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ALMOST A MUTINY

American Soldiers at Archangel Do Their Own Thinking

DEMAND AN IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL

Soldiers Say That the War for Which They Were Drafted is Over, and They Object to Being Used in a Matter That Has No Proper Status in Their Estimation.

Archangel, Wednesday, April 9 (By The Associated Press).—A company of American troops recently showed some hesitation in returning to the fighting front south of Archangel, declaring that the war with Germany was over and that the United States was not at war with the Bolsheviks. The regimental commander, in a speech, said that they were fighting a desperate defensive battle and appealed to them to stick it out. The company then left for the front.

The situation arose when the company named was ordered back to the front after a rest period at Archangel. The officers were informed that the men did not want to go to the front again. They asked to have their arguments answered.

The men contended that they were drafted in connection with the war with Germany which was finished now that America was not at war with the Bolsheviks, that the entire Bolshevik question was the subject of much political debate and indecision in the United States and that so far as they were concerned they were unable to see why they should be fighting if there was no war.

The regimental commander said that perhaps their own lives depended on the fighting on this front and then made his successful appeal relating to the men traditions of the American army.

Washington April 10.—The war department issued tonight an official statement confirming Associated Press advice from Archangel that what amounted to a mutiny took place among the American troops there on March 31. A company of infantry the message stated, refused to return to the front until personally urged to do so by Col. George E. Stewart, commanding the American contingent.

Open threats were made in general from Washington insuring early withdrawal was forthcoming.

The text of the paraphrase of the code message dated March 31 follows, the department having eliminated only the identification of the company and certain military information not bearing on the incident:

"Yesterday morning, March 30, a company of infantry, having received orders to the railroad front, was ordered out of barracks for the purpose of packing sleds for the trip across the river to the railroad station.

"Refused to Obey.

"The non-commissioned officer who was in charge of the packing soon reported to the officers that the men refused to obey. At this some of the officers took charge and all except one man began reluctantly to pack after a considerable delay. The soldier who continued to refuse was placed in confinement. Colonel Stewart, having been sent for, arrived and had the men assembled to talk with them.

"Upon the condition that the prisoner above mentioned was released, the men agreed to go. This was done and the company then proceeded to the railway station and entrained there for the front. That they would not go to the front line positions was openly stated by the men, however, and they would only go to Obzokereyka. They also stated that general mutiny would soon come if there was not some definite statement forthcoming from Washington with regard to the removal of American troops from Russia at the earliest possible date.

"The department has cable for more information. From a message received today the department was unable to ascertain whether a condition of mutiny had in fact developed in the past ten days. Pending fuller advice, no comment was forthcoming as to the course to be pursued.

"Presumably, it was said, Colonel Stewart already had been advised directly that it was the purpose of the supreme war council in charge of the policy governing the movement, to withdraw the entire force from Northern Russia when the ice blockading the harbors goes out. The British relief expedition, originally scheduled for the first of May, has since been reduced to 2,400 strong, has sailed and the two companies of American railway engineers sent at the request of the British authorities to keep open the railroad south of Murmansk.

"To Withdraw Forces.

"Announcement of the purpose to withdraw the force was made officially to congressional military committee by Secretary Baker, February 17 on instructions from President Wilson. Supplementing that statement General March, chief of staff, said last Saturday that the American contingent would certainly be withdrawn by June.

"The official report makes the incident even more serious than the original press accounts. Intimations that a general feeling of unrest pervaded the entire force have come previously from General Ironside, the British commander in chief. Both British and French troops have been involved according to rumor in similar incidents but American officers on the scene have felt that the morale of the American troops was too high for such an outbreak.

"The dispatch today did not show to what extent Bolshevik propaganda could be held responsible for the behavior of the troops, nor has any information reached the department tending to show the extent to which the rebellious attitude may have spread through the whole American contingent.

"The Three Hundred and Thirty-ninth Infantry of the Eighty-fifth division forms the bulk of the American contingent Archangel region. The unit is almost wholly composed of selective service men from Michigan. It is commanded by Col. George E. Stewart of the regular army who

TO FINANCE EXPORT COTTON

Harding's Plan to be Put into Practical Operation

HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS CAPITAL

It is Now Proposed to Convert Bonds of Southern Cotton Producers Into Stock of a Big Concern That Will Help to Stabilize Prices.

