

WHAT WOMEN CAN DO TO WIN THE WAR

Conserve Food and Buy Liberty Bonds—Two Ways They Can Help.

WOMEN OF AMERICA, WAKE UP!

Pour All Your Savings Into Uncle Sam's Lap—Keep on Saving and Pouring Until the World Is Free.

By INEZ HAYNES IRWIN.

What can the women of America do to help win this war? Two things are certain; one that they can do a great deal and another that, unless the war lasts ten years longer, they can never do so much as the French, English and Italian women have done. They can never suffer so much as the French, English and Italian women have suffered.

To me, returning to America after two years in the war countries, the untouched gaiety of the American people came as a terrific shock. I had left a world as black and silent as night; a world in which I had seen no dancing, a world in which I had heard no spontaneous laughter or—except in the case of military bands—no music. At first the atmosphere of America was almost unbearable. I was obsessed with the desire to get back to the allied countries, to suffer with them, rather than enjoy the comparative comfort of a comparatively unwar-torn America. The luxury everywhere appalled me. Those hundreds of motors gliding through our streets for instance! Private motors have long ago disappeared from allied Europe. The beautiful fabrics, the furs and laces, the gorgeous sport clothes and the dazzling evening dresses which still distinguish the women of America.

Ban on Evening Clothes.

The first time I was invited to a dinner party on my return, I wore a long-sleeved high-necked gray-and-black gown and found myself a wren among birds of paradise. No woman of France would think of wearing evening clothes. Indeed, both men and women are prohibited by law from appearing in evening clothes at the theater. On the few social occasions in which they take part, French women are dressed in black gowns with a little lace at the neck and sleeves. English women still wear evening clothes. When their men return on their rare leave from the front, they cover their aching hearts with as much gaiety as possible in order to send them back to the filth and the vermin and the rats and the damp and the cold and the wounds and the constant sight of death psychologically refreshed. But most of the evening dresses that the English women are now wearing date back to the beginning of the war. And strangest of all, perhaps, for a country at war, those lustrous streets with their rows of electric lights and their vivid, flashing, changing, iridescent electric signs. In Paris, you plunge into a deep twilight when you leave your restaurant, and in London you grope your way home through a dangerous Stygian gloom. Then the careless spending in American hotels and restaurants. In Paris those places close at half-past nine. And food! Food conditions have never been so bad in France as in the other allied countries, for France has always fed herself and is, moreover, the world's best cook. But in Italy and England, meat is a rare luxury to be obtained only once in a great while; butter and sugar are long-forgotten dreams.

See Their Homes Destroyed.

And then in the case of France and to some degree of Italy, the allied women have seen vast stretches of carefully cared-for ancient forest and enormous sections of softly beautiful farming country turned into metal-ridden dumps; they have seen dozens of small cities and hundreds of little villages transformed to ash heaps; they have seen so much old sacred beauty in the form of churches, cathedrals and historic monuments reduced to hills of rubble that the whole world must seem a desert to them. They have even had to endure the extra affront of an exhibition in Berlin of the art treasures looted from northern France.

The allied women have nursed the wounded, the tubercular, the undernourished; they have taught new trades to the crippled and blind and those who are invalided for life. They have taken care of thousands and thousands of refugees from Belgium, northern France and Siberia. They have had to provide for the bringing up of thousands of orphan children. This has not come upon them gradually, but all the time and in increasing proportions.

But, after all, these things are as nothing to the death of the flower of their male youth. England and France and Italy have lost so much in man power that no member of our generation looks for happiness again during his own lifetime! They hope only for one thing—to insure the freedom of the next generation.

Sons All Gone.

"My husband is a Parisian," said a beautiful American woman married to a Frenchman. "He has always lived in Paris. He has many friends here. He is forty-five years old. His

friends range in age from forty to sixty. Not one has a son left."

"Thank you for your kind letter," wrote an English girl to a woman who had just sent a letter condoling with her on the death of the last of three brothers. "We find the country a little dreary now and we are returning to town the last of the month. We shall be at home Sunday evenings. Be sure to come to us often. We want to see all our friends and hear what they have been doing in the last three months. Mother and father look forward with special pleasure to meeting you all again. Please bring any soldier friends; we will try to make it gay for them."

