# "BUSINESS MEN'S WAR" FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Most Efficient and Powerful Men in Commerce and Industry Give Services to the Government That Could Not Be Purchased-What the National Council of Defense Is Doing for This Country.

interests, such as the steamship lines, dustrial undertaking in the country." banks and factories, were closely linked with the government in an efficient race for world leadership. The hundred men attached to it alonegovernment aided them; quite nature men who were leaders in their parally they aided the government when | ficular field before the outbreak of war broke out.

States the situation is somewhat dif- parliament stated that they could not ferent. There was co-operation be- be bought by any salary the house tween the government and big busi- of commons could possibly give them. ness, but not so much the intimate These men who have volunteered Teutonic sort. But the situation is their services to the British governnow changed, and instead of war being men and who are virtually working pushed to a finish one way or the their heads off for it are the very men other by the government with little who are directly responsible for Britaid outside of floating bond issues, the business men have taken over details lack of action on which might be fatal.

Great Britain has several hundred of the most efficient and powerful business men in the country performing innumerable tasks to conduct the war on a strictly business basis. The number in this country is larger, with the list growing daily.

The service of none of these men, whether they be English or American, could be purchased. Their earning capacity is virtually unlimited. Yet all of them have given without reserve or qualification their time and energy in alding their country. It is not an alarmist view to think what would have happened to the cause of the allies had not the business men stepped in and did what they have done and are doing.

#### Seeking Results.

Not, of course, that the public knows just what either the British board or the national advisory com- and for this reason there were many mission of the national defense coun- groans when he was named for this cil in this country has done. They position. He, too, has saved the govseek results, not publicity, and for this reason it is possible only to have a faint idea of their achievements. It formidable business man on the Clyde, requires a strong imagination to visu- who was called into service and who alize just what they have done, but their general results of cutting governmental red tape, purchasing supplies quickly and economically and analyzing the resources of the nation with the view to utilizing every bit of yet politics has always been distastepower are almost sufficient in them- ful to him and he hitherto confined

#### GOOD WORK WINS PROMOTION

Colonel Kean Goes to France-John D. Ryan Succeeds as Director of Military Relief.

"Washington.-The splendid work of Col. Jefferson Randolph Kean, medical corps U. S. A., in organizing the base hospitals of the army and navy for the Red Cross, has brought him promotion. He has been ordered to France to take charge of the 150 United States army ambulance sections on the French front.

Colonel Kean is a great grandson of Thomas Jefferson. He has been the director general of military relief of the Red Cross since June 15, 1916, when he was detailed from his army duties to make ready the hospital sys-



John D. Ryan.

tem for the impending war. No nation ever before organized base hospitals until it was at war and the wounded lying on the ground needing attention. But so vigorous has been Colonel Kean's work that the country now has 42 army and 5 navy base hospitals, 18 Rosenwald, a mercantile power of bospital units and 50 ambulance com- particular acumen; Thomas Edison. panies ready for service, before a single regiment has reached the trenches. lard, a transportation expert, and oth-This organization has cost the Red Crass \$2,400,000.

The successor of Colonel Kean as director general of military relief is John D. Ryan, president of the Anaconda Copper company.

New York,-This war may not be a | Over in England public recognition trade struggle, but on the shoulders of was given the business man by Bonar business men depends to a great ex- Law, member of the war council, in tent the successful prosecution of it. the house of commons, "The ministry Especially is this true in Great Brit- of munitions," he said, "is a body of ain and the United States. In Ger- husiness men more competent, I bemany before the war the corporate give, than that to be found in any in-

The clothing department of the British war office has more than a hostilities three years ago. Bonar With Great Britain and the United Law at the time of his address in ain's commercial supremacy,

#### Engineers in Service.

They are the ones who bridged and bored and tunneled the earth from China to Peru; who created great railway systems, who control \*great combines, and who have amazed men in the United States, and others on accustomed to government routine by the list, all actively engaged in the the way in which they have ousted the old, slow, easy-going methods.

None of these men was especially desirous of being known; they did not care to emblazon their names before the public. Perhaps but few of the British, aside from those in shipping circles, know Andrew Welr, who is ald; the big financiers are joining in, now surveyor-general of supply at the British war office. Yet he was they have accomplished wonders since one of the foremost shipbuilders on their organization a few months ago, the Clyde before the war and is now saving the British nation \$5,000,000 a week by efficient methods.