Memphis, April 10.—The committee appointed at today's conference of producers, factors and bankers to take up plans for organization of a cotton export corporation tonight agreed on a capitalization of \$100,000,000, instead of \$50,000,000, as originally suggested by W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal reserve board, and selected a subcommittee to develop the idea in detail.

OUTRAGES AT ODESSA.

British Chaplain Describes a Reign of Terror.

The Courier publishes an article by R. Courrier Foster, a British Chaplain at Odessa and Russian ports of the Black Sea, describing the religious persecution practiced by the Bolsheviks upon their former captives of Odessa. He says:

"Committees were held on board the ships of the Black sea fleet, among the dockers in the port, and in the towns and villages on every hand, which passed resolutions reading: 'We abolish God.' In Odessa cathedral, when the archbishop of Kherson was celebrating the Holy Mysteries an uproar occurred with cries of 'Down with the Church. At a fete in the town gardens one saw a soldier of the Red army, amid the guffaws of his fellows, spit on the Russian holy picture of the face of Christ, then tear it into fragments and stamp it into the dust.

"The Bolshevik conception of religious toleration is considerably more elastic and far-reaching than the ideas of any medieval inquisitor. In this matter the Bolsheviks put themselves in advance of our efforts to western thought. They have murdered Valodimir, the Metropolitan of Kiev, twenty bishops, and many hundreds of priests. Before killing them they cut off the limbs of their victims, some of whom they buried alive in the Kremlin. The cathedrals in Moscow and those in the towns of Yaroslavl and Simferopol have been sacked. Many nuns were violated and the churches defiled.

"The ancient and historical sanctities and famous libraries of Moscow and Petrograd were pillaged and countless sanctuaries profaned. In the Kremlin cathedral the great figure of the Crucified Christ was torn down and removed, and a modern and appalling pagan form placed in its stead, symbolizing 'The Religion of Mind.'

"It is not against any one particular form of religion that the terrors of the New Freedom are hurled. Orthodox Roman Catholics and Lutherans alike have been tortured, mutilated, and done to death under the aegis of the Holy revolution, which appeals to the proletariat of the whole world to join its forces.

"The revolutionary government is substituting the Christian religion to persecutions as great and brutal as anything the world has ever known during the first three centuries of the Christian era. Moral disintegration and ruin spread their tentacles on every side. Any restraint on sinful impulse or covetous desire is laughed to scorn. The Bolsheviks publicly encourage outrage and looting. The propaganda for freedom of the mind is essentially nihilistic. It is based on negation and denial of the existence of God, denial of the authority of any moral law, denial of all rights of conscience, denial of the sanctity of human life, denial of all freedom of the press, denial of any liberty of speech.

"One officer remarked despairingly to me: 'In Russia now there is no God, no czar, no law, no property, no money, no food—only freedom.' And in that freedom of liberty which the whole civilized world may well shudder at, all mercy, pity, and toleration are alike scorned. And it is this new and wonderful equality of man which by means of torture, outrage, and assassinations proclaims the 'freedom of mind and body' to the devastated Russian nation."

QUESTION OF PROFITEERING.

Rock Hill Man Wants to Know Whether Merchants are Reasonable.

Mr. John T. Rodday has made a lot of talk and no little feeling by sending the following communication to the local papers, over his own proper signature:

"Are the people of Rock Hill profiteering? The Merchants Association of one of the worst things that ever happened to Rock Hill? Would it be either politic or profitable for the Chamber of Commerce or the newspapers to look into the Rock Hill prices? Is the town being improved by the fact that these questions are asked practically every day? A cotton mill man told me that he had never seen so many Sears-Roebuck catalogues. One of the largest farmers in the county said that 'it would break me up if I had to buy my supplies in the Sears-Roebuck catalogues. I said 'Aren't you going to buy anything to take back on your empty wagons?' He replied, 'No I sent three empty wagons to Chester this morning to buy what I needed!'

"A man recently told me that he could buy goods at almost any of the country stores 15 to 20 per cent cheaper than he could in Rock Hill. Just as sure as two and two makes four such a condition will react on the town. As long as we have so much money they would pay any old price but conditions may not always be such."

MANY DRINKS FOR DRY TIME.

Threat of Prohibition Brings to Light Recipes of Long Ago.

