

SHOWS GERMAN AS HE REALLY IS

Brutal Acts of Hun Graphically Described by Major Murphy of Red Cross.

BEAT BEAST AT ALL COSTS

Must Build and Build and Sacrifice to Win the War—A War of Nations in Which Every Man, Woman and Child is Factor.

New York.—One thousand seven hundred men and women in the grand ballroom of one of the big hotels saw the German as he really is through the eyes of Maj. Grayson M. P. Murphy, Red Cross director in Europe.

Major Murphy arrived here recently, after being in France for nearly ten months, and he is going back again. He came to make a report to Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross war board.

Major Murphy said in part:

"I want to ask you to consider for a moment the fact that up to this day Germany is entirely victorious in this war; that any peace that is made today on the basis of today's conditions or on the basis of the status quo ante would be practically a complete victory for Germany and for the German idea. Germany has lost nothing in this war except blood. She has fought her war on the territory of others. She has drawn from the territory of others vast supplies of materials and vast sums of money. She has had between forty and fifty million people working for her for practically no wage—really as slaves. She has established her cursed hold on Austria, on Turkey and on Bulgaria, and she has at her feet murdered Serbia and unfortunate Roumania.

Hun Stops at Nothing.
"You don't know what these German people are, I believe.

"I cannot begin to describe to you the horrible, brutal, bestial, consistent official things that Germany has done, not in isolated cases, but generally, to the women and children and the poor old suffering people in the countries where she has set her dreadful foot. She has stopped at nothing. British officers told me of seeing their wounded piled in heaps and hand grenades thrown in the midst and exploded to kill them while they lay there.

"British officers have told me of the men being taken as prisoners through Germany and German women coming and offering them a glass of water and spitting in it as they handed it to them. I came back across the water with a prominent British officer and statesman. He told me of a friend of his who lay wound-

ed and suffering horribly in front of the German trenches. He lay there for a day and a half or two days, and the Germans came out at night, stood around him and scoffed at him and kicked him and made fun of him, and then went away and left him, and when some of his own people went out at the risk of their lives and brought him in before he died he told them of these things.

"Did you think that the men in that British regiment would be willing to make a half peace with Germany? Do you think that the Canadians who went in the trenches and found their officers crucified—whether those men will make a half peace with Germany? I tell you it is only a short time before our boys who are over there now are going to be suffering those same things, and you have got to understand it here, and you have got to build and build and sacrifice, no matter what it costs, to beat that beast.

A War of Nations.
"This war is not a war of armies. It is a war of nations. There isn't a

REAL FIGHTING WHEN U. S. STARTS

Canadian Officer Praises Officers and Men of American Army in France.

EXPECTED TO WIN THE WAR

Come in at Time When Strain of Long Fighting is Beginning to Show on Both Allies and the foe—German Tactics Simple.

Chicago.—"The Germans must strike now or never," wrote Maj. George W. MacLeod, second in command of the Forty-ninth Canadian battalion, and one of the veterans of the hardest fighting the Canadians have seen in France, in a letter to Capt. A. Wallace Owen of the British-Canadian recruiting mission in this city. Captain Owen is attached to the Forty-ninth battalion.

"All we can do is to say, 'Let the battle commence,'" the letter continues. "Every one is anticipating a big German offensive either against ourselves or the French. There never has been such close co-operation as exists at the present time between ourselves and the French, and if the Boche starts anything he may get the surprise of his life.

Pleased With Americans.
"Every one is very much pleased with the Americans over here. They are a splendid looking lot of officers and men, and their manners and attitude leave nothing to be desired. Once

man, a woman or a child in Great Britain, in Belgium, in France or in Italy that is not a factor in this war. I tell you that if you should go, as I have gone, about those ruined districts in France and see the little children, little bits of tots, four and five years old, driving in the herd at night, seeing the little boys coming down the road—little bits of tots—with their arms full of faggots that they were accumulating against the winter; old men and old women working in the fields until it was so dark that, as you looked, you could just make out those vague ghostly forms gathering in the crops for France.

"I have passed through those towns and looked in the windows at night, where you could see a little here and there, and they were always working, working, working, to carry on this war. It is not the armies of France that are the essential thing to France in this war, nor the armies of England, nor the other countries. Those armies will do their part, and do it to a finish, if they are supported by the people behind, and the great crying need in Europe today is to build up the spirit and keep up the spirit of the people behind the lines, and it is that great work in which the Red Cross—thanks not to us on the other side, but to you on this side—have performed and become the largest known single factor since our entry into the war."

they start in I think that the Germans will have some real fighting to handle.

