WILDWOOD PICKS CARNIVAL QUEEN

Jersey Resort Rapidly Fills Up as Annual Baby Festival Approaches.

Wildwood, N. J., Aug. 5.—The greatest question in the minds of the residents, as well as visitors to Wildwood and Wildwood Crest at the present time is "Who will be queen of the eighth annual baby carnival," on Thursday, August 17. The young lady receiving the largest number of votes will be the "Queen," and will be presented with a handsome diamond ring.

The queen and her attendants will be costumed and will be crowned at the coronation ball to be held on Wednesday evening, August 16, at the Ocean Pier floral ballroom at 9 o'clock. The grand march will be led by the queen and her attendants in full court costume. Prof. Harry W. Roselle will act as master of ceremonies, while Mrs. I. W. Bagley is chairman.

The two ladies receiving the second and third highest vote in the contest for queen will be the attendants to the queen during the three days' carnival. Balloting began on Tuesday, and will close on August 14.

The baby carnival will take place on Thursday afternoon. Forming at the Arcade, Oak avenue and the boardwalk, and will proceed up the new esplanade to the Wildwood Ocean Pier. The line will form at 2:30 o'clock.

Three prizes of $20, $10 and $5 in gold will be awarded in each class as follows: Prettiest baby, fattest baby, twins, fancy costume (2 to 6 years), fancy costumes (7 to 12 years), comic, character, family groups, most artistically decorated baby coach and most artistically decorated float.

Roller Chair Contest Planned.

On Friday evening, August 18, there will be held the first annual roller chair carnival in honor of the Eighth Annual Baby Carnival, on the boardwalk, starting from the Ocean Pier at 9 p. m., and proceeding down the walk to the Washington Building.

Three prizes of $10, $5, and $3 will be awarded in each class as follows: Best decorated roller chair, best costumed couple in chair, best decorated single roller chair with lady in, and best decorated single roller chair with gentleman in. Prizes will be awarded at the Casino Auditorium at 10:15 p. m.

Each Sunday evening sees an increase in the attendance at the special concerts given at the new Casino Auditorium by Director Walter Pfeiffer's Philadelphia Orchestra, and the special evening soloists. Miss Kathryn McGinley, a native of Wildwood, will be the special attraction tomorrow night. Hosts of friends and admirers are planning to give her a great ovation on her appearance. It is expected that each one of the twenty-five hundred seats in the large auditorium will be occupied to hear this promising young soprano, who for the past five years appeared in the leading roles of many operas in Philadelphia and New York, and is also a prominent soloist with the Leps Orchestra at Willow Grove.

Sembach Will Sing.

On August the 13th, Joannes Sembach, the distinguished Wagnerian tenor, leading tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, a pupil of Jean de Reszke, a protege of Gustav Mahler, and who has charmed audiences at the Royal Vienna Opera, at Covent Garden, the Champ Elysees in Paris, and the Dresden Royal Opera and who has made such a great success in this country, will be the stellar attraction.

Last Sunday proved a record-breaker for this resort in point of numbers of visitors. Both railroads brought down over ten thousand persons. A remarkable fact is the great number of passengers on the regular and express trains all carrying extra coaches to accommodate the large number. Many of these persons coming down to spend the fortnight or the season at this resort. Real estate men reporting a very heavy day in the rental of cottages up to the end of the season.

"For Rent" signs are disappearing, and by this Sunday night it is confidently expected that all the cottages and boarding houses on Five Mile Beach will be filled.

Besides all the people that the railroads brought to this resort, there were an enormous number of automobiles which came here on Saturday and Sunday. The road across the meadows was one continuous string of cars. An observer who counted the cars, stated that at the busiest hours an average of 400 cars passed by the spot where he was located.

Hundreds of Autos Arrive.

Traffic Officer William Crawford stated that cars from twenty different States passed by where he was stationed, which goes to show that Wildwood and Wildwood Crest are all-around resorts, and visited by people from all parts of the United States.

