

WE DO NOT KNOW WHAT WAR MEANS

War Correspondent Declares Even Neutral Countries Feel It More Than We.

MUST MAKE EVERY SACRIFICE

To Win This War the American People Must Awaken to Full Realization of All It Means and All It Demands.

Chicago.—"We do not know that we are at war. Five thousand miles away our troops are moving into battle. In a million American homes, the casualty lists are watched with anxious eyes. Tears and anguish and heartbreaks are the price we must pay to write a headline of Victory," declared Oswald E. Schutte, for three years war correspondent of the Chicago News with the armies of the Central powers, in an address before the Press club of Chicago.

"As a year ago we unfurled the battle flags of the republic. We pledged ourselves to the greatest sacrifice this greatest of world wars might demand. The American people are ready to make that sacrifice. But so far we do not know over here what war really is. I have come out of three years in that inferno. All Europe is aflame. It knows it is in the war. Even neutral countries such as Switzerland feel it a hundredfold more than we. There economy and conservation is no longer a matter of prudence, of voluntary sacrifice. It is a matter of enforced necessity, of grim compulsion. They are not saving food to feed someone else. They are saving because they have too little themselves. And in the warring countries, there is war in every breath. War is a tragic reality for them. They do not need flags in the streets to remind them of the war—and you see few flags over there. War portions out their meager rations. War is their cook. War nips the comforts of their daily life, and the proportions are small. Luxuries are gone. War stalks through their streets with the soldiers in uniform. War's shadow is behind the mothers who pray in the churches that their boys may be saved.

Sounds a Warning. "We hardly know these things. We are revelling in luxury, and call it war economy. We think we are saving, yet I have seen more food wasted in the two weeks since I landed in New York than in the three years of my war experiences. "I do not say this as a complaint. I say it as a warning. We must learn quickly the great lessons of this war for every day we wait now will cost us two later on. If we wait long enough, they will cost us weeks. To win this war, we must awaken to a full realization of all it means and all it demands. We must be in it, not one million strong, but one hundred millions strong. We must make economy not a fad or a principle, but a sacrifice.

"Five weeks ago, I was in General Pershing's headquarters in France, and saw our soldiers march out to unknown destinies in the trenches. Proudly they marched, knowing that they carried with them the hearts and the prayers of our great nation. Now it is up to us to show them that we are behind them. And we will do so. We will show the people of France who have seen our soldiers march into French trenches, that this great nation stands behind those soldiers. "Don't be misled by any false tale that our enemy is collapsing, that Germany is on the verge of revolution, that her army is ready to mutiny, that her people are starving. We have believed too many such reports in the year that has past. Germany is not starving. She has been mighty hungry for three years. But Germany knows that she is in the war.

One Egg in Three Weeks. "Shortly after the break of diplomatic relations a year ago, when I was still in Berlin for the Daily News, an American colleague, the Berlin representative of the Associated Press, contracted pneumonia. It was a critical case. The physicians said they could cure the pneumonia. But they said the patient would never recover. The Berlin food rations, they said, would not permit that. Patients such as he, they say, invariably died. That was the penalty of war. For it takes eggs and butter and milk and other unknown luxuries to bring a man back from the grave. At that time, the Berlin egg ration was about one every three weeks. Every three weeks, by the calendar, a coupon on the egg card would be validated to entitle the holder to purchase one egg from the grocer with whom his name had been registered. Often the groceries did not have eggs enough to fill even this scanty order. But we sent out an appeal to every available American to help. We mobilized every egg in the American colony in Berlin. We gathered all the utter we could find. We asked no questions when there seemed some doubt as to the strictness with which the "one egg every three weeks" regulation had been obeyed. But this patient had three delicious omelettes a day for three weeks. No one else in all the Central powers, not the kaiser nor Hindenburg, had revelled in any such luxury of eggs in three years of war. But it saved his life. It was the mobilization of the eggs, not the physicians, that did it."

USE "CHAIN ROCKETS"

Germany's Favorite Device Against British Air Raids.