"One is gradually beginning to realize the meaning of the expression a 'war of attrition.' With the enormous slaughter which has been in progress for over three years the Germans and ourselves are beginning to show the strain. We see it in the type of officers and men as regards physique. Our training possibly counteracts to a certain extent this loss of physique, but I would not care to see the average unit of today placed alongside its former self. Similarly with the rest of the belligerents. It is at this juncture that the Americans arrive, and one is immediately struck with their appearance. The first million men from the United States army should nearly be able to finish the war provided they are not used in dribbles. Given a completely new army, say of two full corps, or possibly three, in the spring and the end of the war should be not long postponed.

German Tactics Simple.
"I do not think that we are at the last ditch by any means. We have been in tight corners before, and will no doubt sweep our way out of the present one. A German offensive put on simultaneously against the French and ourselves at the present time would, however, make it fairly stiff going.

"I doubt, however, if the German is really sufficiently strong to do this: I. e., two determined sustained offensives. That he will use diverse tactics is probable. He must finish the job this winter, or he never will, and all we can do is to meet the blow when it comes, or, possibly anticipate that blow by one of our own. The German grand strategy has never been anything but simple. His tactics are different. His strategy has been simply to wear down the forces opposed to him until a stage is reached when he can attack."

RED CROSS SAVES CHILDREN

Responds Generously to Important Work of Conserving the Future Generations.

Save the children! This cry arises appealingly in France, Belgium, Serbia and every one of the war-stricken countries.

The American Red Cross is responding generously to this most important work of conserving the future generations. It is caring for 24,000 children in France and 6,000 children in Belgium.

Some of these children had not had a bath in six months when the Red Cross nurses took them in charge. The relief of their sufferings touches a universal heart-chord and perhaps does more than any other form of relief to arouse the lasting gratitude of foreign peoples for the United States.

Your gift to the Red Cross is wreathing in smiles the faces of little children who were starved, sick and terrorized.

HUSBAND COURTS WAR, BUT NOT WITH SPOUSE

Independence, Kan.—A married man of this city recently returned his questionnaire and waived all his rights to exemption.

When asked why, as a married man, he didn't take advantage of them, he said: "Exemption was d—d. You don't know my wife. Say, man, I'd rather walk across No Man's land and back barefooted than live with that woman."

Women in War Work

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Munition plants and shops in the Pittsburgh district now working on parts of Liberty motors will soon be employing women. All of the large plants are renovating their buildings and installing sanitary equipment and restaurants in order that they may comply with the state laws for the employment of female help.

Miners Show Patriotism.

Seattle, Wash.—Members of the Isaquah (Wash.) local union of the United Mine Workers of America are giving 1 per cent of their earnings, or about \$200 a month, to the Red Cross.

AMERICAN AVIATORS GET GOLD EAGLES



These two American officers had just been decorated with gold eagles at the Aero club of Paris when the photograph was taken. They are aviators in General Pershing's force.

WORK AMONG ALIENS

College Women Training for Americanization Campaign.

Opportunity for Splendid Service by Those Having Knowledge of Foreign Languages.

Washington.—The knowledge of foreign languages which before the war seemed almost superfluous equipment and of little practical use except as a finishing touch to an education of culture, is now being appreciated by the demand for volunteers to work with aliens, and spread the ideal of Americanization. One of the four war courses at Vassar college, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is "training for work with aliens," taken by those who have conversational command of a modern language. This course will fit young women for work in censorship, translation, the education of aliens and other social work connected with alien supervision. Young college women in Cleveland are giving evenings to educating foreigners. War news is printed daily in

various languages, and posted in the school centers and questions are encouraged and answered.

The University of Wisconsin Y. W. C. A. social service committee is conducting a Big Sister movement among Italian children, and works with a neighborhood house in the Jewish quarter. The Collegiate Alumnae association of Minneapolis, Minn., has a national aid committee which supplies volunteers to teach English to foreign soldiers and civilians.

Miss Edith Bennett, head of the Chicago Collegiate Alumnae Bureau of Occupations, reports many calls in the fall for secretaries and translators with a knowledge of French and Spanish. Swarthmore classes in elementary German have shrunk this year, while Spanish has won a sudden popularity, the classes having tripled in enrollment.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Women of Interior Department Doing Big War Work

WASHINGTON.—Under the daily, personal direction of Mrs. Franklin K. Lane, wife of the secretary of the interior, nearly half a thousand women of the interior department are using every spare minute sewing, knitting and packing things which will comfort and cheer sick and wounded American soldiers in France.