The annual outing of Quaker City Chapter, No. 162, Order of Eastern Star, was held on Wednesday last. The party consisted of forty-four members and was in charge of Mrs. Bessie Henry. They made the Hotel Abbey their headquarters and all had a delightful day.

Society folk at this resort are turning out in full force each week to attend the weekly card parties given at the Edgeton Inn, Hotel Dorsey, the Manor, the Adelphi-Witte, the Dayton and the Hotel Savoy.

Bathing still continues to be one of the chief delights at this resort, the number of bathers increasing each day until the strand is one black speck of humanity, and with fishing of the finest kind, crabbing, motor and sail boating and motoring makes this resort the best of its kind along the New Jersey coast.

Washington Arrivals.

Hotel Dorsey—Mrs. J. Kohner and three daughters.

Hotel Runic—John M. Blun and I. C. Tarrant.

Hotel Breakers—Mrs. M. C. McBride.

Hotel Beachwood—Harry Kennelly and E. S. Lipplary.

A. H. Tyson, of Lancaster, Pa., is using in his business daily a gold pen that was the property of his father, who passed away some forty years ago. The pen, a "diamond point," has been in use about seventy-five years.

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ALLIES PLAN TO WEAR OUT ENEMY AND WIN NEXT YEAR

Present Great Battles, Unlike Those of Last Autumn, Not Intended to Crush Foe at One Blow.

Generals Hope to Hammer Steadily Along Fronts Until Enemy Is Too Weak to Escape Disaster.

By JOHN L. BALDERSTON.

(Copyright, 1916.)

London, July 19.—The turning point has been reached. It is probable that history will divide the great war into two main phases—the first comprising German's bid for a decision over her enemies, lasting from the beginning until this summer. But now the Teutonic tide is ebbing, and it is the turn of the allies. The second phase of the war sees Germany on the defensive in east and west, and so far as figures can prove anything they prove that this defensive must endure until the end, for the central powers are not strong enough to undertake a new offensive anywhere, and they are steadily growing weaker and must continue to decline in strength absolutely and relatively to their enemies.

More conceptions exist and more nonsense is talked about the present campaigns in Europe than at any time since those first few weeks when the world was told that the Belgians were vanquishing the German army. It is proposed to explain here, on thoroughly competent military authority, the elements of the present situation, and the simplest way to do this is to begin by showing what the high commands of the allies are not trying to do.

The present offensive in the west is not an attempt to break through the German lines and destroy the German armies.

It is not an attempt, primarily, to gain ground.

Will Not Press in West.

There will be no effort made to win a decision over the enemy in the West during this present summer or next autumn. That statement can be made definitely, and it is not probable that a decisive push will be attempted against the German lines on the east front.

These truths are too hard for the agonized populations of France and England to bear, and, despite the warnings from those who know, the people firmly believe that Germany is on the verge of rout, and that peace will be enforced by the victorious armies of the entente before the commencement of that third winter of warfare which all Europe so greatly dreads.

What, then, are the objects of the attacks in Picardy on both sides of the Somme, which in the first two weeks of fighting, I am informed, have cost England not less than 75,000 and France about 35,000 men killed and wounded.

These bloody battles and the far more terrible fighting about the Lutsk salient and in Galiacia are essentially a mere preparation for the campaign of 1917, when it is hoped attacks can be carried through that will break the German armies and enforce unconditional surrender upon the kaiser. If this cannot be done next year, the process of attrition will be continued and the decisive blows struck in 1918, say the grim soldiers, although in the opinion of observers, who are not soldiers, it is more than doubtful whether any country will stand more than another year of slaughter on the present scale, whether or not victory can be achieved.

Paris Plans Followed.

The fighting on all fronts is being carried out in accordance with the plans adopted in Paris last winter at the war council of the allies by Gen. Joffre, of France; Gen. Sir William Robertson, of England, and Gen. Jilinsky, of Russia. Gen. Cadorna, of Italy, though not present at this conference, later visited the general headquarters of Britain and France and agreed to the part laid down by the greater powers for Italy. The main program was decided before the Germans attacked Verdun, and the German attack in all probability was mainly designed to upset the plans for concerted pressure during the summer and fall of this year.