"What news do you get from Frederick," a friend of mine asked of the mother of Frederick, a beautiful middle-aged English woman who was making a great success of a dance given for some convalescent Tommies. "Oh, you haven't heard, have you," the mother of Frederick answered. "He was killed two months ago." And she turned to answer with her ready sympathetic smile the inquiries of a group of Tommies gathered about her.

Fight Same as Men.

But that is not all. In a manner of speaking, the women of Europe are fighting the war just as the men are. They have not, except in the case of the famous Battalion of Death, died in battle; and yet a half to three-quarters of a million women have been killed as the direct result of war activities. More women have been killed in this war than men on both the Northern and Southern sides in our Civil war. That nearly three-quarters of a million includes the women massacred by the Turks in Armenia, by the Austrians in Serbia, by the Germans in Belgium and northern France; it includes army nurses and women munition makers; it includes civilian women killed by shells in the war zone or near it, women killed by Zeppelin and airplane raids and by submarines.

What can the women of America do to equal all this service and all this suffering?

For three years, the French and English, and for two years, the Italians, have stood between us and the death of our democracy. What can we do to make up for that long, hesitating neutral inaction of ours? The men of our nation have responded gallantly. We have a real army in France now. As Lloyd George said in parliament to a listening empire, "The Americans are in." We are in and of course we are in to stay, in for a century if need be, until the safety of the world democracy is assured. The men of America are doing their part—doing it with suffering and death. What can the women do?

What Women Can Do.

It is the geographical misfortune of us women of America that we cannot possibly give the personal service that the women of Europe have given. They are near and we are far. They, so to speak, are in the front trenches and we have not entered the war zone. Only a very few of us, in proportion to our numbers, can work in the hospitals or canteens there. Only a few more in proportion to our numbers can do Red Cross work or Y. M. C. A. work here. There are, however, two things we can do all the time and with all the strength that is in us. One is to conserve food. The other is to buy Liberty bonds. We can help the government by buying bonds. Yet again we have an advantage; it is our peculiar misfortune that most of us can help the government only by helping ourselves. For the purchase of Liberty bonds at the generous rate of interest which the government grants is not self-denial but in line with self-interest—legitimate of course, but still self-interest.

Women of America, wake up! Pour all your savings into Uncle Sam's lap. Then save more, and pour them into his lap. Keep on saving and pouring, pouring and saving, until the world is free. You have given generously of the sweats of war in those magnificent boys you have sent to France. Give as generously in the money which will keep them well and happy there.

EXIT THE GERMAN DACHSHUND

Marine Poster Causes German Dog to Be Driven From Streets of Cincinnati.

Cincinnati.—Exit the German dachshund from the society of Cincinnati dogdom.

