

Get Three Huns To Each Casualty

Anzaos Make Remarkable Record During the War in France.

ARE MUCH LIKE THE YANKS

Had No Elaborate Trench Systems, Just Watched Huns Dig and Then Went and Took Them—Never Lost Yard of Ground.

London.—"For each absolute casualty the Australian army has sustained in its fighting in France it has taken three German prisoners."

That was the statement made recently by Maj. Gen. Charles Rosenthal, commander of the Second Australian division. He was a brigadier general in command of the Australian forces which relieved General Carey's non-descript forces before Amiens and stopped the German drive. General Rosenthal related some facts, hitherto unpublished, how the Australians outwitted and outfought the Germans before Amiens, steadily drove the enemy back, winning jumping-off ground for the British offensive effort which opened August 8.

"I had been in a hospital three days, having been gassed, when I was ordered to take charge of the Australian brigade sent down from the north to the Amiens sector," General Rosenthal said. "General Carey's forces were about worn out. The Germans were preparing a new blow against them. They could not have held. When the blow fell and the Germans found they were up against fresh Australian forces they ceased the attack. They never gained a yard of ground in subsequent attacks."

Took German Trenches.

"It was open fighting. There were no elaborate trench systems, although the men dug in. I had my men dig only one trench—a front line trench. We did not build rearward defenses. My men knew they had the one line and would hold it, not weakening their staying powers by realization there was some trench in the rear to go back to. We watched the Germans building their trenches, and when they got the first line completed we went out and took it from them. That was better than digging them ourselves."

"As a consequence, the Germans never knew where their front line was. The artillery forces of the enemy would not shell it, for they did not know whether we held it or their own men held it. It was the safest place on the battlefield."

"Sometimes we'd take the Germans' front trench in daytime, sometimes at night. We harassed the enemy continuously. It was midsummer and the crops were waist high. Our men would go through them on their bellies. For instance, one morning at ten o'clock 25 of our men wiggled up to within a few yards of the German front trench where machine gunners were lolling about, thinking of most anything besides an attack at that hour. We took 48 prisoners, killed 50 Germans and the rest fled. From July 4, the day we relieved General Carey's force, which was made up of 32 different units, until August 8, when the British drive was launched, we advanced our front before Amiens to a depth of 3,500 yards. Just two Australian brigades did this. We broke up two German divisions in that time. We had simply stolen his troops. Naturally the Boche morale steadily went down as our's went up. And when the British drive was launched the way had been prepared by our troops."

Never Gave Ground.

"As an example of the way warfare has changed, two Australian regiments, with 1,000 bayonets each, were given

the difficult task of taking Mont St. Quentin, an action which under previous standards would have required at least two divisions. Our men attacked, took this heavily fortified post, advanced 6,500 yards, capturing 103 guns and 1,200 prisoners. And our total casualties were 80."

The Australians take deep interest in their warfare, not only because they are well paid (privates receive \$1.50 a day and subalterns \$5), well clothed and fed, but also because every officer and every noncom and private knows what an action is intended to accomplish, not only by companies, regiments and brigades in his own division, but also what divisions on either flank are to do, General Rosenthal explained.

Practically not a yard of ground has been lost to the Germans by the Australians since they landed in France in 1918. The Australians have not lost a single gun to the enemy, and but 3,150 Australian soldiers have been captured by the Germans. Nearly 50 times that many Germans have been taken by the Australians, who now number 168,923 as a fighting establishment in France. Casualties, including thousands who have been wounded two or three times and returned to the front number 211,349. Australia is paying every penny of war expenditure incurred by its troops.

General Rosenthal said Australians were more like Americans in habit of thought, fighting and general attitude toward life than any other unit in France.

YANKEE GUNS PROVE BEST

Long-Range Cannon Used North of Verdun Superior to All Others.

London.—The long-range guns with which American forces north of Verdun bombarded the important Longuyon-Mezieres railway were manned exclusively by United States naval crews and under direction of a United States rear admiral. The guns, which fired the biggest low-trajectory shell ever hurled across the western front, were most accurate and aroused the intense admiration of the French officers. It was not necessary to provide cement gun emplacements such as the German were compelled to erect for their pow-

ITALY WON WAR DESPITE ODDS

Outnumbered, She Brought on Debacle by Magnificent Work.

DREAM OF CENTURY REALIZED

Redemption of Lost Domains Brought About by Force of Arms—Sent Forces into France, Albania, Macedonia and Palestine.

Washington.—The Italian troops were well on their way into Trentino when the armistice halted the allied armies on their many battle fronts. The dream of a century of the Italian people—the redemption of their lost domains in the north—was being realized by the force of arms when the German-Austrian collapse made it sure that the Trentino, like Alsace-Lorraine, would be returned by the peace terms to the mother race.

Trentino Italian.

