

Battle of Marne in a New Light

Commander Desmazes of Joffre's Staff Relates Previously Unrevealed Details Which Show It Was Not a Sudden Inspiration.

The Battle of the Marne, which saved Paris in September, 1914, was not the result of a last moment inspiration on the part of the French commanders, nor was it a piece of luck, according to Commander Desmazes, a member of Marshal Joffre's staff. In a recent address at the Sorbonne, made at the request of the National Union of Reserve Officers, Commander Desmazes presented the conclusions of his study of the famous battle and related details that had not previously been revealed.

Joffre, the Commander said, wanted to concentrate upon checking the Germans in the fields and was prepared to sacrifice Paris, if necessary to that end. When Millerand, who had just become Minister of War, called upon him on August 25, Joffre "expressed to him the confidence he had in General Gallieni (Military Governor of Paris) in regard to the organization of the defense of the capital. At the same time he did not conceal his opinion that, if the eventually arose, we should be ready to sacrifice Paris, remembering that Paris could be defended only in the open country and by armies in movement. He added that every military unit taken away from this essential task, even if devoted to the defence of Paris, would be unwisely employed."

But Millerand insisted that enough troops be left in the city for its final defense, should such become necessary.

The dramatic dash across Paris and to the banks of the Marne made by an army of taxicabs carrying 17,999 members of the Sixth Army—seven men in a cab—to reinforce the French armies east of the capital, was one of the most striking exploits of that early period of open fighting, before the contest settled down to the less spectacular trench struggle. The decision to create this Sixth Army, with a view to taking the offensive in a counter-enveloping movement, was reached, according to Commander Desmazes, on August 25, and thus the plan for the Battle of the Marne began to take form at that time.

Not Sudden Inspiration

Consequently, on the basis of the documents studied, he asserted that "the preparation for the Battle of the Marne, far from being the product of a sudden inspiration, much less involving a miracle of mystery, was the fruit of patient and powerful determination."

When the frontier battles between Mulhouse and the Sambre had gone against the Allies, Joffre was confronted with the question: What to do next? To try to break the German front near its centre would have involved too great risk of allowing the allied left to be surrounded. Joffre rejected this plan, hoping to be able to sit tight until the Russians could get effectively into action. He decided meanwhile to create a mobile force capable of stopping the movement of the enveloping wing of the Germans, and of surrounding it in turn.

On August 26 the British suffered a setback near Cateau and had to withdraw toward Compiègne. It looked as if a dangerous gap were being made at the allied front at the very moment the new Sixth Army was settling out for Amiens. But German defeats in East Prussia caused the withdrawal of two army corps from the right German wing just as Joffre sent the Sixth Army to the flank of that wing. But Joffre did not know this, and the British defeat caused him to turn the Sixth Army toward Paris.

