

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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TRAINING FOR THE NAVY

By direction of President Wilson the navy has been designated as an adjunct of the national educational system to the end that students about to complete their course at college may find service with the flag while at the same time completing their education and fitting themselves for the constructive period after the war. This action on the part of the president is on a parity with his many manifestations of genius and shows he is awake to the necessity of not depleting the ranks of trained men whose responsibilities will develop at a time when the whole world is confronted by the problem of rehabilitation. For these young men the navy is offering a general education, physical training, vocational training, world travel and many other things that will be of benefit in coming years when the young man of today will no longer be in the service. The navy offers an opportunity to enter Annapolis, for every young recruit in the service is given the chance to attend this great school. The navy conducts one of the greatest schools in the world. It affords opportunity for all sorts of training, character building and all round development. The navy will take a boy and build him up physically, mentally and morally. It will give him discipline of the most helpful sort and will furnish him with an education of immense value. The navy guards its men from influences which might be hurtful to them, and sees to it that they get the most out of the training given. The navy is giving every boy the opportunity to secure this mental and physical uplift. He can serve himself while serving his country as a volunteer. Undergraduates of any university or high school may enroll in the navy; go into active training during the summer season and return in the fall for the regular school year. In this way a boy has a chance to get into the service and complete his college course. After commencement the student can spend the next vacation period either at one of the great naval training schools, summer school at any university or in some work along the lines they are being disciplined in at school. A boy must be in the naval reserve in order to enroll in the special navy training course given at the universities preparatory to taking the ensign's examination.

STILL WAITING FOR IRELAND

With millions of Irishmen and sons of Irishmen fighting in the ranks of the allies it is not surprising that there should appear a weakening of the Sinn Fein sophistries in the old country which still remains obstinately opposed to conscription as a silent protest against the broken promises of England to establish home rule in the green isle. The events of the past week will serve to bring about an awakening to galvanize the sons of the Ould Dart into doing something for themselves by advancing the cause of universal liberty through the stern necessity for dropping the pusill policy pursued to date and getting into line for the overthrow of tyranny such as the world has never witnessed. It is pleasing to observe that a committee of real liberty loving Irishmen has been organized for the purpose of appealing directly to the sense of honor which is a superlative element in the composition of every man and woman favored with a drop of Milesian blood. The appeal issued over the signatures of this committee urged voluntary enrollment before it is too late and before the island is placed on a conscription basis. The appeal rings with a fervor that is strongly indicative of a reborn of the recalcitrants who have tried to besmirch the name of their native land with the yellow streak of cowardice. In part the appeal is as follows:

Our memories are not yet too dim to recall the scenes that augured a new birth of Irish nationality. Through the angry turmoil of our disappointment and distress our hearts can still remember the tramp of thousands whom we cheered and blessed. They went in answer to Ireland's call; they left behind them the joy and promise of their youth; homelighted loved one, or laughing child, and marched forth upon the great adventure. As they pledged their lives our country pledged her honor that they should not die in vain, nor should their ranks lack comrades while there was a soul in Erin. The voices of the living and the dead implore us to keep faith—Warrior remnants of the Irish brigades are reeling beneath the blows of a tyranny that would quench the lamp of freedom in Europe.

This island is but the cradle of a greater Ireland that lies beyond the seas. That greater Ireland over seas, from Adelaide to Brisbane, from San Francisco to New York, is heart and soul behind the men in Flanders. Our countrymen the world over stand aghast at our inaction, and their friendship is growing cold. This is no hour for truck or bargain. Whatever bitterness must be felt over the record of opportunities lost or promises unkept, we are confident that an answer to our appeal must come from the heart and conscience of a nation that never yet has sold herself to wrong, or asked a price for doing right. We do not believe that response to the voice of duty will always prove the truest wisdom and the most far-sighted statesmanship. Conscious of the weakness of ourselves, but never doubting the power of justice and of right to move the hearts of Irishmen, we appeal to all to join us in this work of patriotism. If all who love liberty and truth will rance themselves by our side, our Irish heroes with new strength and hope will quickly restore the name of Ireland to its honored place among the nations of the world.

Since the attorney general has found means of indicting the Western Union for carrying bunches of night telegrams through the mails instead of putting them on the wires, which their contracts called for, it might be well for the department of justice to sift down the scandal connected with the canards about the surrender of the crown prince that caused the whole nation to throw a dozen kinds of fits.

There is one satisfaction in following the present course of war for it gives the reader an understanding of what the average Yankee soldier is up against when he tries to swallow a mouthful of these French names.

If the allies were nibbling at the German lines they must be taking huge bites out of the enemy defenses by this time.

FOUR YEARS WAR ENDS TOMORROW

(Continued From Page One.)

that of other fighting men in the world. They have held sectors here and there along the front. They are in Alsace and northward in the Lorraine sector. The famous St. Mihiel sector is held by Americans, who are posted also on the line along the heights of the Meuse. East of Rheims they took part in the fighting during the last phase of the German offensive, while in the Chateau Thierry sector they held their line in a vital region against the utmost fury of the Teutonic onslaught. North of Chateau Thierry, Americans helped to stop the drive of the Germans in the early days of June; and in the Somme sector, at Cantigny and Grivassnes they have given proof of their soldierly qualities.