The Austrian government in its latest official census admitted that the

WOMAN AMBASSADOR



Rozsika Schwimmer, a Hungarian writer and pacifist who now resides in Switzerland, has been appointed an ambassador by the Hungarian government for that post in Switzerland. Mme. Schwimmer is the originator of the Ford peace ship idea and was one of the prominent figures in that peace mission. She will enter upon her duties in the very near future at Berne.

erful high trajectory guns. In other words, the Americans brought a new powerful weapon into play, which required a minimum of effort in manipulating, camouflaging and removing, if spotted.

SKUNKS MOVE IN; SCHOOL MOVES OUT

Darlington, Wis.—When a family of skunks decided to go to housekeeping underneath the village school here teachers and pupils at the school decided to decamp. The school children are enjoying their unexpected vacation and the skunks are apparently enjoying their new place of abode.

HERO OF ZEEBRUGGE

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SHE'S A WORKER FOR FRENCH WOUNDED



Italy did all this at a time when she was not well prepared for war in her industries and natural resources. She especially lacked coal.

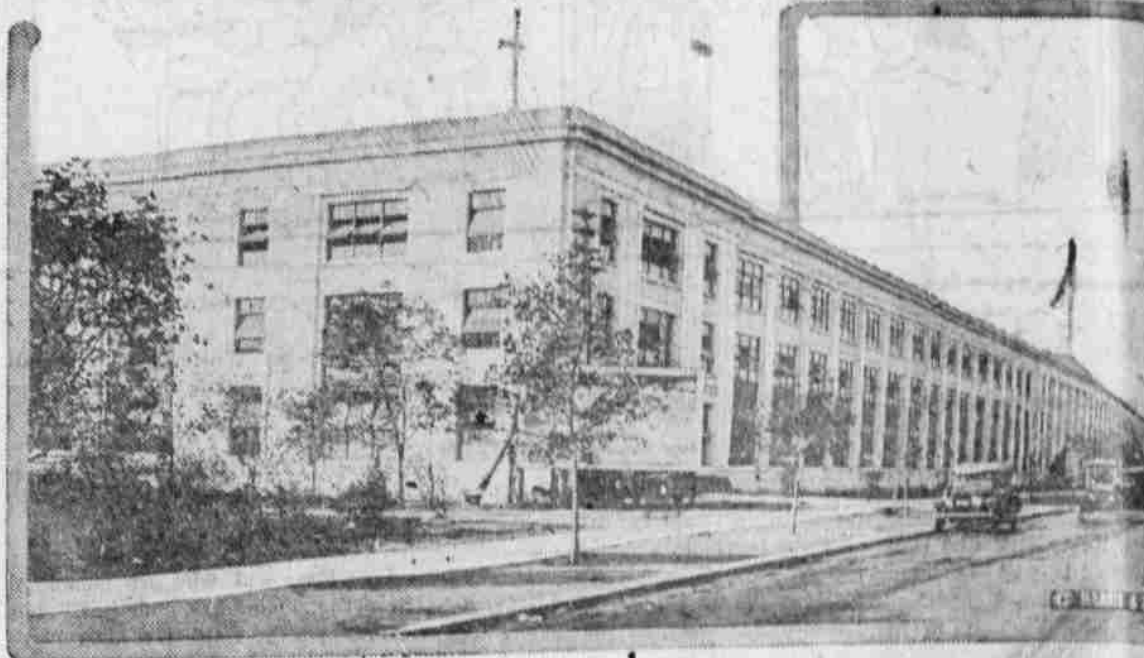
The Trentino with the Italian occupation could not be much more Italian in spirit than under the Austrian rule. Trent, a city of 30,000 inhabitants, is typically Italian in customs and architecture. Such is the condition in Riva, on Lake Garda, and other important towns in the district. The rural districts, too, are almost completely Italian in language and spirit.

It is one of the anomalies of history that such a province could remain so long under an alien yoke. It was highly prized by the Hapsburgs for its military possibilities, a mountain wedge projecting into Italy, as one Italian writer expressed it, "an enormous foot shod with mountains upon the neck of Italy."

Youthful Suitors Egged.

Huntington, W. Va.—Automobiles carrying Ashland (Ky.) high school boys, who came to call upon local high school girls, looked like an omelette on wheels before the youths of the Huntington school had satisfied their jealous emotions. Three crates of 65-cent eggs were showered on the visitors.

WHERE THE NAVY DEPARTMENT IS HOUSED NOW



The navy department has almost completely abandoned the old state, war and navy building on Pennsylvania avenue and has moved into the big, barnlike structure in Potomac park. This building, and its companion for the army, seen in the distance, constitute one of the largest office buildings in the world. Each of them accommodate 9,000 people.

AMERICAN HERO, DESPITE LOSS OF FEET, QUALIFIES AS AN AIRMAN

Atlanta Man Fought With Dublin Fusileers Until Injured—Later He Was Made a Flight Commander in the British Air Service and Was Going Big Until He Was Captured by the Huns.