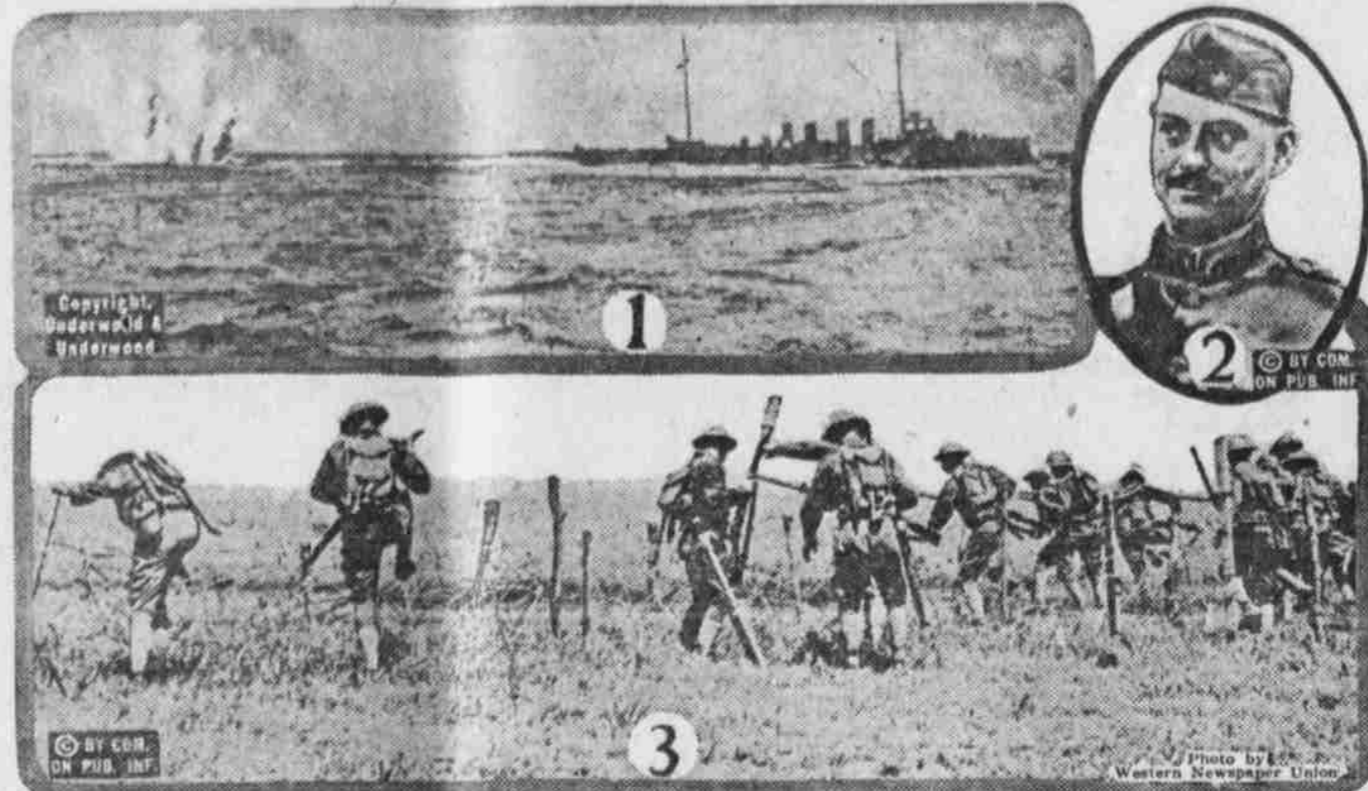
A United States marine corps poster was responsible for the German dog's social demise here. The poster depicts an American bulldog chasing a German dachshund with the words: "Teufel hund (devil dogs), German nickname for U. S. marines." Since the appearance of the poster the local dachshunds, of which there are a great number, have led a miserable existence, as small boys have "sticked" bulldogs, terriers, hounds and every other canine breed on the poor "Fritziess," until at last they have been virtually driven off the streets of Cincinnati.

Navy Bean Lauded.

The navy bean, besides being plentiful in that branch of the war service which bears its name, is also well-stocked in the army. It follows the flag to the front and Chicago food administrators say it should be used liberally at home to save other foods for the soldier boys.

Guests Provide Own Sugar.

When friends go "a-visiting" at Alton, Ill., they bring their own sugar along for sweetening the refreshments served. A two-pound sugar ration to each family compels it. Sugar has been unusually scarce for some time.



1—Actual destruction of a German U-boat by a depth charge dropped by an American destroyer, the photograph being taken by an officer of the troopships attacked. 2—Major R. D. Paddock of the American army, acting division signal officer, who recently won the Croix de Guerre and wears a wound stripe. 3—American troops going through wire entanglements to meet the Huns.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Huns Falling Back Toward the Vesle River Line in the Aisne-Marne Region.

