

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 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 unwarmed 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 strange as it may seem, 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 Zeppelins 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 we 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 sinews 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.

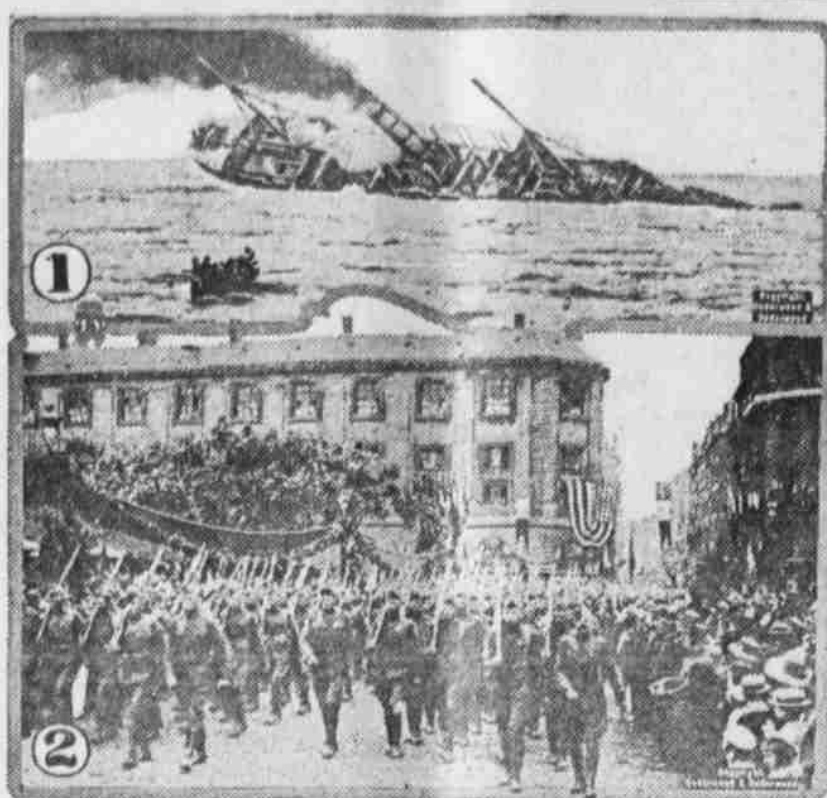
A United States marine corps poster was responsible for the German dog's social demise here. The poster depicts an American bulldog chasing a German dachshund with the words: "Teufel hund (devil dog), German nickname for U. S. marine." Since the appearance of the poster the local dachshunds, of which there are a great number, have led a miserable existence, as small boys have "sicked" bulldogs, terriers, hounds and every other canine breed on the poor "Fritzies" 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 "h-vist'ni" 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—Remarkable photograph showing the last plunge of a torpedoed steamship. 2—American troops at the dedication of the new Wilson bridge at Lyons, France. 3—Ruins of the beautiful Albert cathedral which the Huns have been using as a site for their guns.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Advances of Allies Threaten the Whole German Line From Ypres to Reims.

FRENCH CAPTURE LASSIGNY

Fall of Noyon Made Certain by Victories of Humbert and Mangin—Hail's Forces Give Huns Several Hard Blows North of the Somme.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Blow after blow was delivered at the Germans last week along the 120-mile front between Soissons and Ypres, and with each blow their resistance grew weaker and their definite retirement in Picardy more certain. At no point did the allies gain any great expanse of territory, but everywhere they struck they gained ground that was of vital importance to the defensive system of the Huns. When the week closed it appeared likely that the enemy must withdraw from the entire Picardy salient and that he probably would be forced back to the Chemin des Dames before long. Marshal Foch was not only "picking the pockets" of the Hun, but he was turning them inside out. More than that, he was forcing the Germans to fight where and when he chose instead of awaiting their attacks in sectors of their selection. Thus he made it almost impossible for them to reorganize their battered divisions and prepare for a counter-stroke that might be effective.