With American Army in France.—Loss of one foot and part of the other did not end the fighting career of Owen Cobb Holleran of Atlanta, Ga. A man with artificial feet is unfit for infantry duty, so Owen was honorably discharged from that branch of the service. Being a soldier of fortune Holleran refused "to be dumped on the army scrap heap," as he expressed it.

In spite of his physical handicap he wormed his way into the British air service, won a pilot's license, operating a type of plane that did not require foot manipulation, became a lieutenant, captain and flight commander. Some climb for a fellow with wooden feet, but not surprising if you knew Holleran. He had all sorts of thrills and adventures, and then one day—

Better let Capt. E. G. Lowry tell it as he told it to me on a rainy night while I was with the British army. He was attached to the American embassy in London before entering the United States army. It was while at the London embassy that he first had the case of Owen Cobb Holleran called to his attention. Captain Lowry's home also is in Atlanta.

Stranger Than Fiction.

"There is material for a book in Holleran's experience," said Captain Lowry. "Stranger than fiction in spots. His papers came to me at the embassy and he has kept up a correspondence. There is a lot in the chap. He is as clever and brave as they make them. He was employed as a clerk in the office of the Southern Bell Telephone company in Atlanta. Like many other young Americans he wanted to see the great war. It got into his blood long before our country was involved. In 1915 he started out from Atlanta with a friend named Gray. They had just \$100 between them for the big adventure. They went to New York and tried to enlist in the British army, but the consul said he couldn't enroll Americans.

"From a crossing policeman they learned that a cattle boat was to sail next day. They decided to work their passage. They applied and got the job. Reaching London, they were accepted at a recruiting station in Scotland Yard. The recruiting sergeant wanted to know what branch of the service they preferred. Holleran replied: 'No choice. Just as soon serve in one branch as the other. My only request is that you send us to a warm climate. I came from the South and I like it hot.'

"You can get it hot enough at any part of the front," replied the sergeant. "I see your point, lad, and we'll see what can be done. With a name like yours I think an Irish outfit is the place for you." Holleran was assigned to the Dublin Fusileers. His friend Gray went to the same regiment. In a few months Holleran's regiment was sent to Gallipoli. He served through that campaign and saw hard fighting. The regiment went with other British units to Egypt to be refitted after the Gallipoli scrap.

Feet Badly Frozen.

"Next Holleran went with the Dublin Fusileers into Serbia with the first allied expedition. In the mountains many of the soldiers suffered from frozen feet and hands. Holleran's feet were badly frozen, and he told me with a grin that he couldn't help seeing the funny side of it after having asked to be sent to a hot place.

"Fate began to extend a helping hand to Holleran away out there. Attached to the British field hospital in Serbia were two American surgeons, one from Georgia and the other from South Carolina. Hearing that Holleran hailed from Atlanta, they took special interest in him. They did everything possible to save his feet. But later, to avoid being captured, he

blightly. He was at Cliveden hospital, maintained by Mrs. Astor. He was fitted out with artificial feet there. When it came time to think about sending Holleran back to the states the case was referred to me. But Owen Cobb Holleran did not intend to go home. He said anybody who thought his fighting days were over just because he had gone feet had another guess.

"He said he had read about a new type of airplane while at the hospital. It was operated entirely by hand levers, which fact gave him an inspiration. He said he had given the matter much thought on his cot and while supping himself in a wheel chair. He had finally resolved to become an aviator and he felt confident he could make good.

"The next thing I heard about Holleran he was a full-fledged flyer in the British air force. He made good from the start. One day a very large and official-looking envelope came to me. It contained the honorable discharge of Owen Cobb Holleran from the Dublin Fusileers. It had been sent by the colonel of the regiment, who wrote very flatteringly about the young American. I hadn't seen or heard from Holleran for months. I finally learned the location of his squadron and forwarded the army certificate.

Physical Defect Barred Him.

"A few days later I received a cheerful letter thanking me and inviting me to dine with him at my earliest convenience at the squadron mess. You could have knocked me over with a feather when, at the end of the letter I read that Owen Cobb Holleran was now a captain and flight commander.

CAPTURED HUN BAND PLAYS OUR ANTHEM

Pittsburgh, Pa.—In France recently a German regimental band of 60 pieces, whose members had been taken prisoner, played "Star-Spangled Banner," according to a letter from Corp. Ewan W. Allan of the T. Hundred and Ninetieth Infantry to his dad. The band was taken during a surprise attack which was made without a barrage of heavy artillery. The German musicians played the air in a

JUDGE FREES MAN WITH PRISONER'S CONDITION IS COVERED

Court Joins in Rush for Door Prisoner's Condition is Covered.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Walter S. went into the criminal court as a prisoner and came out as a free man without the regular procedure.

Snowski was sitting in the court's dock when attention was turned to his physical condition. A judge was called.

"What's his ailment?" asked the judge.

"Influenza," replied the medical officer. "He was taken to a hospital during the trial. His case was dismissed and Snowski was taken to a hospital."

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