The new financial secretary to the chancellor of the exchequer is Sir Samuel Hardman Lever. He was never a member of the house of parliament ernment millions of dollars. Shipping is controlled by Sir Joseph Maclay, a has since made remarkable headway with a difficult proposition.

Sir Eric Geddes made possible the transporting of troops from one sector of the western front to another, himself strictly to the big job of running the Northeastern railway.

## Cowdray in War.

A mighty job faces Lord Cowdray, it is a business man's war. head of the Air board, and has faced him since he took office. He is bet- Clarkson, secretary of the council of ter known under the name of Pearson, being the head of the oil firm of that name that successfully battled with the Standard Oil company. Lord ners, Sir Ernest William Moir, is in of the ministry of munitions. Sir first line of defense. Ernest was resident engineer of the tunnels under the Hudson river in New York, but this is simply one of a izing the industrial forces of Amerlong list of achievements.

England. He was once in politics, but later quit, and when he was the mills, mines and factories of the called to his present post he was head of a great colliery alliance employing 20,000 men, and he also found time to be a director in not less than 40 companles

of the army clothing department, is president and founder of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development company, which developed the resources of that colony to a marvelous extent. Sir Alfred Mond, who commandeers hotels, tills public parks and crects buildings needed by the government overnight, made millions as a manufacturer of chemicals.

This list is necessarily incomplete; It does not narrate in detail the exploits of the men mentioned. It gives, however, some idea of the caliber of men who have enlisted to aid the British government. Their aid has been invaluable; their success to be measured more than by savings of tens of millions. Their savings, it might be said, are real and not imaginative.

## Following England.

What these men have done in England-and their results will best be told after the war is over and men carefully analyze just what they have done-is being done in America to a remarkably similar degree.

Never before were men with such earning capacities and with such keen ability to organize and direct all gathered for the same purpose. When it is considered that such men as Howard Coffin, one of the greatest engineers in the country; Julius the electrical wizard; Daniel WIIers, are all working toward a single goal-the success of the United States in the war-it is truly remarkable.

The entire personnel of the ad- A tabulation of school census reports visory commission of the national shows that 45 languages are spoken council of defense creathes power. It in this city.

"BELGIUM OF TODAY"



Allegorically portrayed by Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt and little Miss Anita Yonkum Fosdick at a spectacle given for the benefit of the Red Cross at Newport, R. L.

naturally would with men like Theodore N. Vail, head of the Bell Telephone system; Wallace D. Simmons, head of the largest hardware company council's work. There are men who are on the committees who leave important work to go to Washington and unravel knotty questions on transportation, food and kindred subjects.

Most of the big railroad men in the country are doing what they can to so are the manufacturers. Although if we could but ascertain the real extent of their efforts, of which only a few leak out now and then, it would deserve properly to be classed above twentieth century miracles.

#### Merging the Railroads.

It is rather much of an old story now to tell of the merging of all the railroads in the United States into one continental system, doing away with competition for the sake of maximum national efficiency in transportation. But it illustrates to what extent the business men have gone and how willing they are to use their power to aid the government.

Railroads have not been alone in their sacrifices; many lines of business have done something similar. Every move of this kind on the part of the business interests has shown the more clearly how vital their aid is and how much less the govern-

In this connection, Grosvenor B. national defense and of the advisory commission, said:

"Modern war means that battles are won not alone by fighting men Cowdray himself personally directed but by fighting industries. War has many of the marvelous engineering ceased to be a profession in which feats the firm has carried through in military men alone are called. On Mexico and Canada. One of his part- the contrary, it enlists the specialists of every industry and every science charge of the inventions department from the firing line clear back to the

"In the words of Howard Coffin. who started the movement for mobilica, 'twentieth century conflict de-Lord Rhondda, new food controller, mands that the blood of the soldier is a commercial man of front rank in must be mingled with from three to five parts of the sweat of the man in nation in arms."

This sentiment of Mr. Clarkson crystalizes the thought as to the great change in conducting warfare. It applies equally as well in both Lord Rothermere, who has charge Great Britain and the United States and, perhaps the other allies, but British and American business men. more than those of France, Italy and Russia, are prosecuting the war, because upon them lies the task for financing the struggle. England helped her allies financially during the early days of the war, and now the United States has taken over the job for virtually the entire world.

They not only give money, but save it without being parsimonious, for. had it not been for their united support both governments-British and American-would have been hundreds of millions of dollars worse off.

The injection of business men as directors of the war is novel, but it has achieved results that could not have been obtained under the older form of things.