Sends Up Barrage of Fire Balls Which Lights Up the Entire Sky.

Behind British Lines in France.—One of Germany's favorite devices for opposing British airmen on night raids or reconnaissances, is a barrage of the so-called "chain rockets." These consist of long chains of brilliantly luminous balls, bright green in color, which are sent upward like skyrocket in strings of 30 or 40, and which hang suspended in the sky for a considerable time, apparently for the purpose of catching the airplane and setting fire to it.

The rockets must be driven up with tremendous force, probably from a gun, for they rise to a height of 10,000 feet, and can be placed with great accuracy. The fireballs appear to be about a foot in diameter. As they rise they are often caught by the wind, and assume beautiful curves. Sometimes the whole line topples and turns before it vanishes, floating for a few moments like a row of strange green Japanese lanterns. It is supposed that the balls are supported in the air by small parachutes.

Thousands of these chain rockets are fired by the Germans on every occasion when the enemy airmen attack a town or camp. They are part of the regular barrage which is used to hamper the attackers, but they give a much more spectacular effect than the bursting shrapnel, which only gives a momentary flash in the sky and then is gone.

If a machine is caught by a searchlight, hundreds of the chain rockets are straightway sent up toward it. They make a remarkable spectacle, as they are seen climbing up the sky and passing, one by one, across the beams of light, and finally appearing in their appointed station in the upper darkness.

IGNORES DAYLIGHT SAVING

Maine Miller Probably Only Man in Country Not Affected by Change.

Kennebunkport, Me.—James D. Perkins, proprietor of a tidewater mill, is probably the only man in this country whose hours of labor were not affected by the new daylight saving plan.

The mill, located on the Meausum river, is operated by the tide. When it is full, Mr. Perkins closes gates and confines the water to a reservoir. As the tide ebbs he opens the gates to allow the water to escape into a sluiceway.

As the tide is about an hour later each day, Mr. Perkins cares nothing for clocks or the sun, or any other daylight saving plans. He is following the tide schedule, as he has for many years.

SEND HUSBAND TO TRENCHES

Unanimous Verdict of Woman Jury in Divorce Suit in San Francisco.

San Francisco.—The first jury of women to try a divorce case in this state deliberated 15 minutes and then returned a verdict in favor of the wife, who testified that her husband had beaten her.

"What punishment would you advocate for a wife beater?" Judge Graham asked of the fair jurors. "Send him into the trenches to fight the Germans," was the unanimous verdict.

GOVERNOR A KNITTER



The chief executive of Arizona, Gov. George W. P. Hunt, knits for the soldiers of his state during his leisure time. The governor is very proficient with the needles and already has turned over several sweaters and other comforts for the use of the state's drafted men. Recently, while en route to Washington for a conference with President Wilson, he knitted a six-foot scarf for a boy in khaki.

WOMAN WINS RANK OF CHIEF YEOMAN

Attains Highest Grade in Navy Open to One of Her Sex.

HAS DONE EFFICIENT WORK

Had an Important Part in Building Up Armed Guards' Organization—Now Keeps Records of This Service.

Washington.—The encounters of American merchant vessels with German submarines constitute one of the most thrilling chapters of the war. When the president ordered our merchantmen armed for protection against underwater attack the navy was called upon to furnish hundreds of guns and thousands of trained gunners to man them. To perform this task a new branch of the service was organized—the "armed guards." Even before this country declared war they were on active duty, and the first man of the navy to lose his life in service against the enemy was a member of the armed guards, John I. Eppolucci, lost in the sinking of the Aztec April 1, 1917.

One of the most efficient aids of Commander Farley in building up the armed guards organization was a young woman, Miss Helen E. Brooks.



Chief Yeoman Brooks.

now confidential secretary to Lieutenant Commander Hall, who succeeded Commander Farley.

