

RED CROSS IS DOING A GREAT WORK IN FRANCE

Davison Receives Report of Activities of Organization.

GIVES 5,000,000 F. TO NEEDY

Twenty Dispensaries Established to Care for Resident Civilians—Supplies Furnished to 3,433 French Military Hospitals—Wrecked Villages Being Rebuilt—Hundreds of Children Cared For.

In response to a request by Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross war council, for a complete report of the work being carried on by the American Red Cross in France...

"We have just completed a gift of 5,000,000 francs to needy sick and wounded French soldiers and needy families of soldiers.

"We have established twenty dispensaries in the American army zone to care for the resident civilians and to improve health conditions in that section before the coming of our troops.

"We are providing a dental ambulance at a port in France for the use of our soldiers and sailors, and have organized a nurses service for American army use.

"Our hospital distributing service sends supplies to 3,433 French military hospitals and is laying in a large stock for future needs; our surgical dressings service supplies 2,000 French hospitals and is preparing immense supplies for our own army.

Many Canteens Operated. "We are operating at the front line in co-operation with the French Red Cross, ten canteens and are preparing to establish twenty more.

"We are operating six canteens for use of French soldiers at important railway centers where we serve about 80,000 soldiers a day, and are planning many more.

"In Paris canteens, operated by us with the French, we are serving enormous numbers of soldiers as they come and go.

"We soon expect to have ready twelve rest stations for our own troops at important railway centers, also recuperation camps at suitable places for many of our soldiers.

"We are providing an artificial limb factory near Paris and special plants for the manufacture of splints and nitrous oxide gas.

"We have contracted for a movable hospital in four units, accommodating 1,000 men.

"A recreation in connection with hospitals and diet kitchens.

"Our work with the civil population covers mainly children refugees and tuberculosis.

"We have opened a children's refuge and hospital at a point in the war zone where several hundred children have been gathered to keep them away from danger of gas and shell fire.

Caring for Children. "At another point among the wrecked villages we have established a medical center and a traveling dispensary to accommodate 1,200 children.

"We have undertaken extensive medical work for the repatriate children at Evian, about 500 of whom are daily returned from points within the German lines.

"We have also opened a hospital and convalescent home for these children at Evian, where we are also operating an ambulance service for returning repatriates who are now coming in at a rate of 1,000 a day.

"We are about to establish infant welfare stations in connection with each dispensary in the nation-wide system planned by the Rockefeller foundation.

"We have taken over and are carrying on and developing an extensive tuberculosis work formerly in charge of Mrs. Edith Wharton and other Americans.

"We are completing, for the French ground and lay with the upper part of an unfinished tuberculosis sanatorium his body in Holland and the other in near Paris, and are adding to the barracks erected by the city of Paris.

"We are organizing a comprehensive health center in one of the departments of France.

"We are making arrangements on a large scale to help refugee families through the winter with clothing, beds and shelter, and for this work the entire devastated district of France has been divided into six districts with a resident Red Cross delegate in each, and warehouses have been established at four points to which are shipped food, clothing, bedding, beds, household utensils and agricultural implements.

Repairing Wrecked Villages. "We are carrying on repair work in four villages in the devastated region to enable returned families to stay throughout the winter.

"We are co-operating with French agencies in various kinds of relief work in the principal agricultural centers in the devastated region, and are

MOGS BEING USED AS SURGICAL DRESSING

Gathered in the State of Washington for Use of Red Cross.

Among the many substitutes which the present war has brought into the service of man, particularly among the Germans, the use of sphagnum, or peat moss, as a surgical dressing is remarkable.

Its use in this connection was probably first taken up by the German owing to the scarcity of cotton, which heretofore has been almost the only substance employed for absorption pads and compresses.

The plant grows abundantly in damp places in western Washington and is both easily recognized and easily processed. It grows low, and is of a feathery structure, grass green in color. The separate fronds are about a finger broad. Dry, the moss seems to weigh nothing at all. There is not at present any market here for the moss, but quantities of it have been gathered under the direction of Prof. John W. Hanson, botany department of the University of Washington.

This moss plant is a native of the Pacific coast of North America, and is found in great quantities in the State of Washington.

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HOW HUGE ARMY IS TRANSPORTED

Efficient Work Done by the American Railroads.

Within a Week More Than 80,000 Troops With Their Equipment and Supplies Are Carried by the Railroads Without Accident or Delay—Regular Traffic Not Interfered With.

By MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM HARDING CARTER.

We have stood at the threshold of war for nearly three years without the nation itself having formulated any very definite ideas as to what course it would pursue in event of being drawn into the maelstrom in Europe.

This neglect is quite pardonable when viewed in the light of our past history, because up to the present period no American authority ever contemplated for a moment any conditions of world war which would draw our troops to the field of battle in Europe.

Among the things which must not be discussed now are the embarkation and sailing for foreign ports of the army, which is to bear our flag on the European continent to announce the coming of our troops to the field of battle in Europe.