The realization that in a short time prohibition will be in effect has brought to light many old-time recipes for making wines and beverages as well as talk of new experiments. Thomas J. Farrell, assistant manager of the Waldorf, who has heard many interesting discussions relative to these old-time recipes, said yesterday that it was surprising to learn that what case liquors, beer, and wines could be made with home-grown ingredients and how widespread the custom had been among our forefathers.

"Almost every hour brings me new knowledge of the subject," he said, "for after a conversation with a man from the south a few days ago I found his ideas so interesting that I started a list of drinks that could be made, and several other guests of the hotel on hearing of my interest in the matter are now dropping into the office to give me information."

Mr. Farrell said that the simplest of all to make, and one that he predicted would become very popular, was the sticking a red-hot poker in a glass of hard cider, after the manner of mullied ale.

"Near beer," he said, "with four raisins added to each bottle, and allowed to stand for twelve hours, adds a zest.

"Heesian rum is made with prunes, oats and water. Oat meal will do and the quantities must be learned by the experimenter. Again, a wait of two weeks is necessary before imbibing.

"From the middle west I gleaned this one: Sweet cider put through an ordinary cream separator with no thought of consequences to the separator, for it will gum up badly—results in something unusual to say the least, but called 'Jersey Lightning.'

"Grape juice, yeast and water—and time, just a few brief days, is one of the most often mentioned recipes, and although I have yet to meet it face to face, I doubt not that it is good.

"Frozen cider, as almost everyone knows, makes a splendid champagne; that is, the part which does not freeze. The frozen part is really sherbet.

"Then there remains the chance of experimenting with rye, barley, rice, the breakfast foods, and cottonseed. And it is certain that with the addition of raisins, prunes, yeast, and such, will give more or less satisfactory results."—New York Times.

WAR WRECKED FORESTS.

England and France Give Attention to Reforestation.

Reforestation is one of the most important of European reconstruction problems today, not only in those countries which were actually invaded but in those which were engaged in the war, according to Charles Lathrop Park, of Lakewood, N. J., president of the American forestry association, who has recently been decorated with the Liberty Service War Medal of the National Institute of Social Sciences for his valuable war garden work in the United States.

"The delegates to the Paris peace conference are having carefully prepared the necessary data on the French forest losses, and the government of France means to insist upon a large amount of cutting of standing timber in the Black forest and other forests of Germany so that France may be provided with lumber for reconstruction purposes," said Mr. Park to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. All of this will be a part of the indemnity which Germany will be required to pay.

England Cut Half Her Timber.

"I suppose many people think the forests of France have suffered more from the war proportionately than have those of any of the other countries," said Mr. Park. "Our recent careful survey of the situation shows, however, that this is not so. We found that some 1,500,000 acres of the forest of France either had been destroyed by the Germans or were used for war purposes by the Allied armies. This is about 10 per cent of the total standing timber in France.

"Rather to our surprise, the investigation shows that in England alone 450,000 acres had been deliberately cut by the Englishmen themselves, and this means half the total standing timber in that country. Even the trees in the beautiful and ancient Windsor forest were cut, and 7,000 acres of this timber have been felled.

"The same plan was followed during the preparation for the Fourth loan, except that the preparation of copy was not left entirely to the advertising fraternity. A number of other persons were requested to lend their assistance and what has been termed the finest Liberty loan advertisement written was the work of Dr. Edward J. Cattell, city statistician.

Dr. Cattell's text, under the caption, 'Her Service Flag,' was extensively reproduced, and slightly revised, appears in the current issue of a magazine of national advertising, a full page in color, advertising the Treasury loan. The secretary of the Treasury, Carter Glass has declared that this is the most appealing piece of copy yet submitted, and a framed proof of the page hangs on the wall of his office in Washington.

Of course, when the selection of copy is left to anybody for final decision, there will be differences of opinion—as was evident when, by a majority of one vote, the copy jury rejected an advertisement couched in the language of the prize-ring, with the headline, 'Make the Third Punch a Knock-out!' But the passing of the decision and caused a reversal of the advertisements the present series of the Treasury loan contains not only one from the pugilistic angle, but also copy prepared in the style of baseball, racing, football, and track sports.

Appeals From Many Angles.

In fact no possible angle of appeal has been overlooked, though the principal appeals have been made from the standpoints of patriotism, investment, and the reconstruction of the men who have been wounded.