YANKEES WIN NEW LAURELS

Defeat Best Division of the Prussian Guard in Desperate Fighting—Germans and Bolsheviks Face Revolts in the Near East.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The fifth year of the great war opened with the German forces in the Aisne-Marne region on the defensive after the collapse of the drive on Paris and the assumption of the initiative by the allies under General Foch; the British calmly awaiting the promised offensive by Crown Prince Rupprecht; the French and Italians driving ahead in Albania; Ukraine, Roumania and much of Russia rising against the tyranny of German domination; Turkey quarrelling with Bulgaria and Austria with Germany over the spoils of war in the near East; the allies putting into execution their plans to help the anti-German elements in Siberia, and, above all, the American troops in the thick of the fighting in France and winning the plaudits of the world for their splendid work.

With the apparent intention of making a stand, at least temporarily, on the Vesle river line, the Germans slowed up their retreat from the Aisne-Marne salient last week and brought their heavy artillery into action. Despite the determined and dashing attacks of the allies from the south, west and east, the Huns had withdrawn in most cases with deliberation, choosing the ground for their rear-guard actions and saving probably the greater part of their supplies. The possibility of cutting off and capturing any very large number of them passed when it was found that their powerful resistance at the ends of the arc, near Soissons and Reims, prevented any considerable advance of the allies there. At the south front of the salient the Huns fought fiercely for days while their guns and munitions were being transported to the north, and then quickly moved back, the French and Americans following with a rush. This movement carried the battle up to and beyond the River Oureq. There was evidence that the German commander intended to halt south of that river for a time, but he was not allowed to do this.

To the front between Fere-en-Tardenois and Passy were brought the crack divisions of the Prussian guards, but the latter refused to be checked, and with a gallantry that aroused the cheers of the allied nations they met and defeated the best fighters of the Kaiser's armies. These Prussians, unlike so many of the Huns, fight to the death when told to hold a certain position, and the Americans, also, do not know the word surrender. Consequently the combat was bloody in the extreme. It was centered in and about the villages of Nesles, Seray and Clerges, and they changed hands repeatedly before the Yankees finally got the upper hand and established themselves firmly in the towns and then pushed on beyond the river, taking Serignes and making a salient in the German lines that threatened what remained of the enemy in the pocket between there and Ville-en-Tardenois.

That it was not an idle threat was proved two days later, when the American and French troops struck hard at this pocket, storming the heights between Seray and Serignes. They were preceded by a rolling barrage and moved forward behind a smoke cloud. It was announced that this attack was for the purpose of straightening the allied line, but its possibilities were considerable. The advance, which was stubbornly resisted and was made difficult by miles of barbed-wire entanglements, carried the allies close

to Chamery, the town where Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt fell to his death with his airplane.

Between Fere and Soissons the French, with the assistance of certain Scottish units, made some progress toward the north and east in the face of powerful resistance. The Scots captured the park and chateau in the outskirts of Buzancy and held them against repeated counter-attacks; and the French occupied Grand Rozoy and Cugny and, in a brilliant operation, took by storm the Butte Chaumont, a commanding height.

On the eastern side of the rapidly diminishing salient the French and British moved steadily northward until the entire Dormans-Reims road was in their possession; Romigny, Bligny were occupied and Ville-en-Tardenois was reached. Along here the Huns put up some of their most stubborn resistance and strongest counter-attacks, and infantry operations there came almost to a standstill, though the artillery continued its activity, as it did on all other sectors.

In the early days of the allied offensive the Germans were vastly inferior in the air, but last week many of their best pilots were summoned, and their machines swarmed over the allied lines and communication roads, fighting with remarkable daring and doing considerable execution. The allied aviators were by no means lacking and there were innumerable stirring combats in the air.

When General Foch relaxed somewhat in infantry action, perhaps to give his troops a bit of rest, perhaps in preparation for further important operations, it was expected the Hun would seize the opportunity to attack. But he did not do so, evidently not being anxious to meet the allies often than necessary. Observers thought, from the movements of the enemy, that he would not stop long on the Vesle river line, but would retire to the plateau between that stream and the Aisne. This might be rendered compulsory by the capture of Ville-en-Tardenois, which would open the way for the allies to advance down the Ardre valley to Fismes.