To some extent the unprecedented onslaught upon the Meuse and the Austrian irruption from the Alps to the verge of the Venetian plain disarranged the allied plans. In such a war as this great operations decided upon long in advance cannot be wholly concealed from the enemy, and to some extent are dependent upon the actions of the enemy. But the full measure of the failure of the Germans before Verdun and of the Austrians in the Trentino was seen by all military students when Russia struck successfully in the southeast last month and when France and England commenced their attack some weeks ago.

The Germans and Austrians hoped, first, to provoke their chief enemies into a premature offensive before their plans were completed and their supply of guns and shells raised to the required figure. In this they failed, and the failure was soon manifest. They then hoped to postpone indefinitely the allied attack by compelling their foes to concentrate all their energies on defending themselves, and on the main fronts they failed again.

One Minor Success.

One minor success the central powers did obtain—they compelled Gen. Cadora to concentrate twenty-seven divisions of 540,000 men in the region of the Trentino to meet the menace to north Italy, and thus, it seems probable to observers here, prevented the main Italian army from taking the strategic part in this summer's operations which was assigned it by the Paris conference. All Europe knows that, together with a British and French and Russian attack, the Italians were to move forward across the Isonzo river, the only sector of their long front where an advance would menace the heart of Austria-Hungary and thus help Russia by forcing Austria to concentrate huge forces of men against Italy.

General Cadorna had to move the men destined for this operation to the mountains far to the west, where their conquests cannot materially effect the general situation. To this extent, then, Austria's attack succeeded, but of vastly greater importance is the fact that in making it she left her Russian front unguarded and suffered a disaster at the hands of Brussilof that has cost her more than 250,000 men captured and killed outright. So in the balance the Austrian attack on Italy helped the allied plan of campaign for 1916. It is the last weapon of the entente against the Teutonic allies. In the spring, summer and autumn of 1915 great attacks were made on the Germans at Neuve Chapelle, Notre Dame de Lorette and Souchez, in Champagne and at Loos, which were intended to break through the line and force the enemy to retreat to the Rhine with the loss of most of his forces.

Attempts Fail Disastrously.

These attempts failed disastrously, and it became clear after the October fighting that such attacks under conditions of modern warfare could never succeed against an enemy strong enough to man and munition his trench lines. Accordingly the new system was adopted of swapping lives until the German armies, inferior in number to the actual and potential strength of their enemies, shall be so greatly reduced that they can be crushed. That is what is going on this year.

The world is familiar with the word attrition, used in many senses during this war, but the full horror of the present campaign is little understood by the public. Never before in the history of the world, a military student assured me, have two mighty groups of nations engaged in a struggle which in the brutal last analysis consists merely of trading life for life, with no thought of decisive victory for the moment until, after millions have fallen, the disparity of force becomes such that battles of the old-fashioned type become possible—centers broken and flanks turned.

The allied plan for 1916 did not consist in a simultaneous onslaught upon all fronts, as has sometimes been supposed. The attack by Russia a month before France and England struck was premeditated. It was felt that by timing the offensive in this way the Germans would be likely to re-enforce the sector first attacked at the expense of regions soon to feel other blows, and that more confusion and loss could be caused the enemy if he were permitted to rush his troops about from one side to the other, concentrating now against one menace and now against another, than if, attacked everywhere at once, he were thus informed at once of the full extent of the danger.

Point Greatly Discussed.

One point about the British offensive is much discussed in military circles. Many soldiers believe that it was commenced before Gen. Haig had planned, in order save Verdun. There is no harm in saying now that when some two months ago I spent some time on the British front I gathered that the blow then preparing would fall upon the Somme, and that the impression among officers at the front was that it would not come before autumn, or late summer at the earliest. The Germans, however, kept pressing nearer and nearer to Verdun, and while the French kept repeating that they would sell the town if the price paid were high enough, they have never had any intention of relinquishing it if they could possibly hold out. The stake at Verdun is more than a question of lives or territory.