Shares in Big Events. Miss Brooks has had a share in many of the most interesting incidents of the war. It was to her desk that the news came of the sinking of the Aztec and the Vacuum. She received the account of the sinking of the first German submarine by the Silver Shell, of the long battle of the Moreau, which fought an enemy U-boat until almost the entire ship was in flames; of the four-hour fight of the J. L. Luckenbach which, though hit many times, refused to surrender. She made out the lists of the first men taken prisoner by Germany, members of the armed guard of the ill-fated Campana. She has transcribed many letters of commendation of men for heroic deeds, and many messages transmitting to relatives the sad news that a son, husband or brother has been killed or wounded.

The names, ratings and addresses of next of kin of all the members of the armed guards are kept on cards, in a separate envelope for each vessel.

The records of all those who lose their lives in the service of their country are kept in a special division. These constitute the navy's "roll of honor." Those who have been commended for heroic deeds also have a special place, and there are hundreds of them already, though we have been at war less than a year. The department seeks to secure and keep on file photographs of all the men of the navy killed in service against the enemy, and those specially commended. Miss Brooks has had a hand in building up these measures to perpetuate the memory of the navy's heroes, and preserve interesting and authentic material for history.

Won Rapid Promotion. Enlisting in the naval reserve in April, 1917, as a yeoman, third class, Miss Brooks has already risen to the highest rank open to women in the navy, that of chief yeoman. As secretary to Lieutenant Commander Hall she superintends the work of two yeoman stenographers and a mail clerk, all three of them men. Like all the other women yeomen, she is regularly enlisted in the navy—enlisted for the term of the war. At first they were commonly termed "yeowomen" and "yeomanettes," but these nicknames are frowned upon by naval officials, whose attitude has been well expressed by Rear Admiral McGowan, paymaster general of the navy: "They must not be called 'yeowomen' or 'yeomanettes.' These women are as much a part of the navy as the men who have enlisted. They do the same work and receive the same pay as men of the same rating. They are yeomen, and have done yeoman service in the immensely increased work imposed upon the navy by the war."

WOMEN DO GOOD POLICE

Are Doing Efficient Service in Great Britain.

London.—The success of women on the police force is amply demonstrated in the annual report of Sir Leonard Dunning, H. M. Inspector of Constabulary, just published.

Seven counties and 24 cities and boroughs have women "on the strength," and "their introduction into professional police work," says Sir Leonard, "may well help authorities to combat evils which have presented increasing difficulties to them for years past."

While most of the women are engaged in clerical work, others are given duties requiring the complete confidence of a woman or child, which a woman can win better than a man; the maintenance of public decorum among girls, supervision over female servants' registries, duties under the shop hours acts, food control orders and the like, and supervision over places of amusement catering for children.

It is not, Sir Leonard hopes, suggested that women should be employed in the suppression of public order and the arrest of dangerous or violent criminals.

With regard to the desirability of instructing them that part of the investigation of sexual crime which involves intimate conversation with the victim, the Inspector declares that the police themselves were the first to recognize this, but until some years ago failed to find a woman of education who recognized this as a woman's work.

Sir Leonard pays tribute to the fine work being done by the women police employed by the ministry of munitions, and refers also to the success of the efforts of the women patrol. He denies that the increase of offenses by juveniles and the decrease of personal chastity of girls are the consequence of the war or that they have been aggravated by the war.

For years past police reports have laid stress on the decay of parental control and the influence of parents with a true sense of their responsibilities does not seem likely to revive. Crime is showing an upward tendency—reduced street lighting, bigamy, concealment of birth and infanticide, the latter directly due to circumstances of the war contributing.

ONCE SHOPMAN, NOW PEER

Present Head of British Munitions Board is Remembered as Youth in Texas.

Topeka, Kan.—Godfrey J. B. Chetwynd, once a sheep rustler in west Texas, playing B flat cornet in the town band of San Angelo, now is Lord Chetwynd, head of the British munitions board. A part of his job was busting broncos, riding sheep trains to Chicago and rustling sheep on the plains. In 1884, when he was twenty-four years old, just from England, he applied to George Richardson for a job. This was near Eden, where now runs a branch of the Santa Fe railway. He was welcomed by English and Scotch families who lived on ranches there, and naturally he fell into a sheep job. However, he was college bred and a civil engineer, and after three or four years he changed his base to San Angelo and made himself somewhat distinguished in his profession. Subsequently he returned to England and now, 25 years afterward, his former acquaintances in west Texas learn that he is the Lord Chetwynd who is head of the British munitions.