"Your Boys are Still on Guard on the Rhine" is typical of the arguments which will be advanced for the necessity of raising the money to maintain the army. "Put It Across," "One of the Things Your Dollars Will Do," and "Human Reconstruction," are only three of the dozen or more full pages calling attention to the work of reconstruction and the fact that a considerable portion of the loan will be spent for the work of removing the handicap under which the wounded soldiers now linger.

The committee has realized that there will undoubtedly be a considerable amount of criticism from the unthinking upon the manner in which the money is spent with almost reckless abandon in making ready for at least another year of war, so a number of advertisements will point out the folly of this attitude.

But the series that is expected to

VICTORY LOAN PUBLICITY

How the Government Gets Its Advertising

THE PUBLIC WILL SPEND MILLIONS

Government is Strong Believer in Publicity, and After Spending Great Sums in Procuring the Copy, Would Leave It to the Public to Get Its Propaganda to the People

Profiting by the lessons of the four previous Liberty loans writes a Philadelphia correspondent, the men who have charge of the publicity for the Victory Liberty loan have decided to concentrate their attention upon the use of newspaper space in order to float this, the last of the war-bond issues.

This does not mean that billboards, street cars, four-minute men, and the other means to advertise previous loans will be abandoned. These will be used locally, but the treasury department has been converted to the belief that newspaper space is the best for its purpose, and the Victory Liberty loan campaign will be the greatest ever undertaken in the history of advertising.

Under the direction of the Liberty loan committee of the Philadelphia district more than 100 full-page advertisements have been prepared, in addition to some 30 smaller pieces of "copy" and these have been distributed, in matrix form, to every newspaper in the United States—from the leading metropolitan dailies to the smallest rural weeklies.

Costly Advertising.

Some idea of the way in which the nation has been blanketed with this material may be obtained from the fact that, according to figures gathered by the treasury department, it will cost \$1,800 a word to print these advertisements. This expense will be borne by the government nor will it come out of the proceeds of the loan—though the advertising cost of the fourth Liberty loan was less than 1 per cent of the amount subscribed. It will be donated by business houses and concerns themselves through believers in the power and efficacy of advertising.

"The question of raising this money is a local one, to be handled by the Liberty loan committee in each city or county, the treasury department feeling that it has done its part in supplying matrices of the advertisements in which the art work has been done by one of the foremost commercial art services and the text written by recognized advertising experts. Philadelphia, however, has experienced little trouble in raising the money necessary to run these advertisements in all the local papers and it is not anticipated that other cities will suffer from lack of funds.

In fact, it was Philadelphia's success in handling the publicity for the third Liberty loan that led to the appointment of the local committee to undertake the preparation of the advertising for the entire country of the Victory Liberty loan.

Philadelphia's System.

About three months before the third loan drive, the Philadelphia committee decided that the undertaking warranted the inauguration of a thorough and competent system. A "copy jury," made up of the editors or advertising managers of the local newspapers—was therefore requested to pass judgment upon the text written by a number of Philadelphia advertising men and the results of these decisions were used in such way, up to that time, the most extensive campaign using a single city.

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THE POPPIES OF FLANDERS

Recognized as the Symbol of Our Hero Dead

ASSOCIATED WITH AMERICA'S SACRIFICE

Familiar Flower Has Appealed to the Genius of the Greatest Poets, and Everywhere It Calls to Mind the Wages of War.

"In Flanders fields the poppies blow between the crosses, row on row, 'That mark our place';—"Immortalized by a soldier-poet, himself buried in France, Flanders poppies already are symbols of the nation's hero dead of the World War," says a bulletin from the National Geographic society.

"Now the poppy is to cover a semi-official recognition by being planted in government parks of the nation's Capital as perennial memorials to the men who sleep under the crosses and poppies of Flanders.

"To examine the poppy is not to violate its new found sentiment, for it unfolds its glories under closer study. Moreover it has a symbolism unexpected because of the pure accident of its association with America's sacrifices for freedom.

The poppy is a thorough-going Allied flower, found in profusion in France, but especially popular in England because it is the only scarlet flower in the British flora, except the scarlet pimpernel, and even that is more red than scarlet.

"The poppy family (genus papaver, in botanical terminology) has many complexions and habitats as the skins and homes of the men whose graves it decorates. To the swarthy African, to the brave Australian, to the crusading Californian, and to the Asiatic employed behind the lines, the poppies have nodded familiar heads in friendly welcome.

