

VICTORY MEANS MUCH TO ITALY IN MOUNTAINS

Recapture of Trentino Removes Ever Lowering Menace

GERMANS ARE AWKWARD

Use Blundering Tactics During Long Rule Over the Top of Peninsula

By the time the armistice with Austria went into effect, Italian troops had already pushed far north into the mountains of the Trentino. The region west of the Adige had fallen into Italian hands, many Austrian strongholds had been yielded up, and patrols were creeping along the river in the direction of Bolzano. In a word, Italy's Trentino was virtually won back. When three o'clock struck on the afternoon of November 4, the Italian army staff was in headquarters in the city of Trent.

The recapture of this severed portion of Italy means the achievement of a hope which has been cherished by the Italian people ever since the premature peace of 1866 left a number of Italian provinces under Austrian domination. It also marks the culmination of one of the most arduous undertakings ever attempted in modern warfare.

Trent, surrounded by mountains, is a characteristic Italian city of 30,000 inhabitants. The Trentino district is occupied almost exclusively by Italians. Even the last official Austrian census, compiled by Vienna, admitted that 370,000 of the 380,000 population were Italians. Riva, on Lake Garda, and a dozen other cities of the region have Italian populations and are full of examples of Italian architecture and art. And it is not only the cities that are Italian. The surrounding valley and mountain slopes can scarcely show one German for every thousand inhabitants.

It is one of the anomalies of history that such a province should have remained over a century under Austrian rule, but it has been highly prized by the Hapsburgs because of its military and strategic possibilities. Italy has bitterly resented the existence of this mountainous wedge, barbed on all sides with fortresses, projecting into the midst of the Italian plains. As one Italian journalist expressed it: "The possession of the Trentino for the Germans is like the holding of an enormous foot shod with mountains, upon the neck of Italy."

Austria's sway has been irksome not solely because she has menaced Italy in a military way, but also because of the oppressive fashion in which she has dealt with her Italian provinces. In some respects, the dual monarchy has been stupidly brutal; in others it has been rather adroit. From 1866 to 1917, the regions of the Trentino and the Julian Veneto have been carefully watched for evidences of anything that seemed like the beginning of a revolution. Individuals suspected of being agitators were imprisoned, banished, or, in a number of cases, executed. Schools were Germanized, newspapers, books and plays were censored in the strictest manner, and every expression of Italian allegiance was stifled.

In addition to these blundering efforts to re-make the Italian provinces into faithful German subjects, the Viennese authorities must be credited with a certain degree of cleverness in stimulating ill-feeling between some of the subject races, in order to avoid the danger of any union among them against Austria-Hungarian rule. It is the old Hapsburg game of "divide and rule." Austria is accused of having practiced this policy extensively among the Jugoslavians and Italian Irredentists. The result has been a wave of antagonism between the provincial Slavs and Italians who, by rights, ought to be allies and friends. The wisest leaders among these peoples recognize the futility of bickerings about the Adriatic lands, but the distrust sown largely by Austria will be hard to uproot.

Italy's campaign in the war has been attended with serious difficulties. The exigencies of mountain warfare have forced the Italian troops to contend not only against superior Austrian forces higher up in the hills but also against rock precipices, ice slopes and freezing weather. In three years of continuous, obscure, hand-to-hand fighting all along a chain of forbiddingly rugged mountains occupied even to the loftiest peaks, the Italians took from the enemy 4,489 officers and 169,896 private soldiers. Some idea of the engineering feats involved can be gleaned from the fact that it was necessary to build 2,500 kilometers of entirely new traffic road and to swing 1,500 kilometers of telephonic cables from cliff to cliff, for the transportation of troops and supplies.

The problem of man-power has been acute. From the beginning of the war, Italy has called to arms a little less than 5,500,000 men and has suffered a loss of 1,500,000. In the recent fighting on the Austrian front Italy has had at her disposal only 54 divisions with which to oppose 70 divisions of the enemy. It is also said that the forces sent by Italy into France, Albania, Macedonia, and Palestine have been greater than the combined forces sent into Italy by the Allies. Until the conclusion of the Austrian armistice, there was not a single existing division of Italian troops which was not active in some one of the theaters of war.

