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TWO SCHOOLS OF STRATEGY CLASH

French and German Methods Put to Test.

THEORIES EXACTLY OPPOSITE

Outflanking of Enemy Chief Feature of German Tactics-French System Is More Varied and Less Simple.

The clash between the armies of the French republic and the German empire will prove of extraordinary interest to military tacticians for many reasons. Results should settle, for some time to come, conflicting principles of strategy which at present are somewhat of a puzzle.

There is only one element capable of confusing the issue, namely, the totally different racial characteristics and temperaments, in so far as they interfere with the practical application of the tactical theories which have been worked out by the ablest minds of the two great military organizations of these powers.

As far as can be learned, little fault can be found with the condition of preparedness of both armies of the Franco-German frontier. The German forces, if anything, outnumber those of France, but when one is dealing in millions the difference, proportionately considered, is really not so great as it seems at a glance. Even a slight superiority in maneuvering the huge army corps, and a little greater ability to have them in the right place at the right time, may more than overbalance any discrepancy in the total number of men in the field.

The German organization is the older. Its present system is built on the foundation supplied by the victorious armies of the Franco-Prussian war. In discipline, training, mobilization and principles of moving large bodies of troops, it is the logical successor that one would expect to find, making allowance for the development of modem weapons, transportation facilities and equipment.

Both nations have efficient aviation corps. Germany has the advantage in the number of dirigibles, while France has some 750 aeroplanes already in commission, against about 400 of the

French Artillery Superior. In the artillery arm it is generally admitted that the French are superior. The gunners are faultlessly

trained, and the guns themselves are of a more modern, powerful and effi-To sum up, Germany outnumbers

France approximately 5,000,000 to 4,-000,000 in total war strength. She is supposed to be slightly superior in general discipline and training, while in two special arms, aviation division and artillery, France has a noticeable advantage. This is how the materials with which the rival tacticians will have to work, compare.

Strangely enough, the underlying principle or spirit of the military organization of each nation would seem to fit the other better. It is the French who have given the greater emphasis to complex dispositions of troops for purposes of security and sureness, and the Germans who permeate themselves with the idea that simplicity of tactics, coupled with energy and fierceness of attack, brings success.

Col. de Grandmaison, a French tactical authority, lecturing to a class in a school of military instruction recently, drew a sharp distinction between the two systems, pointing out the strength and weakness of the practical application of the German

theories, at the same time sharply criticizing certain phases of the French tactical system which, he said, tended toward confusion and lack of decisive action on the field of battle.

VOL. XXXVII.

Outflanking Paramount. The single thought embodied in the German tactics is the outflanking of the enemy. It is more than a thought; it is a rule. The German company, brigade or corps commander, never stops to consider what he will do. It goes without saying that he will attempt to outflank his adversary.

The only question he has to decide is how he will do it.

Eternal, energetic offense is his other rule. Once he has laid his plans for the attack, and made his disposition of troops, he gives the final order for the advance. The thing is settled. The various units of his com-

One cannot help but admire the spirit of determination and confidence necessary to the successful carrying out of such a system. The German troops have been trained with this idea specially in view, and they are permeated with a spirit of self-confidence and fierce contempt for their adversaries. The morale of the German soldier is wonderful. No matter what he is brought to face with, he will fight unflaggingly until he

The French tactics, on the other hand, are considerably more varied and less simple. The maneuvers of the French commander depend largely on the formation of the enemy. Greatexact disposition of his troops before formulating the battle plans, and the officer in command retains his troops | the people of the state with practical ing movements exclusively.

guards, supports and reserves for pro- of the best service to the people. tection against surprise. The only front as the Germans, an extreme ten- with the western part of the state. dency which is somewhat to be deterrific efficiency of fire or the mod-

advantage lies with France, for they control their system, and are not

The first moves of the German campaign, the invasion through Luxemburg, the crossing of the frontier at Circy-where, by the way, the German machine seems to have encountered a snag in the preliminary engagement -indicate that an attempt will be year averages. made to duplicate the campaigns of former years, but it is an entirely different French organization which will have to be overcome if Germany is the life of the empire may be ground out between the upper and nether millstone.

RATE COMMISSION

GOVERNOR CRAIG PRAISES THE MEMBERS FOR THE QUALITY OF WORK DONE.

LATE STATE CAPITOL NEWS

Review of the Latest News Gathered Around the State Capitol That Will Be of Interest to Our Readers Over North Carolina.

Raleigh.