The severest blow sustained by the enemy during the week was the capture of Lassigny, one of the key points of his defensive line. The town, which has long been but a mass of ruins, was taken by General Humbert's French army Wednesday. In the same attack Chiry-Ourscamp was entered. Orval wood was taken with the grenade and bayonet and the plateau that dominated the valley of the Divette was occupied. During the succeeding night Humbert's men drove forward between the Matz and the Oise until they had reached the Allette. Humbert's troops occupied the height of Piemont on Thursday and then captured Thiescourt, thus completing the conquest of the hills comprising the Thiescourt massif.

This, in the opinion of competent observers, made certain the early fall of Noyon. To make assurance doubly sure, General Mangin with another French army was steadily forcing his way up the left bank of the Oise, not only helping to surround Noyon but endangering the German lines north of the Vesle. In this Oise-Aisne triangle the Huns were retreating rather rapidly and General Mangin took many thousands of prisoners. At some points, however, notably Verzonnin, they brought up re-inforcements and counter-attacked heavily, with no result except to increase their own losses. Earlier in the week Mangin's troops had won a brilliant victory in that neighborhood, in the Vessens valley, overcoming very heavy gas attacks of the Huns. Still nearer Soissons, on the extreme right of this battle front, the French took Laval and reached advantageous positions on the plateau north of the Aisne.

On Wednesday General Byng with a British army hit the Huns with one of his sudden blows, attacking on a ten-mile front north of the Ancre facing Bapaume and driving the enemy back in disorder for several miles. Starting at dawn in a heavy fog, the British took Von Below's troops completely by surprise and before the day closed they had captured villages, guns and prisoners in large numbers and had inflicted heavy casualties. Close behind a sweeping barrage the tanks and then the infantry rushed forward until they were almost within reach of Bapaume. The Germans put up stout resistance at some places, especially Courcelles, but the tanks rolled over them remorselessly. Meanwhile the "chibnets" tore about the field, clean-

ing out the numerous machine gun nests. The prisoners were in good condition, but seemed very glad to be captured.

Next day Marshal Haig delivered another blow, this time immediately south of the scene of Byng's success, between the Ancre and the Somme. Satisfactory progress was made there also.

On Thursday Haig let loose a third attack, in the Albert sector extending south to Bray. The town of Albert was taken and the British rushed forward for a gain of several miles despite desperate resistance by the enemy.

Meanwhile the Germans were slowly getting out of the salient between Ypres and La Bassée under steady pressure by the British. The fighting here was continuous and sharp for the Huns did not wish to be hurried, but when they moved too slowly they were prodded with vicious attacks, as north of Bailleul and near Merville.

News from the Americans chiefly concerned those holding the center of the Vesle river line. These men made no especial efforts to advance, but successfully held on to all their positions, despite the great activity of the enemy artillery. Their aviators did much excellent work during the week, especially in the line of bombing. This seems destined to be their particular duty, and it will prove to be of utmost importance. The arrival at the front of American-made planes caused great rejoicing in the army.

In the Weevre the Americans, by quick work with rifle and grenade, frustrated attempts to raid their trenches.

All of the Japanese troops for the Siberian expedition have been landed at Vladivostok, and more of the American contingent have arrived there. Despite rumors to the contrary, these two nations and China are operating there in complete harmony and their forces are getting into action at once to assist the Czechoslovaks and to maintain control over the trans-Siberian railway. The enemy, opposing the Czechs in eastern Siberia, made up of soviet troops and Teuton war prisoners, has a strength of 40,000 men with 70 big guns and 200 machine guns. In trans-Baikalia, also, the Czechs are fighting against heavy odds and haste is needed to secure Irkutsk and western Siberia. In Russia the Czechoslovaks captured Shadrinsk, an important railway junction east of the Ural mountains and between Ekaterinburg and Kurgan.

No definite news came from Archangel and the Murman coast, though German dispatches asserted the allies had withdrawn beyond range of the bolshevik artillery.