In the matter of industries and

With the American Red Cross in Palestine



1—American Red Cross headquarters in Jerusalem, near the Jaffa gate. Scene photographed upon the occasion of the formal opening of the building, July Fourth.
2—General Allenby arriving for the Fourth of July celebration of the American Red Cross in Jerusalem. Received by Colonel Finley, head of the Commission to Palestine.
3—Fleeing before the Turks, this Syrian family owning large estate east of the Jordan, find a camping place on the Mount of Olives. (Photo from American Red Cross.)
4—Orphan children, Syrians, Armenians, Jews and other nationalities, are cared for by the Syrian and Palestine Relief Fund, assisted by the American Red Cross, in the Austrian Hospice building in Jerusalem.
5—When the children fled from Es-Salt, east of the Jordan, to Jerusalem, their teachers followed them in their exile and here are a few of them. (Photo from American Red Cross.)
6—The Bishop of Jerusalem (central figure in white) who attended the formal opening of the American Red Cross activities in Palestine, July Fourth.
7—Armenian refugees from far-away provinces in Asia Minor found shelter in Jerusalem and were fed and clothed by the Syrian and Palestine Relief fund, assisted by the American Red Cross.

Near the Jaffa gate in Jerusalem stands the headquarters of the American Red Cross in Palestine. Perhaps you know, perhaps you do not know, that following the reclamation of the Holy Land by the British troops, under the leadership of General Sir Edmund Allenby, the American Red Cross was early in the field to carry on with its great humanitarian activities. The commission is headed by John H. Finley, state commissioner of education of New York, other members being E. St. John Ward, Major Waters and Major Lowenstein.

Beneath a glaring sun, with no booming of cannon, except that which came occasionally from the front out toward Jericho, across the hills, the American Red Cross formally inaugurated its work in Palestine and celebrated the National Holiday on July Fourth. Catechisms, many days delayed, told of the celebration at the time, and now, after devious wanderings en route, the account of the affair in detail has reached the national headquarters of the Red Cross in Washington, D. C., together with a group of interesting pictures, some of which it would seem were literally taken from an illustrated edition of the Holy Bible.

The mission of the American Red Cross to Palestine is best explained briefly in the words of Colonel Finley on that memorable day in his address of welcome to General Allenby, the honored guest of the occasion, which in part was as follows:

"We have brought surgical and medical supplies, medical engineering, industrial and social skill, material for

industries, plows, water pipe, sanitary equipment and much else, that have temporarily congested your railroads, but will ultimately contribute, as we hope, to the rehabilitation of the land that has in many parts been permitted to deteriorate till it seems that Isaiah's prophecy of destruction has come upon it."

Allenby Welcomes American Red Cross.

General Allenby, in kiki and covered with dust from his ride of twenty miles across the hills from general headquarters, was a powerful figure in the distinguished assemblage. A man with a determined face and with the kindest eyes, he is just the type of commander the civilized world would wish to lead it in the recovery of its Holy Land. In reply to Colonel Finley's welcome, he spoke briefly, in part, as follows:

"Much has been done in Jerusalem since I entered here in company with the heads of the French and Italian detachments on December 11, 1917. At that time the American Military Attache accompanied me, and I remember that he assured me of the very special interest of America in the capture of Jerusalem and in the future development of the country. Though there were no American troops participating at that time, for America had not declared war on Turkey, yet I was assured that the heart of the American people would respond with peculiar interest to the appeal of the new opportunities for the development of the Sacred Land. There is inevitable a certain amount of destruction in war. You have come to help set right the wrongs and to rebuild what military force has destroyed, and it is for this

work that we particularly welcome your co-operation. I am glad to greet the Americans to Jerusalem and especially the members of the American Red Cross Commission to Palestine on this, their National Holiday."

Colossal Undertaking.