Two Great Offensives

The allies have been called upon to face two great offensives during the past year. The first of these came last October in Italy and the second, in France, began on March 21. The German drives in France, while separated by periods of from a few days to several weeks, have been considered as different phases of the same offensive. The abortive Austrian attack against Italy in June also is looked upon as merely another attack against the western front and not as a distinct military operation.

But these offensives perhaps never would have begun had it not been for the collapse of Russia during the past winter. German and Austrian troops, released from the Russian front were taken to France and Italy to swell the masses of men hurled against the allies in the western theatre of operations. As long as Russia remained in the fight she held great numbers of Teutonic troops in the east, and her withdrawal from the war exercised a fundamental influence on the course of its developments.

Situation a Year Ago

The year opened with the fortunes of war apparently favoring the entente. The British had forced back the Germans to the famous Hindenburg line. The French had established themselves firmly along the Chemin des Dames, north of the Aisne. The echoes of Verdun were still ringing the knell of German hopes in that sector of the battle area. The Italians were holding their lines along the Isonzo. The rejuvenated Russian "regiment of July first" had carried the war into the Austrian defenses in Bukovina and Galicia.

Through August and September, 1917, there came rumors that Russia was exhausted by the war, and quiet settled down along the lines from the gates of the Carpathians to the Baltic. Stories were heard of fraternization of German and Russian troops but assurances came from Petrograd that Russia would stand true to her allies.

Fall Offensive in Italy

The German and Austrian high commands had no illusions as to further Russian belligerency. There came to the allies reports that the central empires were taking the pick of their force from the Russian front and concentrating them for a drive against some part of the line in the western theatre. Then came intimations that the blow was aimed against Italy.

The storm broke at Caporetto on October 26 and almost immediately the whole Italian line was thrown into disorder. Pouring through the passes, where in some instances disaffected Italian troops held positions, the Germans and Austrians made progress which from the first was alarming. By wise generalship, the Italian line was withdrawn from the Isonzo. It paused at the Tagliamento and then retired further until it rested on the Piave, almost within sight of the domes of Venice. Here the Italian army reformed its columns, consolidated its positions by withdrawal from the Rhaetian mountains to the Asiago plateau and, assisted by the French reinforcements brought to that battlefield, stood at bay.

Russian Collapse

Events in the meanwhile had been moving swiftly in Russia. On November 1, while the offensive against Italy was under way, Alexander F. Kerensky, then the Russian premier, announced that Russia was worn out by the war and that the allies must

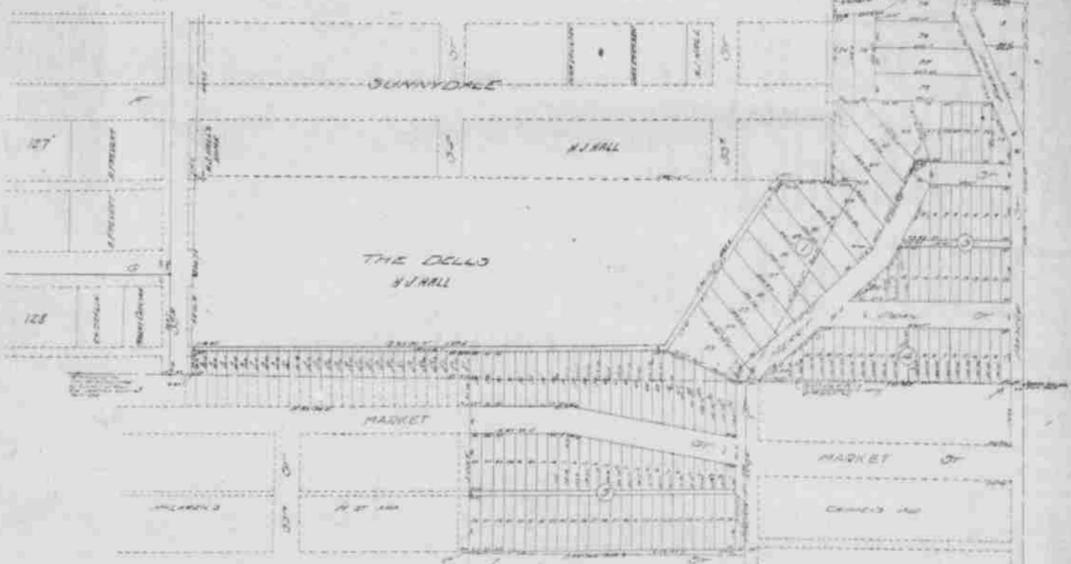
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AMERICAN HEROES BURIED IN FRANCE

(Correspondence Associated Press)

PARIS, July 10.—Four, five and in many cases, six thousand miles from their maternal hearth, the American dead, heroes of the second battle of the Marne who have succumbed from grievous wounds in Paris hospitals, are mourned daily by French mothers, sisters and fathers who feel the emotions of these heroes' kindred at home. Daily, the funerals leave the city hospitals for the little Suresnes cemetery dedicated to Americans by the city of Suresnes, located on a hill on the west of Paris overlooking the French metropolis. Daily, the Republican Guard in their picturesque and historic military attire, march forth to the funeral to bestow France's regard upon these American heroes; and though no volley is fired because it is forbidden by the French authorities, the American bugler sounds "taps" with impressive toning.



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