When the office day ends they hurry from all parts of official Washington to the rooms in Secretary Lane's big building, where the Interior Department War Work association is in continuous session, to turn in finished work and get material for more sweaters, sheets, towels, pajamas, stockings, slippers and the other articles which are packed in big shipping cases, one of which has gone to Neuilly, France, every ten days. The Interior Department War Work association is an auxiliary of the American Red Cross. It had its beginning almost immediately after war with Germany was declared, when the Home club, which is a social organization of the department with nearly a thousand members, began planning for relief work. For a time the association met in the Home Club building on Jackson place, and in the early days of the movement its output was distributed through the American-French clearing house.

Here Mrs. Lane, surrounded by the wives and daughters of her husband's assistants, commissioners, directors and chiefs, manages an organized patriotism which ramifies into the far North where the Alaskan engineering commission is pushing a railroad to reach precious coal deposits; into isolated reservations where the people of the Indian service are; into the arid plains where the men of the geological survey are working; into the depths of coal shafts where the bureau of mines' experts gather; into prairie towns where the men of the general land office work; into the green-clad irrigation areas where the engineers of the reclamation service are constructing canals and ditches; into the mountains and canyons and great forests of the big trees where the rangers and fire fighters of the national park service climb the trails, and to the desks and offices of the bureau of education, the pension bureau, the patent office and all the other branches and divisions of the interior department.

For the men of the service are back of the women with their money. Thousands of dollars have been pledged and paid and the enthusiasm in the good cause has been so practical in its nature that though the work is only just beyond the stake of initial organization.

Tragic Little Story of Washington's Icy Streets

SHE was a large, fat "cullud lady" and was coming along the street early Monday morning, with a milk bottle in one hand and a package in the other. Evidently she was the cook. Dat sho' was a slippery mornin'.

The streets were coated with ice and the sidewalks were glazed as well. As far as the skating quality of the surfaces were concerned, the ice might just as well have been a foot thick. One's propensity to fall down is just as great on a thin coating of ice as on ice two feet deep. It is only possible to skate on the outside of ice, anyway—did you ever think of that?

The large cook was well aware of this natural law, "here for the first time announced," as General Crowder said in his report to congress on the first draft under the selective service act.

Swinging the quart of milk in one hand and balancing her lee side with the package extended at the full length of her arm, she made her way safely across the ice a la Eliza.

She came to shore on a trail of sawdust thoughtfully sprinkled in front of an apartment house by a man whose name deserves to go down in the annals of 1918 as the Abou Ben Adhem of janitors.

"Uh-uh," sighed the cook, happily, as she hit the sawdust. "Now I kin walk."

So firm were her steps that when she got to the end of the sawdust she forgot that the ways of life are slippery when it rains and then freezes.

She thought she was still on sawdust.

But she wasn't.

One foot went to the left and the other foot shot to the right.

The hand carrying the package went down, and the milk bottle went skyward.

She alighted.

The milk bottle followed, crashing into various pieces, the contents splashing the landscape for yards around.

'Twas a ladd flowing with milk and—words.

Senator Smith Rouses Pity for Girls From Dixie

SPURRED by a heartfelt appeal by Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, for the hundreds of "lonesome" young girls who have come to Washington to help bear the nation's clerical war yoke, the Georgia society of the city in special session laid certain plans to remedy this lamentable condition which an emergency has provoked.

Mothering and caring for the Georgia girls, Senator Smith pointed out, is the plan of the organization.

"Pitiful letters are coming to me from parents of these girls," Senator Smith told the Georgians. "They ask me to look out for them, and I am anxious to do that. I would like to meet every Georgia girl who has come to work for the government during the last six or twelve months. I would like to shake her hand and talk to her about her parents." The senator is proud of girls who are reared in Georgia.

Senator Smith wrote to the chief clerk in each of the government departments asking them to prepare for him the names of all the Georgia girls under his direction. These names he turned over to Commissioner of Patents James T. Newton, who, as chairman of the special committee, was to apportion personal sponsors for each of the listed girls.

Senator Smith seemed deeply moved over the "lonesome" girl problem in view of the fact that some Georgia girls were coming to Washington before they had received definite appointment.

Girl Gives Up Society to Help Director McAdoo

A WASHINGTON society girl, Miss Frances Hawthorne Brady, who gave up parties, dances, and teas of the debutante set in Washington to help the government during the period of the war, is the first and only woman on the staff of Director General of Railroads McAdoo.

