britain was ready. Russia escaped by retreat; France endured by the magnificent resistance at the Meuse. And if the Meuse was a victory of generalship, Verdun was a triumph of the soldiers, whose commanders had, for a moment at least, failed them. But Verdun was an absolute failure. After eighteen months Falkenhayn failed at the task set for him when he took command. He did not succeed in disposing of either Russia or France, and now not only is Britain in the field, but Italy has long been fighting and Rumania has just enlisted.

If Hindenburg were the supreme genius the German people believe him to be it would be a good sign, this change in command. But as it stands it is impossible not to believe that the change has been made for political reasons and an inferior commander has replaced an able strategist who has failed at an impossible task simply because the change will have a momentary effect upon the German people, whose discouragement can no longer be doubted. It may even be conjectured that the Kaiser made the change with great reluctance, for Falkenhayn is his protégé and his personal selection.

Hindenburg's task is colossal. He has at once to decide whether he will shorten his lines. If he does not do this he will presently find himself in the same situation as that of Napoleon in 1813, when the Emperor obeyed political rather than military dictates and kept his army so long in Eastern Germany that it was practically destroyed and he brought back to the Rhine a shattered remnant of that splendid force, supplied in the main by the famous graduation of Marie-Louise, the boys of the class of 1813, who performed miracles for a falling cause.

But to shorten the lines is to confess defeat. Rumor has long insisted that Hindenburg advocated the withdrawal of the German armies behind the Niemen and the Vistula. Such a retreat would give Germany a strong line in the East and release some corps for service in the South, but it would mean the surrender of all the Russian conquests save a small portion of Poland; it would mean a sec-

ond resigning of all Galicia and Bukovina east of the Dniester, and it would mean the complete destruction of Bethmann-Hollweg's map of Europe.

Hindenburg can decide to abandon the Balkans, but this means the collapse of Turkey and the opening of the Dardanelles to Russian munitionment. It means the change in front of Bulgaria; it means the arrival at the Danube of the Balkan armies of the Allies and a new peril to Hungary. It means the final collapse of the German dream of a road to the Near East. It means closing the iron circle about the Central Powers, not merely for the war, but for as long as men can now see in the future.

Again, there is the option of retreating in the West. A retreat to the Meuse or to the German frontier would release enough corps to hold the Eastern and the Balkan conquests for many months. But it would be the greatest of all confessions, because it would be a long retreat in the portion of the battlefield most familiar to the world, and the effect in France could not be exaggerated.

If there is no retreat at any point there will be disaster at one and perhaps at many points before another year. Germany has not inexhaustible resources in man power. She has mobilized more men proportionately and suffered greater proportionate losses than any of her foes. She has long ago passed the maximum of the regular formations which she can maintain. Her entire resources are taxed to keep up the number of corps she has in the field. In the last three months she and her Austrian ally have had to find more than 1,250,000 men to replace losses of the fighting.

The real value of the entrance of Rumania on the Allied side is that it instantly brings in new formations of first line troops which can only be met by the transfer of German or Austrian troops from some other front or from the reserves marked for immediate use on some other front. In this respect it has the value of the familiar "last straw." No one should mistake the fact that we are come to a great crisis in the war, the greatest since the Marne. Germany must now by her military policy confess defeat or court it. She must either retire far behind her present line or hold lines too long for her man power, and presently pay the penalty, as Lee did at Richmond and Napoleon at Leipzig.

And it is reasonable to conclude that in calling Hindenburg, whose unfitness for the position he must know, the German Emperor has prepared for defeat. He has given the German people the commander they trust, he has given the commander an impossible

task and he has given it only after one of the really great generals of the present war has failed to perform a miracle after a supreme and brilliant effort.

Germany may still be able to hold all her present lines for many months, for the greater part of the next year conceivably, but the longer she stays on this too-extended front the more complete and the more terrible will be the ultimate disaster.

**Germans are Now in a
Sack Along the
Somme Front**

Next Year British Will Have Four Times as Many Guns and Incredibly Large Ammunition Supply — All Think War Will Last Over Next Summer.

(By Frederick Palmer, Associated Press Correspondent.)

With the British Army in France, Sept. 5, via London, Sept. 7, 4:45 a.m. —The British feel that their uphill work in this latest offensive is over, with the exception of the taking of Ginchy.

For over two months now their fight has been one to gain high ground over the broad commanding front. Guillemont places them in possession of the last of the old second-line trenches, and from the Somme to Thiepval the Germans have now been blasted out of their old positions.