Up to the time of writing, according to French estimates, the Germans had used 45 divisions on the Soissons-Reims front, some of them having been brought into action several times. Berlin claimed to have taken 24,000 prisoners, while those captured by the allies were said to number 34,000. The object of each army has been to kill as many as possible of its opponents.

German prisoners, it is said, are deeply depressed by the failure of the crown prince's drive and the success of Foch's offensive. They now realize the strength of the American arms, and the people in Germany also are beginning to learn the truth about that, despite the attempts of the leaders and the press to minimize it and to excuse the army's severe reverse.

On the other fronts there was not a great deal of action, though the British struck a swift blow in the north, surrounding and capturing the town of Merris and taking prisoners. There was little change in the Albanian situation, though Vienna claimed the Franco-Italian forces had met with a reverse. The Austrians are very sore over the repeated bombing of Pola and other bases and are threatening retaliation on Italian cities, especially Venice.

American troops arrived in Italy last week and were received with joy that was almost hysterical.

In the near East the best news came from Ukraine, where the peasants are reported to be in full revolt against the Huns. Field Marshal Von Eichhorn, the German commander in Ukraine, who had treated the people like slaves, was assassinated by a young Russian social revolutionist in Kiev, and it was said the life of General Skoropadski, the hetman—a tool of Germany—also was threatened.

German correspondents who have been traveling in Russia report that the feeling there against Germany is very strong and widespread and that the business men are all anti-bolshevik. Lenin and Trotsky admit that the bolshevik government is in peril and

call for "mass terrorism" against the bourgeoisie, and the repulse of the Czechoslovaks. A part of that remarkable force has penetrated to the south as far as the Black sea, capturing a port and vessels, and another body has taken Ekaterinberg, an important town in the province of Perm near the Siberian border, the center of a rich mining district. The allied powers were still negotiating concerning the extension of aid to the Czechoslovaks and other anti-German elements in Russia, but were going ahead with their military preparations for the proposed expedition, and it was said on Thursday that American, British and Japanese troops already had been dispatched to Vladivostok.

The soviet government of Russia is reported to have renounced all claims to the great provinces of Esthonia and Livonia, and these, together with Courland, probably will be united under a general government under German auspices.

From Copenhagen, the source of many lies, came the statement that Turkey had severed relations with Germany and Austria because of the disputes between the Turks and Bulgaria over territory taken from Roumania and Russia. There was every evidence that this was "greatly exaggerated," as Mark Twain said of the report of his death, but there is no doubt that Turkey is tired of the war and is getting all the worst of it. However, Germany, being in control of Turkish finances and in command of Turkish armies, has the whip hand and probably will be able to keep the Turks to their alliance for some time yet.

General March, chief of staff, has been working out the details of a plan by which the American land forces are to be amalgamated into one army, the existing distinctions between the regular army, the National army and the federalized National Guard being wiped out. This will do away with many jealousies concerning promotions and every soldier will wear on his collar the letters "U. S.," the "N. A.," and "N. G.," being removed. The chief of staff also is beginning to "loosen up" some regarding information as to what American units are engaged in certain operations.

The war department prepared the country last week for the reception of long casualty lists. The casualties in the Aisne-Marne battle, though not excessive when the magnitude of the struggle is considered, may run as high as 10 per cent, it is stated. It is comforting to know that the vast majority of the wounded are suffering only from clean bullet wounds and will soon be back in the lines.

Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the British admiralty, told the house of commons the naval situation was satisfactory and that the civilized world was gaining steadily on the U-boats, by reducing the sinkings and increasing the building of ships. He said America's program of destroyers and anti-submarine craft is beginning to come along and "will become a veritable torrent."

More trouble in realizing the American aircraft program came to light with the information that General Pershing had told the war department to send over no more of the De Havilland-Four planes it had been building, until changes were made, as they had proved useless. Secretary Baker half denied this and half admitted it by stating that improvements are being made in the plane that it is hoped will make it satisfactory, and that General Pershing has requested a large shipment of the De Havillands. The senate committee investigating airplanes heard testimony highly praising the work of General Kenly, director of airplane operations, but was told that John D. Ryan, in charge of production, was only beginning to get his bearings in the big task.