With the crown prince in command, and with the German nation brought up upon a diet of Hohenzollern military glory, France has felt that a victory for the crown prince at Verdun in a great struggle in which practically the whole French army had vainly tried to stop the Germans would make it impossible to kill militarism in Germany after the war. Even if eventually beaten, the great test battle at Verdun would always be held by the Germans to indicate their martial superiority over their neighbors, and in this frame of mind statesmen foresaw danger for future generations. Conversely, it has been felt that the failure of the crown prince may at some time in the future mean the downfall not only of himself and his house, but of the Junker caste.

For these and other reasons, it has long been predicted that the allied offensive this year could be precipitated by German successes which seriously menaced Verdun. Toward the end of June, the Germans, after taking Vaux fort, pressed on into the village of Fleury and seized the top of a ravine which ran down to Verdun, two miles and a half away. If the fort and trench system of Souville on the heights above this ravine could be carried, it seemed that nothing could save Verdun. The supreme movement had come.

Blow Fell Upon Somme.

Almost immediately the blow fell upon the Somme, and whatever the ultimate fate of Verdun, the Germans were forced to give up the attack from Fleury and move re-enforcements to stop the British and French a hundred miles away. Arguing in this fashion, a few pessimists contend that Sir Douglas Haig and Gen. Foch were forced by the Germans at Verdun to strike too soon. This view is not shared by most sober critics, who point out that the result of the Somme attacks has shown that the allies were practically ready. Had the Germans forced the British to move forward in April, when a great clamor went up all over the world because the British were not helping the French save Verdun, they would have prevented the full force of the present attack from making itself felt, but on July 1 Haig was almost if not quite ready for action.

Some months ago, shortly after the Germans attacked Verdun, I was able to quote a French staff officer who described the Meuse battle as a new "standard action," explaining that from the French tactics in Champagne the Germans had learned much, and that their attack on Verdun marked an advance in the art of war over anything the allies had done. This view is confirmed by the British and French attack in Picardy, which is modeled upon the German methods at Verdun.

The old system of turning loose a terrific bombardment upon the enemy trenches and then launching a great infantry attack is gone forever. Generals now seek to avoid the great losses suffered in these charges when the men come up against barbed wire uncut by shells with machine guns behind it. Reconnoitering parties were sent forward by the Germans at Verdun after a bombardment.

Germans Took Hint.

If they were wiped out, the main German force took the hint and kept under cover; if they found the defenders dead or so weak as to be incapable of resistance, they signalled to their own lines and the main attack was launched. The British are doing this today, but they have improved even the German system by sending out raiding parties during bombardments lasting days before an attack is contemplated, which penetrate the German trenches and bring back reports for the artillery on how much more defensive organization remains to be smashed up.

I am aware that my statement that the British and French in their great attack are not seeking a decision and are not primarily attempting to gain ground will be challenged, for it is hard for any one who has not studied the tactics of this war to realize how impossible it is for the attack, at this stage, to overcome a numerous and well-armed defense. I shall quote the staff officer, who has several times in the past given me his strategic views for the benefit of American readers and who predicted for me the German attack on Verdun and many other major operations.

"I shall regard it as a disaster for us," said this man, "if the Germans inaugurate a great retreat on any part of the eastern or western front and succeed in establishing themselves without enormous losses upon a line well in the rear. We do not want to gain ground this year; we want to force the Germans to stay where they are. Of course my statement contains an element of paradox, because in order to kill Germans and force them to expend their munitions we are forced to attack them and to gain some ground after fighting hard for it.

Will Seek to Retreat.

But it is nevertheless true that when the German reserves are gone and our attrition offensive wears down their strength, they will seek to retreat in order to establish themselves on a shorter line which can be held with less men. And we want to prevent them from doing this. If the pressure is kept up against them all the time from now on upon both fronts they cannot retreat without suffering disaster, for we would be after them immediately and they never could make a stand, since in the open field our superior numbers and at least equal artillery would crush them."