NOW WOMAN HOD CARRIER

Girls Apply for Jobs With Building Industries of New York Association.

New York.—Now comes the woman hod carrier! Stand in line, girls. Applications are now in order for jobs at the office of Allen E. Beale, secretary of the Building Industries of New York association.

On the job, the girl-hod carriers must wear white trousers. Hatpins, hairpins and talcum powder are tabooed.

It'll only be a few days, Beale says, until the ladies will be climbing ladders with hods here. Applications are coming in.

"TWO BITS A DAY—THE PATRIOT'S WAY," WINNER

Los Angeles, Cal.—"Two bits a day—the patriot's way," was the prize winning slogan in a contest conducted by a local bank. Five thousand patriot's participated in the contest. "Win the war, bit by bit" won the second prize, and "Every miser helps the kaiser" won the third prize.

Gives 395 Pounds of Milk. Columbia, Mo.—Campus Lady Henserveld Alpha of the University of Missouri dairy herd has broken the Missouri butter record for two-year-olds. In a recent test this cow produced 395.2 pounds of milk and 21.95 pounds of butter a week.

TEN SUBMARINES SUNK BY AVIATORS

British Admiralty Gives Out Details of Achievements of Seaplanes.

BOMBS DO GOOD WORK

Undersea Craft Unable to Dive Before Missiles Are Dropped—One Destroyed in Act of Attack on Merchantman.

London.—Details concerning the destruction recently of ten German submarines by naval aircraft, eight by seaplanes and the others by dirigibles, have been obtained by the Associated Press from admiralty reports. The first case is described as follows:

"While on patrol in the English Channel a seaplane sighted a submarine eight miles away, directly in the path of an oncoming convoy of merchant ships. The seaplane dived at 30 miles an hour. The submarine attempted to escape by submerging, but was just awash as the seaplane reached a bombing position and released two bombs, one of which exploded on the conning tower. The seaplane dropped two more bombs into the midst of the bubbles from the collapsed submarine, which was of the largest type, carrying two guns."

The second case: "At dawn a seaplane sighted a large submarine on the surface, with a member of the crew standing by the gun. The seaplane dropped a bomb on the tail of the U-boat and afterward photographed the sinking submarine, with a 'big hole' in its deck. A second bomb was dropped close to the submarine's bow, and the U-boat collapsed."

Catches U-Boat on Surface.

The third case: "Two seaplanes attacked a large submarine travelling on the surface at 14 knots, with two men in the conning tower. A bomb was exploded close to the conning tower, and the submarine began to sink stern first. A bomb from a second seaplane completed the work."

The fourth case: "Three patrol planes sighted a large submarine as it was submerging, and dropped two bombs close to the conning tower, causing the submarine to turn turtle and disappear in a mass of oil and wreckage."

The fifth case: "A seaplane sighted two submarines close to the surface and dropped two bombs. One bomb was ineffective, but the other hit the deck fairly amidships. The submarine was hidden by the smoke of the explosion, and when the smoke cleared the U-boat was sinking, with both ends in the air."

The sixth case: "A seaplane saw the track of a torpedo fired at a merchantman. It dived toward the surface and sighted the black shade of the submarine well below the surface. It dropped two bombs, which both exploded close to the submarine, resulting in a large quantity of oil, bubbles and wreckage."

The seventh case: "Two seaplanes sighted a U-boat on the surface and dropped a bomb each. The first bomb caused a heavy list to the U-boat, which began to sink by the stern. The second bomb exploded in the center of the swirl, demolishing the U-boat."

Oil Patch Shows Fate.

The eighth case: "A seaplane dropped a bomb on a submarine just emerging and the U-boat disappeared with a heavy list to port. The pilot dropped a second bomb into the swirl and a few minutes later a patch of oil 150 feet long and 12 feet wide appeared on the surface."