While Mr. Hoover is in Europe conferring with other food controllers, the food administration has cut the monthly allowance of sugar to two pounds per person, and warns the country is threatened with a serious sugar famine. The wheat situation is better and citizens are released from the voluntary pledge to do without that cereal.

YANKS TAKE FISMES

HUNS' SUPPLY BASE CARRIED BY STORM, SAYS PERSHING.

ENEMY RETREAT CONTINUES

Believed Foe Will Not Make Stand Until Chemin Des Dames Positions Are Reached.

Washington, August 6.—"Our troops have taken Fismes by assault and hold the south bank of the Vesle in this section," says General Pershing's communique as received by the War department Sunday.

Allied troops in the Aisne-Marne salient reaped "the full fruits of victory" Saturday, "when the enemy, who met his second great defeat on the Marne, was driven in confusion beyond the line of the Vesle," General Pershing reported. American troops Pershing reported.

"The enemy, in spite of suffering the severest losses," says the American commander's report, "has proved incapable of stemming the onslaught of our troops fighting for liberty side by side with French, British and Italian veterans. In the course of the operations, 8,400 prisoners and 133 guns have been captured by our men alone."

Fismes was once Germany's great ammunition and supply depot, midway on the railway between Soissons and Rheims.

Apparently, the second great battle of the Marne has resolved itself into a race for the northern bank of the Aisne river by the Germans, who have been evicted from strategic positions along the Vesle river, in the center of the line and directly east of Rheims, which seemingly renders necessary that they put the Aisne between themselves and their pursuers to escape further large losses of men made prisoner.

The Vesle river, which was flooded, owing to the recent heavy rains, has hampered the German rear guards, which were unable to ford the stream and had to fight for their lives. The most of these Germans were killed and the rest were made prisoners.

Indications are the Germans do not intend to make a permanent stand on the banks of the Aisne, but that they will retreat to the Chemin Des Dames ridge, which is one of the strongest positions in France, and for the moment will try to hold the French while getting away with their stores. The allies captured the Chemin Des Dames once.

Aside from the strategic gains made by the allied armies in the past week, the morale of the men has been wonderfully reinvigorated. At one depot near Fere-en-Tardenois, it is estimated that more than 4,000,000 worth of ammunition and general stores fell into the hands of the allies, while the volume of supplies destroyed at this same depot is believed to amount to several times that value.

In scores of villages from the Oureq to the Vesle, the French and American troops encountered scenes of demolition. Everything that could be burned had been set on fire. The crops were not extensively damaged owing to the rain, which put out the fires.

Draft Extension Before Congress.

Washington, August 6.—Providing draft ages of 18 to 45, the new army bill, now before congress, flings an American challenge to Germany that the United States is prepared to enlist every able-bodied man in the country, if necessary to win the war. Already 1,300,000 American troops are overseas and between 1,500,000 and 1,750,000 in training camps here. The bill practically puts every able-bodied man on a "work-or-fight" basis.

Senator Chamberlain said he believed there would be ample material to provide 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 troops abroad and an equal force at home, should any such huge army be necessary. Chamberlain believes the 18-year-old never will be reached, and he doubts that many above 31 will be called for actual fighting unless a great emergency should arise. Secretary Baker said the bill is not a labor-conscription measure, although it would direct certain labor to war channels as a strictly military need.

British Losses During War.

New York, August 6.—British land and sea casualties total 2,500,000, and of these 500,000 are dead, Louis Tracy, in charge of the press section of the British mission, said here recently. Great Britain has raised 7,500,000, he declared, one man in every seven and a half English population.

Agrees to U. S. Siberian Plan.

Washington, D. C., August 6.—Joint action between Japan, the entente powers and America in Siberia is assured Japan has found acceptable the American proposal which primarily looks to the aid of the Czechoslovaks, now operating in Siberia, and after exchanges between Tokio and Washington which have cleared up all doubtful points and removed any possibility of future misunderstanding, a complete agreement has been reached. The plan of operation will be put into execution at once.