Petrograd has been the scene of bloody battles between Letish guards and rioters who demanded food. Hundreds were killed and wounded, and finally martial law was proclaimed. In Moscow there is a veritable reign of terror and several hundred of the 15,000 officers arrested have been shot.

Scarcity of rice caused serious riots in Japan, the trouble spreading to many parts of the empire. The government took forceful action to stop the disorders and also bought up all the rice in storage to be sold to the people at reasonable prices. The outbreaks were due to the taking over by the war department of large stores of provisions for the Siberian expedition and to the hoarding of stocks and inflation of prices by the rice growers and speculators.

The submarines operating off the Atlantic coast have turned their attention mainly to the fishing fleets on the Grand banks and have destroyed a number of trawlers. One of the latter was captured, fitted out with two guns and a German crew and sent out as a raider. It sank several fishing vessels, but the navy put a large number of swift craft on its trail and it was predicted that its career would be brief. It is believed there are three submarines in American waters, and a number of steamships have reported battles with them.

The navy department announced that the American steamer Montanan, used as an army supply ship, was torpedoed and sunk in foreign waters with the probable loss of three members of the civilian crew and two members of the naval armed guard.

Losses of allied and neutral merchant shipping during July aggregated 313,011 gross tons, an increase over the month of June but a big decrease from the losses of July, 1917. There is nothing in the shipping situation to change the opinion that the submarine campaign is a flat failure. Its outbreaks now are sporadic and more annoying than serious. Among the neutral nations that have suffered from it Spain is showing the most resentment, and last week it notified the imperial German government that Spanish tonnage having been reduced to the extreme limit, Spain will be obliged, in case of new sinkings, to substitute therefor German vessels interned in Spanish ports. At the same time, the Spanish cabinet announced, Spain will continue to observe neutrality. There is a strong pro-German element in Spain, and every hint of a rupture of relations brings violent protest from the pro-German press there.

Germany's latest peace offensive, consisting of speeches by leading men, was opened by Doctor Solf, minister of colonies, who devoted himself mainly to blaming England for "starting the war" and attacking the British intention to retain the conquered German colonies. He also defended Germany's course in the near East, as setting that she was merely protecting the frontier peoples of Russia until they are capable of determining their own national future. The Czechoslovaks he denounced as "landless robber bands." The expressed determination of the allied nations to defeat the Germans on the battlefield gives Doctor Solf great pain and arouses his bitter anger.

With troops going across the Atlantic at the rate of about 250,000 a month, with the new draft law about to be put on its passage, and with war industries well organized and ready to operate full blast, the American government is confronted with a serious shortage of labor. A million workers are needed at once and the administration intends that they shall be provided for the concerns that are making war materials, no matter what happens to private business. Nonessential industries will be called on to give up many of their men; all idlers will be put to work, and women will be used to release men for war work that women cannot do. The emergency is one that must be met, and those in authority propose to meet it in the same spirit in which they have met the need for a huge army of fighters.

A general feeling of satisfaction pervaded the country when it was announced that the 100 I. W. W. leaders on trial in Chicago for disloyalty had been convicted. Next on the list of alleged disloyalists to be given a dose of justice are five Socialists—Victor L. Berger, Adolph Germer, Irwin St. John Tucker, J. Louis Engdahl and William F. Kruse. The charges against them are even more serious than were those against the "Wobblies."

The house ways and means committee nearly completed the draft of the \$8,000,000,000 revenue bill, but had still to decide between two propositions for the excess profits tax. According to Chairman Kitchin these were, first: An 8 per cent deduction in addition to the \$3,000 specific exemption, with a 35 per cent tax on profits between 8 and 15 per cent; 50 per cent tax on profits between 15 and 20 per cent, and 70 per cent tax on profits above 20 per cent, and, second, the same exemption and deduction, with 40 per cent tax on profits between 8 and 20 per cent, and 70 per cent tax on profits exceeding 20 per cent.