The ninth case: "A naval airship at midday sighted a suspicious patch of oil and circled it in an effort to ascertain the cause. Suddenly a periscope broke the surface in the midst of the oil. The airship dropped a bomb close to the periscope and a series of bubbles began appearing, indicating that the damaged submarine was moving slowly away under the water. Several more bombs were dropped in the path indicated until satisfactory evidence was obtained of the enemy's destruction."

The tenth case: "An airship dropped two bombs over a submarine which was engaged in attacking merchantmen. Great patches of oil and bubbles indicated severe damage and trawlers made this complete by depth charges."

MEANS DEATH TO U-BOATS

Denver Youth Invents Device Recently Adopted by the Navy Department.

Denver, Col.—A device for destroying submarines, recently adopted by the navy department, is the invention of a Denver youth of twenty, according to information just received in this city from Washington, D. C. Russell Heren Smith is the boy genius who gave the invention to the government. He is now an enlisted man in the navy, and is the son of Capt. Russell H. Smith, retired army officer and veteran of several Indian wars. Young Smith's submarine destroyer is a series of wires suspended from sunken buoys that do not interfere with surface-travelling boats. Contact with one of these wires means destruction to the submarine.

AID FROM RED CROSS

American Prisoners in Germany Being Cared For.

Food Sent Regularly Through International Red Cross in Switzerland.

Washington.—Food is now being sent regularly to American prisoners in Germany by the American Red Cross through an arrangement with the International Red Cross in Switzerland.

The American Red Cross office at Paris recently received a complete list of the 139 Americans then prisoners in Germany. The German government permits the Red Cross to send each man 20 pounds of food a week, in two packages of ten pounds each. This Red Cross service is being enlarged and a warehouse to hold food enough for 10,000 American prisoners already is under construction near Berne, Switzerland. It is estimated that at least 90 per cent of the food packages reach the men.

Parents, wives and relatives of our soldiers and sailors will find in this particular Red Cross service the greatest satisfaction because they have depended German prison-life for their loved ones perhaps more than death itself.

The American prisoners will be permitted to write two letters and four post cards each month, and also to acknowledge the receipt of food packages. The Red Cross food package follows the army ration pretty closely, and frequently fresh white bread is included from the Red Cross bakery in Berne.

This service is one more reason why the American people will respond generously to the next Red Cross war fund campaign, May 20-27, when another \$100,000,000 to "carry on" will be asked.

COURT FREES MAN WHO WHIPPED A PRO-GERMAN

Fond Du Lac, Wis.—Because John Fox asserted that he could place a German flag on his roof, despite the fact he desired to be given a beating by James Finnegan, Fox had Finnegan arrested, but the court declared that it could find no man guilty in an assault case provoked by any individual who talked favorably concerning the Teuton flag.

JAILED BECAUSE OF LOOKS

Youth Who Looks Older Than He Is Spends 202 Days Behind Bars.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Just because he looks to be twenty-five, but in fact is only twenty years old, Murphy Cutrer of Shreveport, La., has spent 202 days since June 5 last in jail on charges of being a draft slacker. Cutrer has just been released from his latest trouble after having been in the Marion county jail 20 days. He was first arrested in Fredonia, Kan., and held for 120 days, then he spent 56 days in another jail on similar charges. In each case he was able to prove he lacked one day of being twenty-one on registration day.

BARRED FROM LAKE VESSELS

Subjects of Germany and Austria Will Not Be Permitted on Them This Summer.

Cleveland, O.—Federal officers here have issued an order prohibiting subjects of Germany and Austria from working or riding on lake vessels—either freight or passenger—this summer. Neither will they be permitted within 100 feet of a pier or dock where any vessel of 500 tons capacity is located.

THRIFT STAMP SALESMAN



Master Dick Bruns of New York is the youngest Thrift stamp salesman in the country.

Lawyer Disbarred. Elkins, W. Va.—J. H. Kuebler, a lawyer, has been disbarred for alleged pro-German utterances. Kuebler was given a coat of the red and black by his townpeople in January.