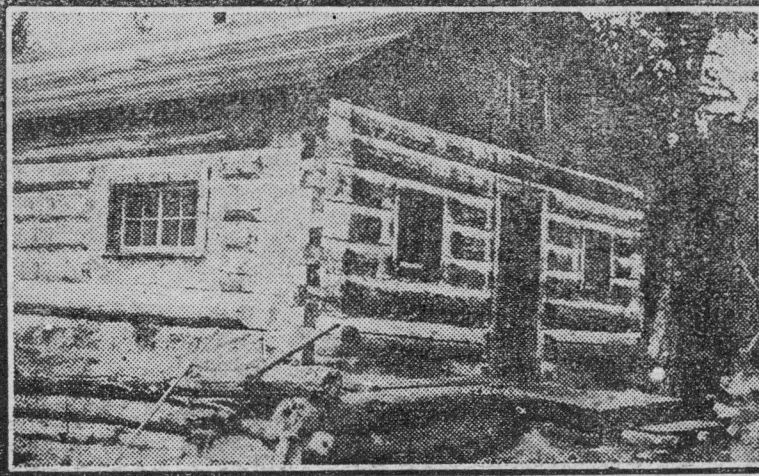
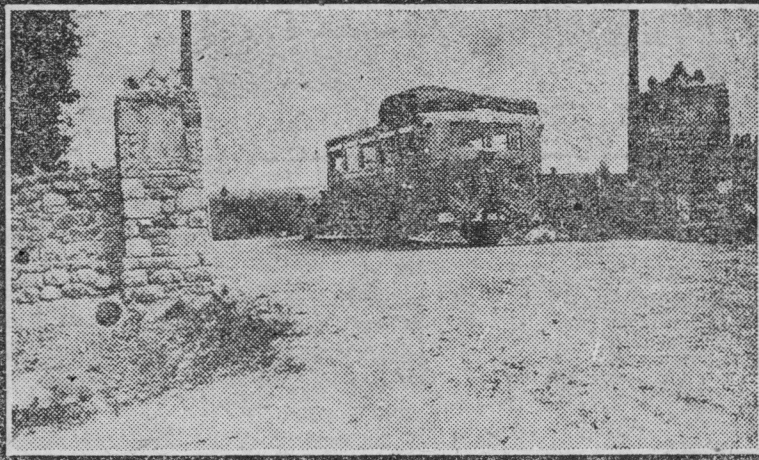
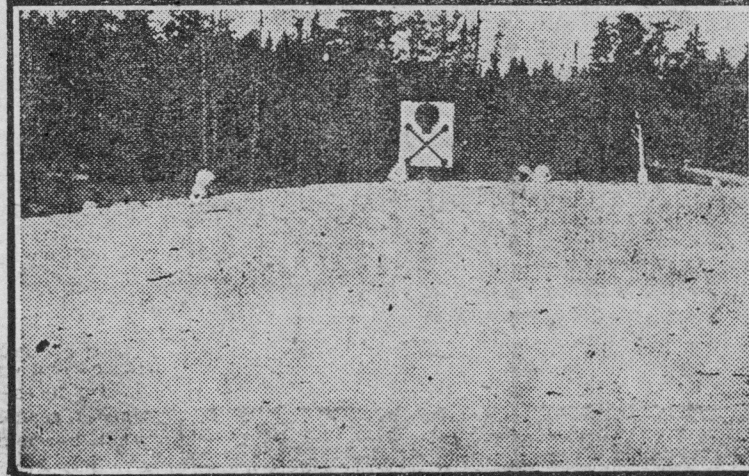
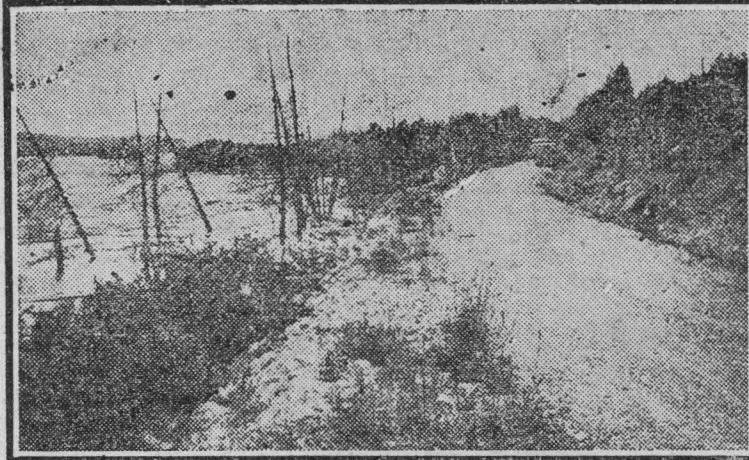
On September 1 von Kluck attacked the Fifth Army. On Sept. 2 Joffre telephoned to the Minister of War: "I have decided to wait a few days before giving battle. We shall have far better chances of success." His plan now was an offensive on the whole front, using the Sixth Army in the vicinity of Meaux.

Gallieni, who had meanwhile been placed under Joffre, called the commander's attention to the limitations of the mobility of the troops at his disposal. "I do not intend," said Joffre, "to use the troops of the entrenched camp in the operations in the field. On the other hand, I am expecting to make a request for the participation of active and reserve troops in those operations, particularly for action near Meaux at the time of the offensive contemplated. A part of the active forces of General Manoury may immediately be moved to the east."

"General Gallieni," added Commander Desmazes, "no longer thought as a commander of a fortified town, but as the commander of an army on the wing of a group of armies preparing to take the offensive."

Concentrate on delivering; collecting will take care of itself.

Scenes Along the Ferguson Highway from North Bay to Past Cochrane



NEW HIGHWAY STRETCHES THROUGH WILDERNESS

Connecting the vast rich areas of Northern Ontario with the staid and settled southern part of the province a good motor road has been laid through what was but a year or two ago a trackless wilderness. These views show different interesting spots on the new Ferguson highway. The TOP LEFT picture is a somewhat typical scene taken on the shores of Log Lake.