Governor Craig in accepting and making public the report of Judge M. H. Justice and Messrs. A. A. Thompson and W L Poteat, composing the Rate Commission authorized by the cability and justice of the instrastate

freight rates of the Justice act said: and exhaustive work. The commising not only the charges that they a further depression of the market fied. shall pay for transportation of pro- for raw material." ducts from one part of the state to another, but what is of far greater im- Have Their Share, Says Lacy. portance, they affect the development of our commerce and industry.

lute confidence of all. I believe that for 1913 from the state. been made in the spirit of justice and | with:

"The schedule adopted will make a criticism made by Col. de Grand- substantial reduction in intrastate maison is that the system, while theo- freight rates. It does not make as retically perfect, has become so elab- much as was made by the Justice bill, orate as to be somewhat difficult to but it does give relief in those places handle in the field, and that the of- where the relief is most needed. It ficer who follows their spirit to the gives relief to the lumbermen of North logical limit will be likely to find his | Carolina, as well as to farmers and troops so dispersed in small parties other industries, and it will enable as to be scattered over as large a the eastern part of the state to trade

"In fact it changes the situation that plored in the light of the lessons of has heretofore existed and enables our the Russo-Japanese war, in which en- people to trade with each other for gagement after engagement was won their mutual welfare. It will operate, by both the Russians and the Japan- in my opinion, to the tremendous adese, traceable directly to the employ- vantage of all the people of the state. ment of desperate frontal attack and | Our industries will feel the effect of bayonet charge, notwithstanding the it, and it will manifest itself in the that purchase during the fiscal year development of enterprise.

labor faithfully, efficiently and for the best interests of the state."

North Carolina Crops Are Fine. North Carolina crops on August 1, according to the government report, were in a satisfactory condition, the principal ones being some above and some slightly below the five and ten-

Corn, rye, hay, apples, peaches, watermelons and cantaloupes were above the average, while oats, buckwheat, potatoes, both Irish and sweet, to avoid a crushing defeat in which tobacco, cabbages, sorghum and peanuts, were a little below the aver-

> At present prices the indications are for a

\$41,000,000 crop of corn. \$20,000,000 crop of tobacco. \$6,000,000 crop of wheat. \$1,500,000 crop of oats. \$1,200,000 crop of Irish potatoes. \$5,000,000 crop of sweet potatoes.

\$7,000,000 crop of hay. The condition as to other crops is given as follows: Cabbages, 68; apthan for the United States as a whole.

New Bern Avenue Paving Held Up. Paving work on New Bern avenue has been held up for the time being. in operation.

State Prison Board Reports. The State's Prison Board, H. B. ing that of any other power, and she \$1.50 a day to the company making tion of the road. Ten miles of stanbee, of Raleigh.

Urges Uncle Sam to Help Farmer.

PITTSBORO, CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C., AUGUST 19, 1914.

Urges Uncle Sam to Help Farmer.
J. Bryan Grimes, as Secretary of State, addressed a letter to President Watson of the Southern Cotton Con gress in special session in Washington declaring that in the opinion of Governor Craig and his Council of State, the National Government should lend its aid in financing the present money sufficient for the cotton owner to borrow on his cotton stered in bonded warehouses at the rate of 10 cents a pound, middling. The letter says:

"In the present crisis it would be sound business and patriotic co-op- WAR EXPECTED TO FOLLOW eration for the banker and the farmer to work in union. The bankers should organize a system of warehousing and advancing on warehouse receipts, thus preventing heavy finan cial losses that will injure the banking and other business of the coun-

"Immediately provision should be made by the Government for the other products to the open markets giving Germany until Sunday, August of the world, so that we should not | 23, to comply with the demand. Otherhave to rely now or hereafter on foreign ships.

"The farmers should hold as much cotton and tobacco as possible and warehouse where they can until nor-"The report of the commission has mal trade conditions are resumed.

superiors. The ability and character Guilford county was the only county sitions. er stress is laid on finding out the of each of the commissioners com- in the state that had been able to colmands the highest respect and abso- lect any part of the automobile tax

are admittedly dangerous, the French | mission will accept it as a reasonable | out just as soon as the pro rata list is | drawn. solution and settlement of a difficult made out, the Treasurer said. He lost tain contingencies, and the command- question that had for many years vex- no time in making the wires to Fay- later than September 15 to the Imer is not tied down to the use of flank- ed the people of North Carolina. Those etteville hot to set the matter straight.. perial Japanese authorities without who differ with the commission will He sent the following telegrams to conditions or compensation the enreadily concede that the report has Mr. W. M. Long and Mr. B. C. Beck- tire leased territory of Kia Chau

"Surprised to see misleading state | tion of the same to China. ment about automobile license taxes in morning's New and Observer. Government announces at the same for the year 1913 and I have the can- inb by noon on August 23, 1914, an be made during August. See letter."