Since the inauguration of the work on July Fourth, according to recent cable advices, the American Red Cross has extended its territory of service to include all of the occupied area under the control of the British, of which General Sir Arthur Money is the military governor. This means a colossal undertaking and one which it is impossible to visualize at this distance. It means that in Jerusalem alone the American Red Cross hospital, which by the way, is located in one of the spacious buildings of the Russian Compound, is filled to its capacity, that the bacteriological laboratory is in full operation and that a children's hospital of twenty beds has been opened. In addition to this two hundred patients are cared for daily at the clinic and dispensary, and medical service is also given in various children's institutions.

On the crest of Mount Zion, surrounded by a beautiful garden, an orphanage has been established—this is the girls' orphanage. A boys' orphanage has also been opened, including a small school for the blind. Approximately four hundred children are being looked after in these institutions. Then there is a day nursery, conducted along lines similar to those in America, for the accommodation of children whose mothers are employed during the day.

For Russian pilgrim women, stranded in Jerusalem, the Red Cross industrial department conducts two large workrooms and several village workshops. Employment is also given to

about fifteen hundred Moslem, Jewish and Christian women alike in a large field of occupations, embracing spinning, weaving, knitting, dressmaking, basketry, rug making, manufacture of mattresses and other bedding, lace work and embroidery. In Jaffa a similar work is being carried on, and at the Armenian camp at Port Said, where about seven thousand Armenians are assembled, the Red Cross is actively engaged in industrial, educational and relief work.

Co-operates With Zionist and Catholic Units.

And the Commission has not neglected the vacant lots of Jerusalem. They have set the people to work cultivating the vacant lots of the ancient city, much after the methods employed by the Junior Red Cross Membership in their war gardens, and oxen are being supplied on rental for plowing.

Of course there is the American Red Cross Motor Service in Jerusalem, and practically every car is employed in transporting sick and wounded prisoners from villages within motoring distance of Jerusalem. Plans are under way to send the Mobile Medical Unit, together with social workers, to the Nablus district in ancient Shechem, and another group of workers will be sent to Es-Salt, beyond Jordan, to return with five thousand refugees to whom the Red Cross has been ministering.

The Commission is working in close co-operation with the Zionist Unit, which is ministering to the Jews, and is supporting the Syrian and Palestine Relief orphanages which are caring for six hundred orphans. It is also giving liberal support to well organized Catholic institutions.

A real innovation in the life of Jerusalem has been the organization of

GRAND MUFTI AND KADI OF JERUSALEM WELCOMES AMERICAN RED CROSS COMMISSION TO PALESTINE

Of all the interesting speeches that have been addressed to the American Red Cross Commission to Palestine since the formal opening of the headquarters on July 4 last none has surpassed that of the Grand Mufti of the Mohammedan Community of Jerusalem for quaintness of phraseology and Oriental charm, delivered at a reception which he tendered the Commission at his home late in July. The speech in full follows:

Your Excellency, the President, and Members of the American Red Cross Committee:

God has created men varying in character as much as they vary in appearance. Some are wicked, others good; some are pious, others impious; some are mischievous, others well-doers.

Those to whom he was well disposed he made do good; those pre-ordained to do evil, do evil. This is the law of God in this creation, and no one can change His decrees.

No one can dispute the fact known to God and confirmed by your noble history. Oh, citizens of America, that out of compassion and charity He created you to do good to humanity and has, through you, always accomplished good work, keeping you innocent of all evil doing. Joy and gladness to you and may God be praised who showers good on those He desires. No one can wander at this when you are the children of so generous a Mother, the great nation, I mean—Great Britain—with her glorious past and exalted glory.

When gold is found in a gold mine no one wonders. When things are found where Nature has placed them, again no one wonders. A cup can only yield what it contains. Such cups can only be the offspring of good lions.

Your good works cannot be counted; that you should extend your arm from beyond the seas to grasp the hand of that Mother, full of love and compassion, for one reason only, to further the cause of the oppressed and to turn aside with blows the hand of the oppressor in this bloody and fearful war, the like of which man has never seen before and, by God's will, may never see again, such glory and honor before God and man will suffice.

To extend a helping hand to the children of Syria and Palestine in your native land, America, was not enough, but you have crossed the sea and desert and undergone the hardships of this present time to succor the poor and homeless widows and orphans of all Palestine and, more especially, of the Holy City, the City of Prophets of God, where we are all now united.