"There are half a hundred or more branches (or species) of the poppy family. It is likely the soldier poet quoted above had in mind the most prolific one of the most common, and what many consider the most beautiful variety, the corn poppy (Papaver Rhoeas). You will recall: "Nesth the blue of the sky, is the green of the corn, It is there that the regal poppies are born."

"A hint of the reason why the poppy survived the searing tramp of armed hoets and the churning of big gun fire on the earthenware grain fields of Flanders is given in a farmer's doggerel: "When the poppy ripens be sure the seeds will stick the garden as with weeds."

"For the same reason the poppy's hardiness is attested in England by its bloom along railroad tracks, by the roadside, and in the niches of stone walls.

"Nature provided the poppy with an intricate and ingenious device of a kind which makes the study of even the simplest plant life a constant marvel and delight. It is the villager's romantic of the flower community—equipped with a miniature hydroscope. Long capsules contain the seeds of the poppy. Atop each capsule are valves, sensitive to moisture of the air, which close when the atmosphere is humid. When the air is dry the pores open to eject the seed upon warm, sunny soil.

"Nor is that all. Jealous of profit or trust under the United States shall without the consent of congress accept any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state. This applies only to officials and does not apply to private citizens. Moreover, congress can give its assent to the acceptance of titles of honor and nobility. Congress has given its consent. Several Americans have already been knighted or granted such titles. There may be a difference in opinion as to whether these titles and trappings of nobility are in perfect harmony with our democracy. There is no doubt, however, that the acceptance of these royal favors. At any rate, you will pardon me for calling the matter to your attention. If you thought it worth while you could have had your Judiciary committee look into the legal effect of the ratification of this amendment at this time:

"Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the state of — in general assembly met, that the following amendment to the constitution of the United States proposed by the senate and the house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, be hereby approved and ratified by the general assembly of this state; that is to say: "If any citizen of the United States claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall without the consent of congress accept or retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them or either of them."

"Resolved further by the senate and the house of representatives of the state of — in general assembly met, that the government of this state be, and is hereby requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to the executives of the several states in the United States and to the secretary of state of the United States."

"Army nurses now demobilizing in New York are demanding military rank as a condition to further war service in the army. They say they would refuse to accept the rank of nurse in present conditions were completely changed and rank was granted," said Miss Ella Phillips Crandall, who has recruited thousands of applicants for the United States Student Nurse Reserve, and who, as executive secretary of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, has been in close touch with the nurses now coming to New York from France.

"And let the faded print in a poppy there, And let the faded print in a poppy there, When the eastern condals ran with wise."

The Old-Fashioned Way.—The young hopeful of four years had been a source of continual vexation and trouble all through the meal, and at its finish a woman friend turned to the child's mother and said: "If your boy belonged to me I shouldn't stand so much of his nonsense at mealtime. I should give him a thrashing."

"But," said the mother, "you can't spank the poor little fellow on a full stomach."

"No," said her friend, "but you can turn him over."—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

produce the greatest response is composed of 15 full pages reciting the deeds of "America's Immortals." The material for the major portion of these advertisements was secured from the official recommendations for the congressional medal of honor—the "Valor Cross." The most striking of these have been selected, illustrated by artists of national reputation and the official citation placed on a tablet at the side of a very few words of advertising text.

One of these, typical of the series, relates the exploits of Captain George H. Mallon, of Kansas City, Missouri, who, "becoming separated from the balance of his company because of a fog, pushed forward, accompanied by a nine men, and attacked nine hostile machine guns, capturing all of them without the loss of a man. In this encounter, Captain Mallon personally attacked one of the enemy with his fist. Later, when the party came upon two more machine guns, this officer sent men to the flanks, while he rushed forward directly in face of fire and silenced the guns, being the first of the party to reach the nest. The exceptional gallantry and determination displayed by Captain Mallon resulted in the capture of 100 prisoners, 11 machine guns, four howitzers, and one anti-aircraft gun."

As one member of the committee stated, when this series was first conceived, "If that kind of copy doesn't stir 'em up and make them over-subscribe the loan, then I don't know what will!"

HAIG AMAZED AT VICTORY

British General Says Miraculous is the Only Descriptive Word.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his final dispatch now made public, presents an important review of the war and describes in detail the expansion and achievements of the British army, with many remarkable facts and figures. He treats the operations on the western front as a single continuous campaign, in which can be recognized the same general features and necessary stages that, between forces of approximately equal strength, have marked all the conclusive battles of history.