Amounts Allotted State Militia. Washington. - Announcement was made by the war department that out of the total of \$2,000,000 annually appropriated by congress for apportionment among the states for the purchase of supplies and ammunition under the militia law, \$1,599,362 has been set aside by the secretary of war for 1915. The remainder, amounting to "The commission has performed its \$400.637, has been reserved for special allotment from time to time at trade. the discretion of the secretary.

Florida \$13,781.50; Georgia, \$35,

\$37,004.81. Chief Justice Clark Returns.

Chief Justice Clark returned from 4 o'clock in the afternoon. East Tennesee. On his way back he crossed the North Carolina mountains where there are no railroads, his route being by the Yonalossee pike. He left again, on the invitation of Dr. Joel D. Whitaker, on an automobile trip from Raleigh to the mountains of Pennsylvania, going by way of Richmond and the Valley of Virginia.

Adjutant General Returns.

Adjutant General Laurence Young returned from Fort Caswell, where he has been at the encampment of the North Carolina Coast Artillery reserves. The practice work of the reserves, the general said, was very satisfactory.

All Instrument For Band Arrive. The Third Regiment Band now has ples. 76: peaches, 77; watermelons, all of its new instruments. The last 80; cantaloupes, 79; sorghum, 80; pea- to arrive was a giant bass horn which nuts, 83. No figures are given on went astray in shipment. This is the these as to yield. With the exception first time that the band has been of cabbages, these average are higher equipped throughout with new instru-

Heat Up State Capitol.

Notwithstanding it was a real hot the asphalt dressing will make a bet- capitol had on a good head of steam as to conditions under which they may ter union if the concrete base is left and the radiators in the various offito stand for a bit and for the addi- ces were sending out heat like that tional reason that the city engineer- which would be needed on a cold and ing department wishes to concentrate frosty day. Now the heat in this inall its available force on the grading stance was not turned on for the purwork now in progress on Hillsboro pose of adding to the comfort of the street. An additional force was plac- governor or the other state officials, ed on the scene recently. In the for on the contrary it added to his meantime the city asphalt plant is not discomfort. It was for the purpose of testing the new heating arrangement.

Working on National Highway.

D. H. Winslow, government road Varner, chairman, at a meeting just engineer devoting his time just now held, received the report from Gov- to the advancement of the work on ernor Craig of his recent inspection of the National highway through this the convict camp at Whitney at which state and Virginia, says that there there are 208 convicts hired out at is steady improvement in the condithe vast developments there. The dard road have been added in Dinchairman stated that the report of widdie County Va., six miles in Brunsthe Governor was such as to make wick Courty, Va., and 17 miles in it unnecessary to make any changes Granville county, this state. Mr. in the management of the camp Winslow finds that as the road is imwhich is in the charge of S. J. Bus- proved all along the line there are marked saving in traveling costs.

cotton and tobacco crop, furnishing ULTIMATUM FROM JAPAN GIVES GERMANY A WEEK TO LEAVE THE EAST.

IN THE WORLD WAR

Final Note From Tokio to Berlin Demands Removal of Warships and Evacuation of Kiau-Chau.

Tokio.-Japan sent an ultimatum to Germany demanding the withdrawal of German warships from the Orient transportation of cotton, grain, and and the evacuation of Kiau Chau and wise, the ultimatum states. Japan will take action.

Kiau-Chau, from which Japan has demanded the withdrawal of Germany, is a town on the peninsular of Shan-Tung, leased with adjoining terbeen made after long, diligent, patient To put much cotton on the market ritory by Germany in 1898 and soon under present disorganzed conditions afterwards made a protectorate. The sion has had the benefit of counsel of means very much lower prices with German territory has an area of about the ablest lawyers and experts that no stable value. The growers will 200 square miles. Germany also concould be employed. The issues in be at the mercy of the spinners and trols an extended waterfront. Tsingvolved are of the highest interest to the spinners would have no certain Tau, the seaport in the territory conthe people of North Carolina, affect- standard of values, which would mean | trolled by Germany is strongly forti-

"In order to secure a firm and enduring peace in eastern Asia, the establishment of which is the aid State Treasurer Lacy was shocked of tht said agreement, the Japan while reading a dispach from Fay- Imperial Government believes it to Ashevile; vice-president, Marvin Blan-"The committee, appointed by me, etteville about the meeting of the As- be its duty to give the advice to the ton, Shelby; secretary and treasurer, These Jewish leaders and their nation is composed of three of the leading sociation of County Commissioners of Imperial German Government to men of North Carolina. They have no the state, in which it was stated that carry out the following two propo-

Demands Made.