The committee decided on a flat 10 per cent deduction as a minimum on war profits. The proportion of excess profits and war profits taxes will remain the same; that is, 50 per cent of business will fall under the war profits tax. It decided on a flat 10 per cent minimum deduction for prewar earnings in computing the war profits tax.

A provision affecting corporations with swollen profits directs that any corporation whose capital exceeds \$1,000,000 shall pay a tax of at least 10 per cent of its net income as excess profits.

YANKS MAY HIT FOE

WASHINGTON BELIEVES U. S. TROOPS PREPARING ATTACK.

GREAT ALLIED VICTORY IN SIGHT

Considerable Speculation at Capital At Whereabouts of American First Army.—Hoover Back in U. S.

Washington, Aug. 26.—The success of the great allied offensive during the past week on the 50-mile front stretching from Soissons northward to the environs of Arras has raised hopes in military circles here for the most severe defeat yet administered to the Germans. Observers are of the opinion that General Foch's whittling tactics of the past six weeks have been so effective that opportunity has come for a glorious harvest.

Absence of any mention of American troops in the descriptions of the great fight led to interested speculation as to the whereabouts of General Pershing's 3d division which, according to recent announcement, are to be included in the first American field army. That practically all of these units have completed the training for which they were brigaded with the French and British has been known for some time.

It has been thought a considerable number of the Americans are still with the British third and fourth armies and most military officers were at a loss to understand why they had not been identified in the capture of some of the important enemy positions overrun during the past few days.

Some advanced the theory the movement of American divisions to the sector assigned to the first American army is under way.

Concentration at this time of the United States divisions on the all-American front when the forward movement of the more northern armies promises so much might mean General Foch has assigned to Pershing some important task closely linked with the major strategy.

Hoover Returns from War Zone.

New York, Aug. 26.—The United States will share with the allies their sacrifice of food as well as of blood in the cause of world democracy, declared Herbert C. Hoover, federal food administrator, on his arrival here Friday, after a brief visit to England and France. Asserting that "we have to make good," a pledge to this effect which he had given to the allied food administrators while sitting "at a common table in a common cause," Mr. Hoover said that to do so America will next year have to supply the allies 4,000,000,000 pounds of fats, 900,000,000 pounds of beef products, 500,000,000 bushels of cereals and 1,500,000 tons of sugar. However, Mr. Hoover added, beginning September 1, there will be no need for drastic food rationing in the allied countries except in the case of sugar and beef.

British Give Foe No Rest.

With the British armies in France, Aug. 26.—General Byng is gradually overpowering the German defense on the whole front from the Somme northward to the Cote de la Marne, despite desperate resistance at many points. Thousands of prisoners and great quantities of war material have been taken by the British. General Byng's troops found Albert a battered heap of ruins. The famous church, from which the figures of the Madonna and Child hung suspended for so long, is destroyed. A battalion commander and his staff were captured at Albert.

Japanese Rioters Destroy Food.

Tokio, Japan, August 26.—Rice stores in twenty houses have been destroyed in the prefecture of Yamaguchi by a mob of several thousand persons. Twelve rioters were killed and seven were slightly wounded. In Tokio there have been 1,000 arrests since the beginning of the rice riots. The unrest in the country has affected the mining districts, several strikes and disturbances being reported.

Motion Picture Industry Essential.

Washington, Aug. 26.—The motion picture industry in all its branches has been recognized as an essential industry by the war industries board. Chairman Burck announced that this action had been taken in line with Provost Marshal General Crowder's ruling under the work or fight regulation that the industry afforded useful occupation. The erection of new picture theaters, however, will not be permitted during the war.

Need 90,000 Officers for Army.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 26.—That the War department will need 90,000 officers of all ranks between now and next July for service with the army overseas and at home, and that a large proportion of this number must come from the colleges and universities of the United States, was the announcement made at the conference here between representatives of western educational institutions and the military authorities by Major W. R. Orton of the general staff.