"This is not the only point in our favor," said a British staff officer. The Germans chose their ground when they built this line of fortifications, which they considered by their own admission to be invulnerable. When the British first smashed through, the Germans said that we were in a sack. So we were, in one sense.

"But we had to make an opening in that solid line of defence as a start in our plans. We knew the hardest work would come after the great main attack, and this is so far accomplished that it is the Germans now who are in a sack.

"If we prefer to end the summer offensive and wait for spring when we shall have quadruple the number of guns and so much ammunition that we shall have to keep up daily a battle of guns on four times the length of the present front with all the shellfire of the biggest day in this summer's offensive, in order to consume the supplies arriving daily across the Channel, why, our present position of artillery and infantry advantage on the Somme front in settled trench warfare means simply that we could kill two Germans to every Briton the Germans kill. This was the first step. What the others are to be only the commanders of the Allied armies know."

When the Armies Entense.

The Associated Press correspondent, who has been a year with the army, in his goings and comings, meets many officers and soldiers. One of the striking things to him is how often some gain which elates the army does not elate either the British or the French public. Again the public entenses over some event which the army opinion regards as incidental to the day's work.

The British and French successes this week had an extraordinary effect on both armies.

The ability of the French to make a second drive over the broad front and the same sector as that of the big offensive of the first of July brought conviction to the professional sceptics.

"Go over and see the French," said the British officer. "If you want to see an army with its head in the air."

Not even the weather can dampen the high spirits of both armies. The rain has been of the persistent pitchfork, chilly autumn style. Men who came out of the trenches plastered with chalky clay, who had been charging under a weight of sixty pounds equipment and then lying in miniature ponds made by shell holes or on the wet earth digging and wallowing in the mud, say Guillemont is taken, and that pays for their hardships.

War Over After Next Summer.

The many new highways which the British build by bringing ponderous road-making machines from England, and the new railways which are part of Sir Douglas Haig's policy, have saved transports from being mired. Supplies have gone up as usual through the storms on schedule time.

In the camps at the rear the soldiers make themselves little tents with their rubber blankets, under which they cluster for shelter from the downpour. They manage to keep partly dry, but those in the fighting line expect to be saturated.

Whether private soldier in his shelter tent or general in his automobile if you ask them that old question, "When do you think the war will be over?" you get no opinion of any possible conclusion short of next summer.

They all take many months of fighting to come no less, for granted that Rumania's entry and the artill-

ery results in the Somme battle mean that the Entente will dictate the terms of peace. This confidence may be wrong, but there is no doubt as to its existence, even more strongly than ever before.

**Incandescent
Gas Lighting.**

The remarkable economy of the incandescent gas lamp is by no means either its chief—or even an important—claim for popularity. It meets better than any other source of artificial light the requirements of ideal light.

In the color of the light produced it is far superior to any other illuminant in general and universal use. The investigations of acknowledged authorities indicate that for the approximation of artificial daylight the gas mantle has at least one and one-half times the value of the carbon-filament electric lamp.

This quality is highly desirable, indeed absolutely essential where the approximation of daylight color values is important. For lighting shops, displaying haberdashery, suitings, gowns, millinery, etc., the incandescent gas lamp is not even remotely approached by any other incandescent lamp.

Of all the manifold advantages of gas light, perhaps the most important is its favorable effect upon the eyes. The development of the incandescent electric lamp with its intense brilliant and glowing filament has been accompanied by hitherto unheard-of prevalence of eye troubles and diseases which are forcing themselves upon the attention of the medical fraternity. This is resulting in a greater appreciation of the soft mellow quality of gas light and is rapidly enlarging its field of use.—July 23, 1916.

Everyday Etiquette.

"George Smith always wants to stop and talk on the street. Do you think that is polite?" asked Jean. "A young girl should not allow a man to detain her in conversation on the street. He should walk by her side until their talk is completed," replied sister Madeline.

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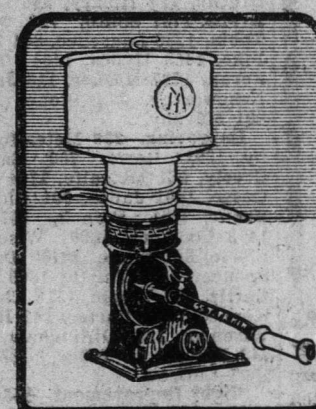
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