First-To withdraw immediately from Japanese and Chinese waters Every county in the state has got German men-of-war and armed vessubject to his control throughout the unanimity will accept the judgment the share due it for this tax for 1913 sels of all kinds and to disarm at engagement. While frontal attacks rendered by the Freight Rate Com- and the amounts for 1914 will be sent once those which cannot be so with-

"Second-To deliver on a date not with a view to the eventual restora-

"Third - The Imperial Japanese Each county has been paid its part time that in the event of it not receivcelled checks. Amounts for 1914 now answer from the Imperial German eries represented have a combined in my hands, but the pro rata list is Government signifying its unconditbeing made out by the Secretary of | ional acceptance of the above advice State. Payments to the counties will offered by the Imperial Japanese government Japan will be compelled to take such action as she may deem necessary to meet the situation."

PANAMA CANAL NOW OPEN.

Ancon Made the Official Opening Through Locks.

Panama.-The Panama canal is open to the commerce of the world. Henceforth ships may pass to and fro through the great waterway which establishes a new ocean highway for

The steamship Ancon, owned by the United States War Department, with 517.69; North Carolina, \$39,344.94; many notable people on board, made South Carolina, \$20,922.24; Virginia, the official passage, which signalized the canal's opening. She left Cristobal at 7 c'clock in the morning and reached Balbao on the Pacific end at

The Ancon will remain at the Balbao docks for some time, discharging her cargo, this being the first commercial voyage made through the

The canal will be used next for the transfer of four cargo ships and a

vacht. The Ancon's trip was the fastest yet made by a large ocean steamer. The steamer went through the Gatun locks in 70 minutes, a speed never before equalled. The other lockages were equally rapid.

Will Use Turks. London.-The official press bureau of the British admiralty and war department this evening issued the fol-

"There is no reason to doubt that the Turkish government is about to replace the German officers and crews of the Goeben and Breslau by Turkish officers and crews."

Do Not Have to Fight. Washington.-In answer to many applications for information from natday recently the heating plant at the uralized citizens and foreign residents be returned to their native lands for military service, Secretary Bryan issued a statement saying the United States was not a party to any treaties | Cotton Mills at Troy recently and set | treat the king's messengers. This under which such persons might be fire to the lint room. The fire signal treatment is followed by swift judgcompelled to return for military ser- brought out the fire department at- ment. Once more the invitation and

> Retire Last Confederate. Washington.-The Senate passed a bill to place Lieutenant Colonel Janius L. Powell, now the only officer in the regular army who served on the Confederate side in the Civil war. on the retired list as a brigadier gen-

the United States.

eral. Among other Confederates who have been retired as brigadier genergress in 1879.

STATE ITEMS

OF INTEREST TO ALL NORTH CAROLINA PEOPLE.

Rates Effective Oct. 12th.

A further examination of the freight

rate situation shows that the intrastate rates fixed by the special legislative commission which go into effect on October 12th, unless contested by the railways, and there doesn't seem to be much probability in that direction, are not great reductions as appeared at first glance. Taking the actual commodities which are moved, the reduction amounts to only about two per cent, possibly not that much, The Standard tariff in use in North Carolina as was stated, is only about two per cent on the average higher than those fixed by the special commission, possibly not that, except in hauls over 270 miles in length. The commission made good reductions after reaching this limit, but when it is taken into consideration that the hauls of 270 miles and upward in this state are very few, it will be seen all "heathen" or outsiders, and the histhat the reductions will prove of very tory of their treatment of God's replittle benefit to the people of the state. The only road in the state affected by these hauls is the Southern. The over estimate in the average reduction was the hurried consideration of the rates on roads not using the standard tariff. An investigation into the rate on all the systems roads feast. shows that on the average their charges were not so far from the

Creamery Men Meet.

standard tariff.