Miss Brady was selected because of her ability and efficiency in Liberty Loan work in the treasury, and she was the second appointee of Mr. McAdoo as director general of the railroads.

Miss Brady's official title has not been fixed. She is acting, however, as general assistant in the director's office.

Since leaving a finishing school in Washington, Miss Brady, who is but twenty-one, and consequently not a bit diffident about telling her age, has been prominent in all of the affairs of the younger set. Her two grown brothers entered the regular army as engineers in the first days of the war. She offered her services to the government and was appointed a clerk in the Liberty Loan bureau.

Miss Brady has no time for teas or parties now. For months she has been working from nine in the morning to almost any hour at night. The hours will certainly not be any shorter in the railroad office.

The Pre-eminent One

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TEXT—That in all things he might have the pre-eminence.—Col. 1:18.



This is the fundamental truth which underlies all of God's revelation to man. What God has done, is doing and will yet do, is done with this primary object in view, viz., that in all things Christ might have the pre-eminence.

The Object of the Father's Counsels.
We are dangerously near the time when we place man before God as the object of his counsels. But before ever time began it was Christ who was daily God's delight (Prov. 8:30). And all during time he is still the pre-eminent one, for it has pleased the Father that in Christ should all fullness dwell (Col. 1:19). Not man but Christ has been made heir of all things (Heb. 1:2). After time will be passed this will still be true, as is stated in Eph. 1:10, "that in the dispensation of the fullness of times he will gather together in one all things in Christ, both which are in heaven, and which are on earth." The error of humanitarianism rises out of a denial of this truth and the consequent attempt to put men in Christ's place. Humanitarianism is nothing more than the exaltation of man, leading to his deification and the enthronement of the human above the divine. Mankind can come into the purposed blessing from God only as Christ is given his proper place—that of being the pre-eminent object of God's counsels. And what is true of the human race is true of the individual. That life is blessed in the measure in which Christ is pre-eminent therein.

As the Object of the Scriptures.

The object of the Scriptures is not to give the world a history, although the only absolutely true history in the world is found there. Neither is the Scripture a scientific book, although wherever the Scripture touches science it touches it with a true hand and is never unscientific. Neither do the Scriptures set forth a system of philosophy as the object for which they were written, although the deepest philosophy is found there. The pre-eminent object of the Book is Christ. Without him they would never have been written and we read our Bibles to little purpose if we fail to find him upon its pages. He rebukes those of older time by saying in Jno. 5:39: "Ye search the Scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life and they are they which testify of me." Eternal life is in him and he is in the Scriptures. They would not receive him of whom the Scriptures spoke and so missed the eternal life for which they sought. Through the books of history, prophecy and psalms the one radiant object in type and symbol, ceremony and prediction is this pre-eminent one—Christ Jesus the Lord. He is the only key which will unlock the mysteries and the only light making plain the dark places.

As the Object of Our Faith.

Our eternal destiny does not rest on what we do with certain things but a certain person. It is not the faith but the object of the faith that counts. I may have splendid faith in a poor bank and lose my money. I may have much faith in a rotten boat and lose my life. And I may have first-class faith in some other object than Christ, such as a good life or charitable deeds, and lose my soul. If it is salvation I need I am to believe in him and be saved (Acts 16:31). If it is justification I want I am to believe in him and be justified from all things (Acts 13:38). Freedom from condemnation, eternal life, sanctification, all that has to do with my spiritual well-being hangs on my faith in him. No wonder, then, that we read, "this is the work of God that ye believe on him whom he hath sent" (Jno. 6:29). He is to be the pre-eminent object of my faith. Will my reader stop and ask from the heart, "Am I really trusting in Christ alone or is some other object pre-eminent before my faith?" He must do all for us or he can do nothing for us. "If ye be circumcised Christ will profit you nothing" (Gal. 5:2). Adding anything to him and his work makes him to be of no value to us. He is to be the alone Savior, Justifier, Sanctifier. God will give all things through him, nothing apart from him.

The error of humanitarianism will come in when any other object than his pre-eminent one is before us. We will be kept from the heaven of the Pharisees when we seek for him alone in the Scriptures, and the eternal interests of our souls will be safeguarded and made sure when he is the supreme object of our faith.

Thou O Christ art all I want; More than all in thee I find.

When from our days of feverish, anxious toil we come home at night too tired to pray, we have doubtless defrauded God of a part of his resources upon which he depended more than upon our direct activity.—N. R. Best.

