

For the Good of the Cause

By GERALD ST. ETIENNE

Gwendoline knew just exactly where she had laid her spade, but apparently it had disappeared. After searching vainly about her own lot, she looked at the next lot. There stood her spade against a chicken-run.

"The nerve of some people!" she gasped, as she made her way to secure the missing tool. "That is just like a man to have no tools of his own and to come borrowing mine!" she muttered, as she started back. When she glanced over the lot she noticed a big change. More than half was dug up and she was sure she had only spaded about a quarter of it.

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When she did get a chance to visit her lot again, she could hardly wait for the car to stop to let her off. Her radishes would be ready to eat and her corn would be a foot high, she felt sure of it. What a shock she got when she arrived! What had once been bright green leaves were black and dead. Her corn and beans were hardly recognizable. The radishes looked blighted and the lettuce looked as if it had been eaten off. Chickens! She blamed them instantly. What else could have done it but chickens? That was Albert Beddome's way of getting back at her for slighting him as she had done. The wretch!

THROWS "BABY" AT SUBMARINE

"Woman" on British Decoy Ship Decorated for Outwitting Germans.

BLOWS UP THE U-BOAT

Interesting Revelations Made Regarding Work of British Mystery Ships Which Play Important Part in Anti-Submarine Warfare.

London—Interesting revelations regarding the work of British mystery ships, which have played an important part in anti-submarine warfare, are made by the naval correspondent of the Times. They show how British women have not only been able to outwit the German craft and cunningly with British craft and cunning.

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TANK UNIT NOW READY

"Treat 'Em Rough" Finish Training in England.

First American Battalion Is Taught by Veterans of "British" Tank Service.

With the American Army in England—Another contingent of American man power, that might be labeled "Made in England," is ready for shipment to the western front. It is the personnel of the first American tank battalion.

Trained by veterans of the British tank service and equipped with the most modern of the land war ships the new force will give an excellent account of itself. The British crews of the American crews have expressed their approval of the manner in which their pupils have adapted themselves to the operation of the machines and unless they are mistaken, the men whose training in England is just being completed will be given enviable roles. Their machines have the best points of both the British and French tanks and the training of the men has been in the light of experience already gained by the fighters of France and England.

To every man in the American outfit there have been imparted the stories of mistakes made in the early history of tank warfare. Enlisted men and officers have been told what to do and what not to do, all their adventures have been based not on theory but on actual experiences gained in the face of German fire, losses always upon the slightest intimation that the tanks are lumbering to the front.

It is expected that because of the excellence of the weapon with which it will fight and the training it has undergone the American contingent will prove itself exceptionally efficient. Further cause for believing the American Tank Corps will live up to the estimate of the British instructors is the character of its personnel, high caliber and officers. They are carefully selected men picked from the United States who volunteered when the call for tank men was made. Two basic requisites were insisted upon: First, every man must be physically fit, and second, temperamentally adaptable.

The training every man has received has meant other than that he is delivered to the commanders at the front as a wonderfully efficient unit or is merely thrown out of the service. He is trained to do the fighting force as an expert mechanic a man deft in the operation of both machine gun and motor vehicle, a tactician, a strategist, and finally as a man with no evidence of "nerves."

FUN IN POOLROOM ROUND-UP

Patrolman Assisting in Raid Unable to Produce Registration Card When Demanded.

Knockville, Tenn.—A round-up of pool players during the "round-up" of more than 200 youths in twelve poolrooms. A deputy sheriff asked one of the pool players, who is in the "round-up" to produce his registration card. After making a few feeble excuses the pool player had to admit that he did not have his card with him. The situation was relieved, however, when the patrolman applied at his local office and secured a card.

In another instance a young man told the officers that he wanted to join the navy. He was taken to the office of the naval recruiting station. His legs began to do the Hula Hula and with his teeth chattering an accomplice he mouset-hoos. He said something might happen to the boat.

WOMAN REGAINS HER SPEECH

Excitement of Seeing Son Leave for Army Results in Recovery of Voice.