On behalf of these in general, and of Moslems in particular, I burn incense on the altars of gratitude and pray the great God to make you a good reward, defend you from every evil, make your benevolent undertakings successful and hasten the days of peace which we all await impatiently.

I close by praying for his Majesty, King George, and his nation, for the President of the United States, Mr. Wilson, and his countrymen, and for all those who love good and peace. Amen.

an advisory Relief Council, with representatives of all relief organizations in the Jerusalem zone represented, and a member of the American Red Cross Commission as chairman.

Many other services are in operation, and in his recently called report Colonel Finley states that he hopes

another American Red Cross unit for Palestine will be authorized, for the need of such is more than doubled by the recovery of the added area. "It is the best way to give support to the Allies in their wonderful advance under General Allenby," he says in conclusion.

ALL CHILDREN LOVE "SYRUP OF FIGS" FOR LIVER AND BOWELS

Give it when feverish, cross, bilious, or for bad breath, or sour stomach.

Look at the tongue, Mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once.

When peevish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has stomach ache, sore throat, diarrhoea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

You needn't coax sick children to take this harmless "fruit laxative"; they love its delicious taste, and it always makes them feel splendid.

Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. To be sure you get the genuine, ask to see that it is made by "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.

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natural resources, Italy was not well prepared to enter the war. She lacked coal, for example. In spite of these various handicaps, Italy has fought with great obstinacy. Among her bravest fighting men have been soldiers from the unredeemed provinces of the Austrian Tyrol. The re-occupation of these lands merely means that Italy has got back to her

EAT ONE TABLET AND INDIGESTION WILL GO

Pape's Diapepsin instantly relieves a distressed, upset stomach.

Lumps of undigested food causing pain. When your stomach is acid, gassy, sour, or you have flatulence, heartburn, here is instant relief—no waiting!

Just as soon as you eat a tablet or two of Pape's Diapepsin all that dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach distress ends. These pleasant, harmless tablets of Pape's Diapepsin never fail to make sick, upset stomachs feel fine at once, and they cost very little at drug stores.

Annual Football Game Planned at Silverton

SILVERTON, Or., Nov. 25.—(Special to The Statesman)—The Silverton high school boys and the high school alumni boys are planning for their annual football game. It has been the custom for a number of years to play this game on the afternoon of Thanksgiving day. In spite of the fact that nearly all of the old football stars are in the army or unable to play the alumni boys intend to accept the high school challenge and play the game. The possible line-up for the high school boys will be: guards, Harry Jack and Clarence Sobo; center, Quincy Davis; tackles, Victor Maden and Gail Jones; ends, Milton Knaut and Alvin Hobard; halves, Alf H. Jensen and William Sandel; quarterback, Homer Putnam; full back, Nicola Nelson. These boys are scattered somewhat but it is thought possible to get them together as most of them are attending college and will be home for the Thanksgiving vacation.

War Work Requirements Are Met by Polk County

DALLAS, Nov. 25.—(Special to The Statesman)—Polk county has again gone over the top in the united war work campaign just ended according to a report issued by H. L. Fenton, county chairman for the drive. Polk's quota was \$1,700 and the entire amount with some to spare was contributed by the loyal citizens of the county. The school children did their share in the campaign, the Falls City school being the first to raise its quota of \$202.80. The quota for the Dallas high school was \$170, but before the end of the campaign the students had raised a total of \$219.27.

Speaking of the famine abroad in Germany, could the people over there, using the vernacular of railway employes, be referred to as a "string of empties?"

The Fellow who argued with Jim the other night

ran up against the shock of his life.

Jim knows tobacco. And before he got through, Jim made the fellow admit that Real Gravely tastes better and gives a satisfaction you can't get out of ordinary tobacco. A small chew of Gravely lasts so much longer that it costs nothing extra to chew this class of tobacco.

If goes further—that's why you can get the good taste of this class of tobacco without extra cost.

PEYTON BRAND
Real Gravely Chewing Plug
each piece packed in a pouch
P. B. GRAVELY TOBACCO CO. DANVILLE, VA.