#### ........ PARSON RECRUITS FIVE AT A GERMAN PICNIC

Superior, Minn.-Rev. A. M. Harkness, Superior's "Fighting Parson," attended a German picnic at Fergus Falls, Minn. According to recruiting officers he induced five recruits for the regular army.

Boasts 45 Languages. Cleveland, O .- Cleveland often has been referred to as the "melfing pot" because of so many foreigners here.

## PLAN TO IMPROVE HIGHWAYS

Ohio Township Aims to Make Roads More Pleasant to Travel Over in Heat of Summer.

"Coupled with a strong good-roads sentiment in an Ohio township," says Farm and Fireside, "is a plan to line the roads of the township with trees, The principal reason advanced by the committee which has charge of the project is to make the roads more densant to travel in the heat of sum-

"In addition, the trees will in a measure help to keep the surrounding ground moist by preventing rapid evapcration, thus keeping down the dust. They will shelter travelers during storms, check the erosion of ditches on hills, beautify adjacent property. and add to the general attractiveness of land values of the community.

"Those who start such work are not likely to live long enough to see their plans fully completed and to enjoy the shade. This fact lends a pathetic touch to the project as well as indicating a sincere and unselfish desire to be of public service."

## SURFACES FOR HILLY ROADS

Slipping and Skidding on Smooth, Hard Covering Is an Ever-Present Dread Among Farmers.

Slipping on hilly roads is one of the unfortunate results which horses must suffer as a result of covering the roads with hard surfaces, while the possibility of skidding on these slopes is an ever-present dread among motorists. A special form of paving brick, called "hillside bricks," is made for use on grades exceeding one foot rise in 20 feet horizontal distance. These bricks have grooves cut across their tops to hold the shoes of the horses and the tires of the cars, and have been received with much favor by road builders. Recently the same object has been attained with bituminous roads built on hills, by leaving them with a



Rough Surface on Hilly Road.

rough surface. This method of construction was developed by the Massachusetts state highway commission. According to Engineering News, the roadbed is covered with broken stone from two to three inches in size, which is rolled until the bed is three inches thick. This bed then has hot asphalt applied to it by a pressure distributor at the rate of two and three-fourths to three gallons per square yard. This asphalt fills the spaces between the stones, but the latter are so large that their tops project somewhat above the asphalt binder anti thus afford a foothold in any but icy weather.

## VALUE OF IMPROVED ROADS

Value of Farm Increased by Getting Crops to Market Rapidly and Cheaply as Possible.

The value of good roads is becoming more and more recognized in the United States every day. Wise men point to the fact that tap-line railroad spurs cannot be constructed in the country for less than \$75,000 a mile, and that the cost of these must be paid by the commodity transported over them.

The good roads do not cost so much and are just as efficient. Everything that makes it easier to get crops to the market raises the value of farm lands by making them more profitable to the farmer.

Leads in Road Improvement.

The Automobile club of Southern California, with its 10,203 members, which claims to be the largest organization of the kind in the world, declares that California is leading all states in highway d-velopment.

Rural Attitude Changed. The use of the automobile by farmers has completely changed the rural attitude toward motoring, and tens of thousands of men are making direct profits by catering to the passing mo-



# Proving That All Flirtations Are Not Wrong

WASHINGTON.—Two women young enough to have birthdays were confabbing in a car. One held a lace-swaddled infant. The other placed her heavier youngster on the seat beside her, and turning to her companion, left the baby to look out for itself. And the baby did. It started a flirtation

which proved, of course, that the baby

She went for the man of her choice with a directness that caught the astonished interest of every passenger in the car-except her mother, who was too busy talking to notice the romance going on behind her back. The man sat below the baby with a vacant seat between. He was a shabby man with mud on his shoes and an all-over

look of being out of a job. He accepted the young person's advances with a smile that seemed shy of asserting itself-Shakespeare forgot to say that bad luck as well as a guilty conscience makes cowards of us all-and when she had tugged at the maternal hand until she could slide across the vacant space and snurgle up to him the man shrank away. The baby snuggled closer and crowed jubilation.

A prosperous citizen across leaned over to cluck confidentially to Juliet and to congratulate Romeo on his conquest. Perhaps the prosperous one recognized that there must be something worth while in the hidden depths of man-never mind the muddy shoes-who could attract the confidence of a baby, still wise with the inscrutable knowledge it had brought into the world with it. For when the mother, suddenly conscious of her offspring, gasped to find its white embroideries fraternizing with tramp humanity and whisked it to her lap, the citizen took the vacated seat and said some kindly trifle.

