

ADRIATIC AN ITALIAN LAKE AIM OF POET

D'Annunzio's Ambition as Viewed Through an Englishman's Eyes.

A FAR REACHING VISION Sees Fiume and Trieste the Gateways for Economic Penetration.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The settlement of the Adriatic problem and the recognition of the independence of Fiume, by the treaty of Santo Margherita, lends interest to a study of D'Annunzio and his ambition to extend Italian supremacy over the Adriatic, made by a correspondent of the London Times. Writing from Fiume about the middle of October, he said: "Gabriele D'Annunzio is a sort of modern Cyrano de Bergerac, with a little more talent and a little less sense. The author of the 'Journey to the Moon' lived in extravagant days, when fair ladies and poetic ideals were the things for which men fought. But D'Annunzio—as I took occasion to tell him—has abandoned women and song for Ardit and politics."

"Higher politics," was the only correction he smilingly made, and perhaps he was right. For, however much one may condemn his methods and abhor his aims, there is no denying the far-reaching political effect of his words and deeds. He would be a negligible factor were it not that, as far as Italy is concerned, he has lifted the Adriatic question out of the sphere of diplomatic compromise and deluded his fellow countrymen into believing that the spoliation of Jugo-Slavia is a matter of national honor and of vital interest. The Italian Government is really powerless, because D'Annunzio, having given a new voice to Latin aspiration, has so wayward the emotions of one of the most emotional of peoples that reason is dethroned and liberty and justice—for which the war was fought—are flouted.

Let us see what it is that D'Annunzio wants, and why he wants it—for Fiume is merely the nail on which he hangs the alluring picture of an Italian imperialism. First, in order to obtain complete Adriatic supremacy he seeks to extend the eastern frontier of Italy so as to include not only the whole of Gorizia, Gradisca and Istria, but considerable portions of Carniola and Croatia, together with the islands of the Quarnero (Veglia and Cherso). He wishes Italy to retain Dalmatia and the islands of the eastern coast, and some form of political suzerainty over a nominally independent Albania and Montenegro. This would leave Italy in control not only of Trieste and Fiume, but of Zadar, Sebenico, Spalato, Cattaro and all the other ports of the Adriatic. Jugo-Slavia would be virtually cut off from the sea and reduced to economic dependence upon Italy.

D'Annunzio's whole programme may be summed up in few words: the aggrandizement of Italy and the abasement of Jugo-Slavia. The latter, he believes, will be insured by Italy's retaining Dalmatia and political hegemony over Montenegro and Albania. To illustrate the economic potentialities of what he claims as the new frontiers of Italy, he has prepared a very curious map.

It is a map of the eastern half of Mittel-Europa, on which is traced a triangle: Trieste-Fiume-Danzig-Constantinople. It shows very clearly that any one Power controlling both Trieste and Fiume, together with the railway junction of St. Peter in Carniola, which is immediately behind and equidistant from both of them, has an untried gateway for penetration and expansion in Northern and Eastern Europe. St. Peter in Carniola, south of Laibach, is on the main line from Trieste to Vienna and Berlin, and the Orient express from London to Constantinople runs through it. It has splendid communications with Germany and Poland, with Czechoslovakia, Austria and Hungary, with Russia, the Ukraine, Transylvania, Rumania, Jugo-Slavia, Bulgaria and Constantinople.

If Italy can retain both Trieste and Fiume she will enjoy a monopoly of landing whatever portion of the import and export trade of this immense hinterland passes through the Adriatic. It is quite true that a great deal of this trade has already been diverted to ports of Northwestern Europe, but the

Adriatic route, which offers certain advantages, more especially for imports and exports to Austria, Hungary, and the Ukraine, is the natural and almost indispensable channel for Jugo-Slav trade.

Both Bulgaria and Rumania furnished important and growing quantities of Adriatic business before the war. It is certain that, with Trieste in the hands of Italy, and Fiume as the Adriatic port of the Jugo-Slavs, there would be a healthy competition, which would be of the greatest economic benefit. One of the arguments most frequently put forward by D'Annunzio's supporters is that if Fiume was in any but Italian hands it would be able to compete with Trieste, whereas with both ports Italian, it will be possible for them to combine in order to control Adriatic trade. This leaves the interests of Venice out of the reckoning.

Spurning the Jugo-Slavs.

That the Croatian population of this part of the world should have any rights of self-determination is fully deplored by D'Annunzio on the ground that they fought against Italy in the war. D'Annunzio never tires of saying: "The American prophet becoming virtuously adamant at the thought of a few thousand Slavs being placed under the rule of Italy, after millions of Germans have been handed over to Poland and Czechoslovakia, and millions of Hungarians to Jugo-Slavia, Czechoslovakia and Rumania."

In Fiume at least one hears very little of the high sounding phrases about the "will of the people" and their attach-

ment to Italy. What one hears is talk about retaining Fiume for Italy at all costs: "Salvare Fiume, a qualunque costo"—not because of Fiume, but because of Italy. I will say this for D'Annunzio; he is perfectly frank about it. He never said one word to me about Italy's right to the things he has set out to obtain for her. He never alleged anything beyond the assertion that Adriatic supremacy was essential to Italian greatness, and that if the Italian Government gave up anything they now hold, he would immediately seize it by force.