"The high water mark of our fighting strength in infantry," says the British commander, "was only reached after two and a half years of conflict, by which time heavy casualties had already been incurred. It was not until mid-Summer, 1918, that the artillery situation became even approximately adequate to the conduct of major operations.

"During the Somme battle artillery ammunition had to be watched with the greatest care. During 1917 ammunition was plentiful, but the gun situation caused anxiety. It was only in 1918 that artillery operations could be conducted without any limiting consideration beyond that of transport."

"The margin with which the German onrush of 1914 was stemmed was so narrow and the subsequent struggle was so severe that the word 'miraculous' is entirely inadequate to describe the recovery and ultimate victory of the Allies.

"The breakdown of Russia in 1917 probably prolonged the war by a year, and the military situation in Italy in the Autumn of 1917 necessitated the transfer of five British divisions to Italy at a time when their presence in France might have had far-reaching effects."

Sir Douglas records the interesting fact that more than half the British casualties in the fighting of 1918 occurred during the five months from March to July, when the Allies were on the offensive.

"The rapid collapse of Germany's military powers in the latter half of 1918," he says, "was the logical outcome of the fighting of the previous two years. It would not have taken place but for that period of ceaseless attrition, which used up the German reserves. It is in the great battles of 1916 and 1917 that all have to seek for the secret of our victory in modern war."

The value of cavalry in modern war is emphasized by Sir Douglas Haig, and, in discussing the value of mechanical contrivances such as tanks, he observes that, immense as their influence might have been, they could not by their sole use decide a campaign. Their true role is to assist infantrymen by whose rifles and bayonets only can decisive victory be won.

The expansion of British personnel, artillery, ammunition, transport, railway construction, and establishments of every kind in France is dwelt upon by the field marshal. Regarding machine guns, the British equipment increased from one gun to 500 infantrymen in 1914 to twenty infantrymen in 1918. The 486 pieces of artillery with which the British took the field in 1914 were represented at the date of the armistice by 6,837.

On the first day of the Somme battle in 1916 nearly 13,000 tons of artillery ammunition were fired by the British on the Western front. On two days, Sept. 20 and 21, 1917, 42,000 tons were expended, and in the three days of the crucial battle of Sept. 27, 28 and 29, 1918, nearly 65,000 tons were fired by the British artillery.

Sir Douglas Haig says that the feature of the war which to the historian may well appear to be most noteworthy is the creation of the new British army, which was successfully built up in the very midst of the war.

"The total of more than 327,000 German prisoners captured by us on the western front," says Sir Douglas, "is in striking contrast to the force of six divisions, comprising some 80,000 fighting men, with which we entered the war. That we should have been able to accomplish this stupendous task is due partly to the loyalty and devotion of our Allies and to the splendid work of the Royal Navy, but mainly to the wonderful spirit of the British race in all parts of the world."

"With respect to the use of cavalry, Sir Douglas Haig contends that, in the light of full experience of the war, the light of preserve the cavalry corps has been completely justified.

"It has been proved," he adds, "that cavalry, whether used for shock effect, under suitable conditions, or as mobile infantry, have still an indispensable part to play in modern war. Moreover, it cannot safely be assured that in all future wars the flanks of the op-

posing forces will rest on neutral states or impassable obstacles."

The field marshal devotes a special section to "Why We Attacked Whenever Possible," in which he says: "The object of all war is victory, and a purely defensive attitude can never bring about a successful decision."

He emphasizes that the defensive role sooner or later produces a lowering of morale, while the defender becomes almost entirely ignorant of his opponent's dispositions and plans. This was exemplified in the fighting of 1918.

"So long as the enemy was attacking, he obtained fairly full information regarding our dispositions," says Sir Douglas, "but as soon as he was thrown on the defensive, and the initiative returned to the Allies, he was kept in comparative ignorance of our plans and dispositions, and the Allies were able to effect many surprises, both strategic and tactical."

In this section the field marshal thanks the various commanders and his staff, and mentions Lieut. Col. Bacon, who, he says, "as chief of the American mission attached to my headquarters has been able to give me advice and assistance of the greatest value on many occasions."

QUESTION OF FOREIGN TITLES

Senator Gore Would Revive Ancient Issue.

A neat parliamentary question has been raised by Senator Gore of Oklahoma as to the life of a proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States pending its adoption by the several states of the Union.