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MILLIONAIRE'S SONS IN NATIONAL ARMY

Even a Racing Schooner Has Been Converted for British Trade.

The extraordinary rise in the price of ships has made it worth while to reconstruct almost anything that can float. A few days ago in England an old schooner of 315 tons register was sold for \$17,000, while an ex-German bark, which took 160 days to reach Liverpool from Iquique, fetched \$180,000, which was more than she had cost originally to build.

Three units of the once famous line of Glasgow clippers, Loch Ness, Loch Tay and Loch Katrine, are to be re-rigged, and so also is the well-known Marquise, one of the fastest sailers of former days.

Many yachts are being transformed into trading vessels. The ex-Empress Eugenie's Thistle has been acquired for mercantile work. The iron steam yacht Dotterel of 214 tons, which was sold last May for \$10,000, has been converted into a cargo boat and resold for \$50,000.

S. B. Jel has bought the Marcherita for \$20,000. This vessel was the fastest schooner in European waters. It was built specially to race against the German emperor's Meteor and during her racing career beat the Meteor and also Baron Krupp's Germania.

A comic incident reported from the frontier, involved a Russian prisoner of war who was on the point of stepping from German on to Netherlands soil when he was grasped by a German sentry. A wrestle ensued.

The fugitive threw himself on the ground and lay with the upper part of his body in Holland and the other in German territory.

A Dutch sentry rushed to the Russian's help, seized him by the arms and pulled. The German soldier pulled at the Russian's legs in the opposite direction. The Russian began to kick, with the result that the Dutch frontier guardian was able to haul him out of the "danger zone."

Failed to Wash Silk Shirt. Wife Says That's Why Husband Drops Exemption Claim.

Her failure to wash his silk shirt is said by Mrs. Lee Jackson of Cincinnati to be the reason why Jackson withdrew his claim for exemption, which he had filed on the ground that he had a wife and child.

He said he and his wife had talked it over and decided it best to withdraw the claim. The wife denied this, and to the draft officials she said: "On the day Lee withdrew his claim for exemption I had promised to wash his silk shirt. That morning, when I failed to do so, he became angered and decided to withdraw his claim."

Child Killed by Savage Bulldog. John T. Michel, Jr., aged four years, was set upon and killed by a bulldog in his uncle's yard in New Orleans. His uncle attacked the dog with a hammer and killed it, but not before the child was dead.

CHINAMAN FINDS \$200

Declares Ghost of Murdered Friend Directed Him to Gold.

When Wong, a Chinese cook of Roseburg, Ore., recently found \$200 in gold in the house of Hop Lee. He says that the ghost of his murdered friend directed him to the treasure. The money was found in a paper bag in plain sight of all who entered a room that had never been occupied since the murder.

Without a Hitch. The whole movement of the National Guard in the very short time allotted, without causing congestion on the railroads or at the camp destinations, could not have been effected but for the unification of the railroads agreed upon by their presidents and carried out through what is commonly called the railroads' war board.

While the preference would have been given by the railroads to this military traffic in any event, the fact that it was not necessary to change the regularly scheduled passenger trains proves that the interests of the traveling public were also carefully considered when the plans were made for the National Guard movement.

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Friendship of America One of the Greatest Needs of Russia

By DR. FRANK BILLINGS, Head of the American Red Cross Special Commission to Russia.

Russia's greatest need today is sincere friendship from the outside. In her struggle for a constitutional and democratic form of government, America can be of immense service, not so much in the way of gifts of money, but by letting the people of Russia know what is going on in this country, and what the United States is doing in the war.

Russia is absolutely without any American news that is worth while. Most of what they hear about the United States in the war comes to them through pro-German propaganda, and is to the effect that this country is fighting for pecuniary gain; that the United States is a vassal of England, and that England wants to rule the world. They have not heard a word of President Wilson's reasons why we are in this war.

However, America is looked to by the Russians as their best friend. The further cementing of friendly relations will aid Russia in its war operations, and the Red Cross, through its relief work already done and that which will be carried on, will do much to bring this about. The Red Cross commission to Russia has established a well-organized office, with an efficient personnel in Petrograd and on the road as transportation agents.

Russia turns to America as her best friend, and if America will recognize the great power of the people of Russia, their inherent goodness of character and stability, their desire for order, their desire for democracy, by the help which America can give she will cement that friendship for all time.

With the American Red Cross firmly established in Russia, it is to be the policy to furnish such material as may be needed in the care of the sick and injured soldiers, and some degree for the civilian population. The members of the cabinet of the Russian provisional government, the sanitary department of the army, the Russian Red Cross, all the relief organizations, and the "All Union of Zemstvos" have expressed their gratitude for the aid which the American Red Cross has already afforded. A continuation of this good work by the American Red Cross will be one of the most potent factors in cementing that friendship which is so much desired.

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