The North Carolina Association met at Hickory and elected the following officers: President, Curtis Bynum, W. J. Shuford, Hickory. The Shelby creamery was represented by Marvin riage. This had been done by the Blanton, of Shelby; White Pine Creamery, Asheville, by Curtis Bynum; Mooresville Co-perative Creamery, Mooresville, John Arey; Guilford Creamery, Greensboro, A. J. Reed, state dairyman; Catawba Co-Operative Creamery, Hickory, W. J. Shuford. In addition to these gentlemen, Howard Peepels, market agent of the freight department Southern Railway with headquarters at Washington. and J. H. McLain, representing the United States Dairy Division at Washington, were also present. The object of the meeting aside from that of electing officers was to sell the butter out put of the creameries of the state cooperatively and to discuss plans for advertising the butter. The creammonthly production of 150,000 pounds and it is hoped to increase this by the first of January to 300,000 pounds. Mr. Peeples stated that the Southern Railway expected to put on dairy cars over their lines at an early date. These will make weekly trips and stop

Importing Corn. The British steamer Singapore arrived from South America with first cargo of corn ever received here. The bringing of corn into this country from South America is something new, being possible only since the reduction of the tariff under the present administration. Several part cargoes from South America have recently been received here by rail from other ports. The Singapore is a British steamer and is supposed to be running a risk on the seas to the South, if the report that German cruisers are patrolling that section of the coast just now is

at all creameries.

NORTH CAROLINA BRIEFS.

Bert E. Cooley, of Asheville, met instant death one mile west of Saluda when the engine and baggage car of a special excursion train from Savannah to Asheville left the track, the was to insult the king, so our own fireman being crushed to death beneath his locomotive.

Some of the more progressive educational workers of Henderson county are launching a campaign for a Henderson county farm life school. A meeting of the teachers, educational leaders and the farmers of the county will be held at Mills River August 28.

Howard Banks, private secretary to the Hon. Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, is spending a few days in Black Mountain with Mr. D. A. Tompkins. Prof. Jerome Dowd and wife are traveling in an automobile from Norman, Okla., to Black Mountain.

The funeral of the late Col. J. N. Craig was held at Redisville and visiting military men to the number of two hundred were here to assist in the glory and beauty of that which is the services which were atended by offered to them, though their refusal one of the largest gatherings ever as- was not final. Men, still blind, treat sembled in Reidsville on a similar oc- this invitation contemptuously and casion.

vice and saying there was no way in tached to the mills, which, with the and a mixed company are gathered, which they might be forced to join aid of the sprinkler system in the some with worthy and some with unthe armies so long as they remain in building, succeeded in extinguishing worthy motives. the flames in a very few minutes. The big new Baptist Hotel at Ridge-

crest is now very nearly completed, The call was an open, general univerand some parts of it have been furn- sal one. Those chosen were not only ished and occupied. The hotel will those who came but those who acceptprobably be brought to completion ed the conditions laid down. The induring this summer and fall, and will different, or hostile, and those who acbe ready for occupancy next year cepted unworthily were rejected. throughout all parts of it.

subsoil attachment for plows which ment; still his purpose and desire is promises to prove a great success, D. to protect and to gather the children als were General Joseph Wheeler and D. Littlejohn of Statesville is endeav- safe from all harm. The doom of the Gneral Fitzhugh Le. Powell was per- oring to organize a company to manu- city was pronounced upon it as the mitted to enter the army as an assist- facture the attachments here in result of its refusal to accept this his ant surgeon by special act of Con- Statesville and place them on the purpose. market

INTERNATIONAL

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute,

LESSON FOR AUGUST 23

THE WEDDING FEAST.

LESSON TEXT-Matt, 22:1-14. GOLDEN TEXT-"C Jerusalem, Jerusalem, that killeth the prophets, and stonest them that are sent unto her how often

would I have gathered thy children to-

gether, even as a hen gathereth her own

brood under wings, and ye would not." Luke 13:34 R. V. To catch the full significance of this parable which is alone recorded by Matthew we need to be more or less familiar with the Jewish pride of race and their feeling of superiority over

resentatives, the prophets. Following upon the parable referred to in our last lesson the Pharisees perceived that Jesus spake of them and they sought to arrest him (ch. 21:46). In this lesson the figure of the king-

dom is changed from a vineyard to a

Relation to His People. I. The King's Invitation Rejected, vv. 1-7. The change of figure just referred to suggests not alone an occasion of festal joy (Luke 14:16), but also Christ's relation to his people, which is that of a husband to his wife (he being the son referred to, see I Cor. 11:12; Eph. 5:24-32; John 3:29). were first to be invited to the marprophets of old and later by John the Baptizer. Under this figure of a marriage our Lord speaks of three different invitations. The first one was received with indifference, but indifference never removes responsibility. The second invitation was received with hostility. Nothing more fully reveals the foolishness and hardness of the human heart than the way in

tions of God's love. Wonderful indeed is the forbearance of God. The sin of rejecting the cross, God's offer of grace, is immeasurably greater than that incurred by those Jews who rejected the "Man of Gali-

which men treat the gracious invita-

Question of Worthiness.