There are scores of beautiful little lakes in the great territory through

which the road passes. Some are more beautiful than Log Lake for they have not been burned so recently. TOP LEFT is seen the big T.T.C. bus chartered by Scenic Motor Coach Tours, Limited, which was the first motor coach to traverse the new highway between North Bay and Kirkland Lake mining district. It is seen entering the gate which marks the beginning of the new road. Here permits must be secured and all tourists registered as a precaution against for-

est fires. LOWER LEFT is the picturesque way of marking dangerous turns on the Ferguson Highway. A skull and cross bones strategically placed should act as a deterrent to speeding motorists. LOWER RIGHT is the cabin of part of the construction gang who laid the road. The entire cabin, which is trimly finished in a manner which would make many city dwellers jealous was made from materials cut in the forest close by. When the cabin was built the road

was not even prospected and it was necessary to bring all materials by canoe a distance of some twenty miles with a portage of some length thrown in. On the Ferguson highway today every provision is made both for the safety of the timber and for the comfort of the tourist. Camping grounds with a supply of wood and fresh water are placed every few miles along the road with a fire ranger in charge whose duty it is to assist campers and instruct them in fire prevention.

Chronology of Sacco-Vanzetti Case Starting in Two Murders 7 Years Ago

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1920

April 15—Frederick A. Parmenter, paymaster, and Alexander Berardelli, guard, shot and killed in South Braintree, Mass., and robbed of \$15,776.57.

May 5—Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti are arrested on a trolley car going from West Bridgewater to Brockton.

Aug. 16—Vanzetti convicted of complicity in a hold-up at Bridgewater, Mass., previous to the Braintree murder and sentenced to from twelve to fifteen years by Judge Webster Thayer.

Sept. 11—Sacco and Vanzetti indicted for South Braintree murders.

1921

May 31—Sacco and Vanzetti put on trial at Dedham before Judge Thayer charged with first degree murder.

July 14—Jury after five hours finds Sacco and Vanzetti guilty of murdering Parmenter and Berardelli.

Oct. 19—Bomb sent to American Embassy in Paris in attempt to kill Ambassador Herrick. Attempt laid to Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers.

Oct. 21—Hand grenade, thrown as Paris police rush crowd leaving Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting, injures twenty persons.

Oct. 30—Threats made against United States Legation in Cuba and Major Gen. Crowder by Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers.

Dec. 24—Judge Thayer at Dedham denies motions for new trials for Sacco and Vanzetti.

1922

Jan. 1—Counsel for convicted men announce discovery of new evidence tending to clear them.

Jan. 23—Judge Thayer grants extension of time for defense to file bill of exceptions.

March 23—Letters received by Minister Wilson threaten bombing of American Legation in Sofia if convicted men are executed.

Sept. 11—Defense counsel file motions for another trial; witness who identified Sacco repudiates testimony.

1923

Feb. 16—Sacco begins a hunger strike in the Norfolk County Jail.

March 7—Two witnesses for prosecution deny depositions of testimony which were contained in defense affidavits.

1924

Oct. 1—Judge Thayer dismisses five motions to set aside the verdict of the jury.

Nov. 21—Bills of exceptions to procedure at new trial hearings filed; William G. Thompson succeeds Fred H. Moore as chief defense counsel.

1925

Jan. 2—Vanzetti removed to Bridge-

water Hospital for the Insane.

April 24—Vanzetti removed from hospital and taken to State Prison; pronounced sane.

1926

Jan. 10—Celestino Madellos, condemned for another murder, affirms he saw Morelli gang of Providence commit South Braintree murders.

Jan. 13—Argument on bill of exceptions made before State Supreme Court.

May 12—State Supreme Court denies motion for new trial, holding Sacco and Vanzetti were legally convicted.

May 16—United States Embassy at Buenos Aires scene of explosion of a bomb laid to Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers.

June 4—Bomb ascribed to Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers explodes at United States legation at Montevideo, Uruguay.

Sept. 13—Counsel for defense petition Judge Thayer for new trial, filing the alleged confession of Madellos.

Oct. 24—Judge Thayer denies motions for a new trial.

1927

Jan. 27—Counsel for defense argue before full bench of State Supreme Court on exceptions to Judge Thayer's ruling.

April 5—State Supreme Court overrules defense and denies motion for a new trial.

April 9—Judge Thayer sentences Sacco and Vanzetti to die in the electric chair in week of July 10.

April 23—Governor Fuller begins investigation of the case.