"You have said that this year's work is a game of trading lives and that the allies are not trying for a decision," I said. "When will the allies strike to win the war, and how will they do it?"

"Just as soon," the officer replied, "as German lines wear so thin that they crack somewhere, or as soon as they try a general retreat to prevent that crack. But neither of these things can happen this year. They are too strong. Next year, perhaps. If not, the year after that."

"Cannot the cracking process be hastened by a general attack?" I asked. "We tried to do that last fall, and failed," he said, "and we learned. You must remember that attrition works the wrong way if in order to wear down your enemy you attack him and lose three or four men to his one. Russia sometimes may be able to afford that, but France and England cannot. Yet that is what we did in some of those attacks last year, which were undertaken not with the intention of wearing Germany down, but of beating Germany right away.

"If we were to make general attacks of the same kind this year Germany would gain by them, for the result would leave us relatively weaker than our enemy. If your readers will remember that, they will carry in their minds the key to the whole strategy of the allied offensive of 1916. It is our aim to leave Germany so weak that by next year we can smash her. It is Germany's game, unless she is much stronger than we believe in some or all of her theaters of war, to retreat so that she can hold a shorter line more strongly. Her jaunt into Russia after taking Warsaw was a colossal, perhaps a fatal blunder, for if she had remained on the Vistula and northern fortress lines her front in the east would be 200 miles shorter than it is today, and 200 miles means twenty divisions. She cannot, in all probability, effect that withdrawal now without losing more than twenty divisions. Even if she could, the political result of one or more great retreats would be most important."

In commencing this article with the statement that the tide of war has turned, that the second phase of the war will be marked by a German defensive, the inference that therefore Germany must be beaten was not implied. That inference is widely drawn here, but the most dispassionate soldiers are doubtful.

"The turn in the war means that we have grasped the initiative from the Germans, and that since they are growing weaker we shall hold it to the end," said the officer I have quoted, cautiously, when I asked him whether the attrition campaign meant that Germany was sure to lose. Military opinion, I gather, holds that the relative strength of the defensive is so much greater than the strength of the attacking side that it remains to be proved whether the German armies can be crushed even after they are reduced to a fraction of their present size and after the munition supply of the allies has reached unimagined heights.

At present Britain alone is making more shells every three days than were fired in the battle of Loos. Theoretically, it is possible to crush Germany by keeping up the attrition process long enough; but practically there are some lines to the process, and personally I do not think the people of the entente countries will give their soldiers more than another year to accomplish the task before the cry for peace overwhelms the demand for a victory that shall destroy the enemy even at the cost of ruining oneself.

FROM DALLAS TO DETROIT

Maxwell Car Hits Trail and Negotiates All Obstacles Without Mishap.

Mrs. Dick O'Bannon, of Sherman, Texas, motored into Detroit last week in her pet automobile, "Bill."

"Bill" is a Maxwell touring car with a fine appetite for the open road, but a very moderate thirst.

"He is strictly temperance," said Mrs. O'Bannon. "I kept close track on his gasoline consumption and it averaged twenty-four miles to the gallon on the long trip from Dallas to Detroit."

Besides Mrs. O'Bannon, there is her neighbor, Mrs. R. E. Minshew, and her three children: Allan, aged 13; Frank, 9; and Mary Grace, 4. Then there is a lot of baggage, bedding, cooking utensils, etc., for the O'Bannon party is doing a lot of camping out along the trail. Altogether, the Maxwell is loaded down with 1,000 pounds avoirdupois.

Since he hit the trail at Dallas, "Bill" has passed through Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan. Before he takes his precious party back home, he's going back to Ohio, thence to New York and, finally, he will take in Washington, D. C., because the children want to see where the President of the United States lives.

"The old-fashioned way of learning geography was through books," she says. "But there's no use doing that when we have Maxwells. 'Bill' takes us wherever we want to go. We've had no trouble. We've taken some rough roads, but 'Bill' thrives on punishment. I've driven a car less than a year, so I'm still an amateur. I don't know any tricks about saving gasoline. But I have kept close record and we've averaged twenty-four miles to the gallon all the way through."