No one who has travelled through the area held by the Italian Army of Occupation, or who has been to Fiume and spoken with D'Annunzio, can doubt that he could make good his threat and that he is right when he declares that the Italian regular forces—both army and navy—would refuse to obey the Government and recognize his authority. In a despatch which I sent reporting D'Annunzio's defiance, the Italian military censorship at Trieste deleted a part in which I expressed the belief that D'Annunzio has the tacit support both of Admiral Millo, commanding the Zara, and of General Cavaglia, who is the head of the Army of Occupation. But the fact is not open to doubt, and should D'Annunzio start for Rome, neither of them would lift a finger to impede his progress. On the contrary, I feel sure that D'Annunzio had good grounds for his assertion—also deleted from my despatch—that if he started from Fiume with 10,000 men he would arrive at the gates of the Eternal City with 150,000.



"Yes, I am happy in the good health my little boy and girl enjoy and I give considerable credit for their health to the foods which I select and prepare for them"

Ward's Mother Hubbard Bread is an important part of their daily diet. It is a milk loaf containing a goodly measure of carbohydrates, protein, fat and mineral salts, elements very necessary in the diet of growing children.

Yes, Mother Hubbard Bread served with milk, butter, fruit, soups, jam or jelly is an ideal meal and in between-meal food staple for children, and their appetite and health seem to prove the wisdom of my choice."



E. M. GATTLE & CO.
Platinumsmiths 630 FIFTH AVE. Jewelers

The Leading Jewellery Mode is well expressed in our showing of Jeweled Bracelets

We Urge Comparison of Values

Opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral

GEORGE W. WELSH'S SONS

DIAMOND JEWELRY

BROADWAY
OPPOSITE ST PAUL'S CHAPEL
AT VESEY STREET

BERGDORF GOODMAN
616 FIFTH AVENUE

Sale of
RUSSIAN SABLE SKINS

for wraps, scarfs and muffs, at a reduction of one-third.

La Mode Chez
MARthe INC.
43 West 50th Street

Interpreter of
THE FASHIONS OF YOUTH

Smartly enhanced with the subtle touch of youth and reflecting a note of exclusiveness, these Models are specially created for children and young women

EACH MODEL ADAPTED TO MEET INDIVIDUAL REQUIREMENTS

A CRUISE de LUXE to the MEDITERRANEAN

on the Floating Palatial Hotel
R.M.S. CARONIA of the CUNARD LINE

Starting from New York on January 15th. A 49-day trip which includes visits to MADRID, GIBRALTAR, ALGERIA, MONACO (RIVIERA), NAPLES, ALEXANDRIA, PIRAEUS (ATHENS) returning to New York via NAPLES and GIBRALTAR.

The cruise offers an ever-changing panorama, with adequate leisure for shore excursions, including a full week's stay at ALEXANDRIA to permit of visits to the interior of EGYPT or of a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

We have our own old established offices at GIBRALTAR, ALGERIA, MONACO, NAPLES, ATHENS, ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, LUXOR, ASSUAN, JERUSALEM, and they will take charge of shore arrangements and excursions.

Passengers entrusting themselves to our care will benefit by the experience and knowledge of our various local staffs and will see all that is worth while, in comfort.

The "Caronia" is one of the finest steamers afloat. The opportunity is exceptional and early reservations are advisable. All further particulars on request.

THOS. COOK & SON
245 Broadway—Opposite City Hall
561 Fifth Ave.—Corner 46th St.



Best & Co.
Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879

REDUCTIONS—MONDAY
2.00 to 94.00 off every price

REDUCED
Originally 129.00 to 189.00

MISSES' WINTER COATS . . . 95.00

Marvella, bolivia, corduval, veldyne. Reproductions and adaptations of French models. Large collars of self materials, or of the fashionable furs. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. — not every size in every style.

REDUCED
Originally 38.00 to 75.00

MISSES' SERGE DRESSES . . . 25.00

Navy men's wear serge or Poirer twill—not many of a style and size but an interesting variety of straight line frocks—trimmed with embroidery, pleating, contrasting fabrics, etc. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

REDUCED
Originally 25.00 and 29.50

MISSES' PLAID SKIRTS . . . 19.50

A new and smart collection of skirts in the short lengths so much in demand. Gay plaids for those who like them, dark rich colors for conservative tastes. Exceptionally fine Scotch all-wool plaids.

SPECIAL
Annual November Sale Prices

WOMEN'S HUDSON SEAL COATS 295.00

Finest quality selected skins, coats in the smart trotteur length, some trimmed with contrasting fur.

Other coats, plain or with contrasting fur trimming.

Three-quarter length 450.00
Many lengths and styles 575.00
A limited number at 395.00

REDUCED
Originally 16.50 and 18.50

BOYS' FLANNEL MIDDY SUITS 14.50

Brown or green regulation middy suits with tie, braid, emblem, etc. In Navy blue, with plain blouse, white serge shields. Sizes 3 and 4 years—fourth floor. Sizes 5 to 8—fifth floor.

REDUCED
Originally 7.95

BOYS' PALMER LINEN MIDDY SUITS 5.95

Regulation style, Palmer linen or white with navy serge collar and cuffs. Sizes 3 and 4 years—fourth floor. Sizes 5 to 8 years—fifth floor.

Original Fur Producers

ESTABLISHED 1863

Fashionable Fur Garments
At the Lowest Prices in America
Quality and Workmanship Considered

At a time when prices are shifting, cheap skins are flooding the market and being thrown together in a haphazard way, safety lies in patronizing the few old established houses whose business it has been for years to produce the best furs in America.

As original furriers and manufacturers, with a nationwide wholesale business, selling direct in New York to the consumer, we are in position to offer the highest grade furs in the world at lower prices than others.

Mink—Broadtail—Alaska Seal

Garments made of these three furs we offer at prices unusually attractive—lower than it is possible for any except a manufacturing house to quote—made as this house has been making furs for over half a century.

H. JAECKEL & SONS, INC.
Fifth Avenue, Corner 45th Street