Romeo, doubtless encouraged by the victorious fact that he had just figured up as a lady killer, and feeling, maybe, that the man who spoke the kindly words must have a kindly heart to back them, made apologetic refer-

ence to having walked from tidewater Virginia looking for work. That was all there was to it, except that as one passenger got out she

The man who wanted work and the man who looked as if he could give

it had been brought together purposely. And if it had been intended that a little child should lead them.

#### Receives Belated University Speaker

CHAMP Clark, for a plain, homespun American, has a terrific lot of alphabetical disarrangements after his name. For one thing, he is an LL. D. three times, and LL. D. raised to the third power certainly presupposes a large amount of knowledge. One of these degrees reached him only a few days



been fired from Kentucky university. It came about in this way: Two men jumped on the young Beauchamp Clark when he was in his senior year and were giving him considerable of a pounding. Clark was mad and in his rage endeavored to puncture one of his assailants with a shot from an oldfashloned pepper-pot pistol. This scrap resulted in Clark going before

ago, nearly half a century after he had

the faculty, which was evenly divided for and against expelling the boy. The president of the university was absent, and the man acting in his place had a son at the school who would be in line for honors if Clark, who was nearly top man, should be fired.

Well, Clark was fired; but when the president of the university returned he revoked the order, but Clark was sore then and had left for good. He went to Bethany college, and did the junior and senior years in one. When he graduated he had an average of 99.98 per cent, and the missing two-tenths of 1 per cent came about because he contracted indigestion eating cornect beef and cabbage at one dinner in midterm. This little illness set him back just enough to put him two-tenths to the bad on one of the monthly exams.

Kentucky university, however, failing to give the speaker a diploma at the time he should have had it, increased the degree and sent it to him at the last commencement.

## Lesson in Poor Widow's Gift to the Red Cross

THE intense and widespread interest in the work of soliciting funds for the Red Cross, among all classes, is thus impressively described by Mrs. Mary Katherine Hansbrough in the Tampa Tribune: "I read in the morning paper of Morgan's gift of a million dollars to

the Red Cross fund in New York city and I compared it to a gift made in Tampa to the Woman's Red Cross committee of which I was chairman.

"We were working the very poorest district of Tampa, where the struggle for existence is a raw tragedy. where the coatributions, willingly made from the necessities of life, were nickels and dimes. In an ill-kept cottage, bare of furniture and every semblance of comfort, I found a woman



hardened with toil, her hair streaked with the gray of sorrow and poverty, but her eyes were still alight with human sympathy. I talked to her a bit about my mission and the soldier boys we were sending away from the America they loved so well. Her eyes filled with tears and she asked "'Would you let me give you two cents? It is all I have and I would

like to feel that I have helped some soldier even such a little bit." "Suddenly I was carried back 1900 years to a temple in Jerusalem. I saw

the millionaires making their gifts and the widow casting in her mite and heard the voice of the Master: 'She hath east in more than they all.' "The two cents may not buy comfort for a wounded soldier but the influ-

ence of its loving bestowal should touch every heart."

## Prominent Women Furnish Hospital Equipment

MRS. WOCDROW WILSON, wife of the president, and Miss Helen Wood-row Bones, a cousin of the president, have turned over to the American Red Cross four dozen pairs of pajamas and an equal number of sheets and pillowcases which they have made with their own hands,



This "bit" of personal service by the wife of the president is an illustration of the work which women of thecabinet and others prominent in official life are doing as an inspiration and example to thousands of others.

Several women of the cabinet, besides giving sons to the service, also have taken the lead in organizing groups of women to sew on base hospital equipment. Mrs. Thomas R. Mar-

shall has organized the wives, daughters and sisters of senators; Mrs. Champ-Clark has been active in congressional circles; Mrs. William G. McAdoo has organized wome a employed in the treasury department; Mrs. Franklin K. Lane, assisted by the wives of bureau chiefs, has been leading woman employees of the interior department in conducting sewing circles and first-aid classes at the Home club.

Ellot Wadsworth of the war council of the society, in forwarding the garments made at the White House, said: "The American Red Cross sends this special shipment at the request of Mrs. Wilson to evidence her active and most practical interest in the work of mercy and relief carried on by the Red Cross societies. We trust that the shipment will reach you safely, as it carries with it such cordial good wishes from the immediate family of the president of the United States"