II. The King's Invitation Accepted, vv. 8-10. Those invited had judged themselves "not worthy." Now go to the parting of the ways where people congregate and "gather them in." Our worthiness is in that we accept, and if we reject we are "not worthy." This command to go outside was a prophecy of the time when the Gentiles should likewise be "partakers of grace."

Those who finally accepted the king's invitation were both good and bad (v. 10), but the act of acceptance was not an assurance of position as we can see from the last part of the parable. It is sad to think of the many servants of the king who have neglected his command thus to go forth and recruit the banquet feast. Finally (v. 10) we read that "the wedding was filled." Heaven will not be an empty place, Rev. 7:9-14.

III. The Unprepared Guest, vv. 11-14. Every guest was scrutinized by the king. It was a strange sight to see one who had neglected to avail himself of the garment freely provided in which to appear on such an occasion. This robe is symbolical of the robe of righteousness with which God will clothe all who accept his invitation, Isa. 61:10; Rev. 19:7, 8; Eph. 4:24; Rom. 13:14. For this man to present himself clothed in his own garment righteousness is as "filthy rags" in his sight, Isa. 64:6; Phil. 3:9 R. V. When questioned about this act of insolence the guest was "speechless." So likewise will all unbelievers stand one day before the great king.

The Teaching of this parable emphasizes our privileges in the kingdom of God. A full realization of that kingdom means joy, gladness and perfect satisfaction. On a previous occasion Jesus gave up the parable of the Great Supper which so much resembles this. Both of these parables have to do with the attitude of men to the Gospel invitation. There is the further emphasis upon the nature of the answer of men to this invitation. The first is that of men who are blind to turn to their own interests, seeking Lightning struck the Smitherman satisfaction, while others shamefully

The Master's final words (v. 14) emphasize service and responsibility.

The Golden Text reveals the heart Having just secured a patent on a of the Lord. He deals in sure judg-

invaluable service rendered in rousing that sleepy giant, not only to a realization, but also development of latent

Russia's unpreparedness for the war with little Japan became proverbial and remains historic. But for this condition the colossal nation of eastern Europe would not have been humiliated before the world by a power of relatively lilliputian size. Since ers during the heat wave.

WHAT JAPAN DID FOR RUSSIA. | the Portsmouth treaty Russia has been engaged in husbanding its resources-financial, naval and military. Today it looms an ogre-like terror on the horizon of Europe. Russia's total war strength is 5,500,000 men, exceedhas another 5,200,000 available, but unorganized, combining nearly 11,000,-000 men, as compared with Germany's 6,200,000, next in line.

St. Louis parks are filled with sleep-

mand go forward, either to victory or cimplete repulse. There is no withdrawing or rearrangement of troops during the prosess of the fight, no change in plans. Everything is supposed to have been provided for before the engagement. The units of his command are to receive no further orders which would cause the slightest hesitation in their method- Legislature to investigate the practiical and complete carrying out of the

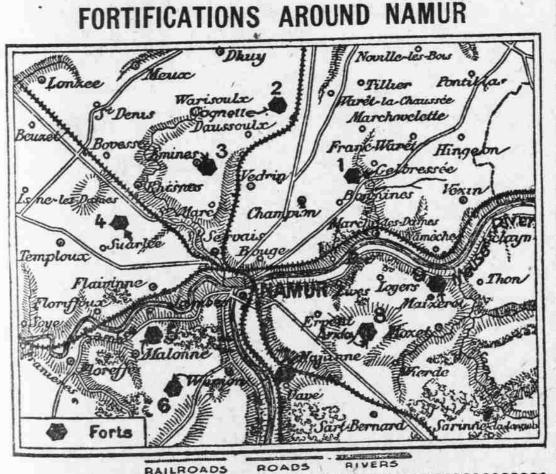
prearranged plan.

French School of Tactics.

Then, too, the rules laid down elaborate formations of outposts, advance

ern rifle. However, it would seem that the

controlled by it, as are the Germans.



Russia will have to thank Japan for