June 1—Governor Fuller appoints President Lowell of Harvard, President Stratton of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and former Judge Robert Grant his advisory committee.

June 29—Governor Fuller revieves Sacco, Vanzetti and Madellos to Aug. 10.

Aug. 3—Governor Fuller announces decision holding Sacco and Vanzetti guilty; decides they had fair trial.

Aug. 5—Two New York subway stations bombed; Sacco sympathizers suspected.

Aug. 6—Philadelphia church and home of Mayor of Baltimore bombed; Governor's advisory committee gives out report, finding condemned men guilty after fair trial.

Aug. 8—Supreme Judicial Court denies writ of habeas corpus, stays of execution and write of error; Judge Thayer denies motion for new trial.

Aug. 9—Judge Thayer denies plea for revocation of sentence; Governor Fuller takes plea for stay under ad-

visement; protest strikes in New York end in disorder.

Aug. 10—With all preparations made for the execution, Governor Fuller grants Sacco, Vanzetti and Madellos last-hour reprieve through Aug. 22 to allow a ruling by Supreme Court Judge Sanderson on an application for a writ of error; London police break up crowd of 10,000 in front of American Embassy.

Aug. 11—Ruling of Judge Sanderson sends case to the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Aug. 12—Sacco refuses to stop hunger strike and forcible feeding is urged.

Aug. 14—Boston police break up meeting of Sacco sympathizers on Boston Common and arrest Powers Hapgood, Harvard graduate.

Aug. 15—Sacco ends hunger strike, to the approval of his wife and Vanzetti, on the thirtieth day of fast.

Aug. 16—Argument before full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court of final appeal for Sacco and Vanzetti. Defense stresses charges of prejudice against Judge Thayer. Home of juror at the trial is bombed.

Aug. 19—The full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court rejects all pleas filed with it by Sacco-Vanzetti defense. Move for action by Federal Courts started. Vanzetti's sister arrives from Italy.

Aug. 20—United States Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes refuses stay of execution and Federal District Court Judge J. M. Morton, Jr., denies writ of habeas corpus or stay of execution. New request for respite made to Governor Fuller.

Aug. 21—United States Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis declines to hear request for stay because of "personal relations with some of the people interested."

Aug. 22—All defense legal pleas fail; Federal Judges decline to intervene and Governor Fuller refuses further respite.

Aug. 23—Sacco and Vanzetti put to death in the electric chair at Charlestown Prison.

New Anaesthetic

New Gas Brings Sleep that Suspends all Sense of Pain

At the last meeting of the Berlin medical Society Professor Unger described his experience with the new narcotic gas, *ethylethyl* known as E. 107. Up to the present it has been customary to use either ether or chloroform to produce unconsciousness in surgical cases. Gauss recently introduced another means, a pure fied acetylene, but for various reasons gas entitled parylen, made of purified use has not become general.

It was not any danger connected with the use of ether or chloroform that induced the attempt to produce E. 107, but the discomfort connected with their use. Many sick people are unpleasantly affected by ether or chloroform; the feel of the mask, the choking sensation, the knowledge that they are being put to sleep by force, combine to make them nervous. On awakening they are plagued by thirst. E. 107 does not have to be breathed in. It is applied by means of a syringe and works from the intestines. In eight to fifteen minutes the patient falls into a natural sleep, lasting for several hours, and feels no after effects on awakening. It is a sleep of unconsciousness, during which no pain can be felt and muscles are relaxed. The drug has no effect upon the heart, but sometimes affects the breathing.

Other physicians related their experiences to the society. About a thousand cases of operations with E. 107 were reported, but the medical profession does not consider it possible to form a definite opinion as to the value of the drug until far more evidence has been collected. For the present the use of E. 107 therefore has been confined to a few great surgical stations for continued experiments.

Moderates Prevail

Neue Freie Presse (Vienna): The report of the Trade Unions Commission on the development of free Trade Unions in 1926 shows that the movement, in spite of the prevailing unfavorable economic conditions, experienced but a comparatively little setback during the past year. The large amount of unemployment and the worsened position of the employed on account of short time did not react upon membership in the manner that might have been expected. The unions were kept particularly busy during the year in trying to effect wages improvements for the workers. Although in such times it is usual for the extreme elements to gain the upper hand, this was fortunately not the case with the Austrian unions last year, for moderation was the keynote of their policy and actions.



Not the Celestial Pup.

"Have you seen the dog star this week?"
"Where—in the sky?"
"No—on the screen."