Saving Shakespeare's Home.

In the German announcement that it is not intended that Zeppelins shall do any damage to Stratford-on-Avon, on account of the town being hallowed as Shakespeare's birthplace, the German Emperor is once more taking, as is his wont, an old-time conqueror for his model. Alexander the Great—on the whole a more admirable model than Attila—performed a somewhat parallel pair of actions in his conquest of Greece. During the sack of Thebes he gave orders to spare the house of Pindar, and in memory of the poet Euripides forbore to level the walls of Athens. The incidents are renderd memorable, of course, by Milton's lines:

The great Emathian conquerer bade spare
The house of Pindarus, when temple and tower
Wen to the ground, and the repeated air
Of sad Electra's poet had the power
To save the Athenian walls from ruin bare.

—London Chronicle.

HOW TO LOWER GAS "TIRE TAX"

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Twenty-five per cent of all the precious gasoline which you buy, Mr. Mortorist, is practically poured over your tires instead of into your tank. Out of every twenty gallons that you buy to run your motor, five gallons are, instead, really consumed by your tires, if they be of the ordinary fabric type.

With gasoline ranging from 22 to 26 cents a gallon, this statement from J. L. Wacksmith, local manager of the B. F. Goodrich Company, will not go unnoticed.

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"Silvertown Cord tires have only two layers. These two layers are of giant cords, instead of the five to seven layers of cotton cloth in fabric tires, or the same number of layers of cotton threads in other so-called "cord" tires.

"Two layers of cords, as can be easily appreciated, will bend four to six times more flexibly than five to seven layers of fabric or thread-rubber cemented together into a stiff carcass.

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"This 400 per cent to 600 per cent greater resilience enables Silvertown Cord tires to absorb road unevennesses without consuming gasoline in developing the power otherwise needed to hoist the car over every little bump.

"This is why Silvertown Cords will take you twenty miles on a gallon of gas where fabric tires would only take you sixteen miles. Silvertowns also coast down hill 30 per cent further and faster, add 17 per cent more speed to the same motor, ride with 50 per cent less vibration and are 70 per cent less liable to stone-bruise, puncture or blow-out.

"Motorists really pay for Silvertowns, in the tire taxes on their gasoline bills, without having Silvertowns."

Mrs. James Roberts, of Provo, Utah, who recently passed her 103d birthday, was the most interesting figure in a photograph taken that day of five generations of her family, all females and ranging down to Baby Good, two, her great-great-granddaughter.

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SPEEDOMETER KINGS TO MAKE SPARK PLUGS

Stewart-Warner Company Purchases V-Ray Concern, of Marshalltown, Iowa.

The Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation, of Chicago, Ill., the world's largest producer of speedometers, automobile vacuum system, motor-driven tire pumps and other motor car accessories, has just announced the purchase of the entire business of the V-Ray Company, of Marshalltown, Iowa, the widely known spark plug manufacturing concern.

V. N. Hansen, president of the V-Ray Company, has already identified himself with the Stewart-Warner organization, and will have charge of the spark plug end of the business.

The V-Ray spark plug has established an enviable reputation as a high grade product. Despite the fact that it is more expensive than many of its competitors, the demand for it has been so great that the Marshalltown concern found itself unable, because of limited manufacturing facilities, to fill the orders. Now that the huge Stewart-Warner organization has taken it over, however, it is announced that there will be no further difficulty in supplying the demand.

A Human Man.

More evidence of the humanness of Mr. Hughes as a candidate comes in the news that he has allowed himself to be photographed for the movies. It may be a far cry from the Supreme Bench to the movies, but if the latter are undignified, this is not the first time a candidate for President has descended to such depths. Mr. Hughes in short considers fair anything honorable that will help to his election. If there has been any criticism of his course so far, it comes mostly from those who have motives against his election.—New Haven Register.

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