Northampton, Mass.—"Oh James!" exclaimed Mrs. Martin S. Harman as she bade her son good-by at the station when he went to join the first army at Camp Devens. It was the first time she had spoken in a year and a half, the excitement of seeing her son leave resulted in the recovery of her voice. Physicians who had been unable to explain her loss of voice had predicted that she might be able to regain it in some emotional crisis.

25 YEARS AT HARD LABOR FOR PEACE-LOVING MAN

Camp Lewis, Wash.—Private William H. Edwards of Salt Lake City, who said he would not defend his own life with force, is now serving a sentence of 25 years at hard labor on Alcatraz Island. Edwards was tried and sentenced by court-martial for refusing to sign enlistment and assignment cards. He refused to do noncombatant work around the military camp here because he does not believe in aiding the war in any way.

Women Collect Mail

Portland, Ore.—The war has brought women mail carriers to Portland. So far members of the fair sex do not deliver letters, but a number of them have been employed in the wholesale and shipping district collecting mail.

WORST FIGHTING OF WAR IN 1918

British Successes of 1917 Pale in Comparison to Latest Battles.

BIG EVENTS OF FOURTH YEAR

Battles of Cambrai, Third Battle of Ypres, Battle of Menin Road, of Broodseinde and Passchendaele Loom Up Importantly.

London.—The heroic battles of the British army during the last half of 1917, including the battles of Cambrai, the third battle of Ypres, the battle of Menin road, of Broodseinde and of Passchendaele, would loom up importantly in any survey of the past year's fighting on the western front but for one reason: They do not compare in any sense with the fighting since March 21, 1918.

The spring of 1917 saw the beginning of the allied offensive against Germany, but the third battle of Ypres, which was nothing more to be expected from Russia, the "great offensive" of the allies found itself diverted into a number of smaller battles, where occasionally some 200,000 men were employed on either side. Some 32,000 prisoners were taken by the British in eight of these thrusts against the German line between August 1, 1917, and the close of the year, and important positions were won, but the successes were only tactical.

The third battle of Ypres began July 31, 1917, and continued until August 10, again breaking out August 16. The British crossed the Yser canal, taking nine villages and 6,122 prisoners. When the battle was broken August 16, Langemarck was taken besides 2,114 more prisoners. Meanwhile, the Canadians on the Lens sector attacked and captured Hill No. 70, took 600 prisoners and maintained their positions against five counterattacks. This was on August 15.

Smash Foe at Verdun.—The French on August 20 attacking on an 11-mile front at Verdun, recaptured about two-thirds of the ground which the crown prince's army had won in months of slaughter. The chief action in September, 1917, was in the battle of Menin road, which began September 20, the object being to loosen the German grip on the coast. Following an eight-hour bombardment the British advanced on an eight-mile front from Hellebrake to Langemarck, capturing a half dozen important positions and taking 3,243 prisoners.

During October, 1917, when disaster overtook the Italians, both the French and the British scored noteworthy successes. On October 4 a great struggle on the Passchendaele ridge, called the battle of Broodseinde, perhaps the most important during the year, the British advanced on the British front. The Germans had planned an attack for 6 a. m., but the British launched their offensive an hour earlier, shattered three enemy divisions, broke up four others and took 4,446 prisoners, while Canadians took 2,000 prisoners. The French on October 23, attacked northeast of Soissons on a six-mile front on the Aisne, from Vauxillon to La Rooye, piercing the enemy's line four miles and taking 11,000 prisoners. On October 9 the British took Poelenpette and 2,028 prisoners and captured some slight gains with heavy specs. It is rather not fine the navy something might happen to the boat.

On November 6 the Canadians won their great victory, capturing Passchendaele Ridge, for which the British had been battling for months. The Canadians held the ridge until the recent hammer blows. November also saw the British success, which was partially annihilated by a surprise counterstroke at Cambrai. The Third British Army, under Sir Julian Byng, on November 20 launched its drive without artillery preparation on a light front, striking the flank of the German line, and taking 8,000 prisoners the first day.

The battle continued ten days, prisoners being increased to 11,551, while 138 guns were taken. The deepest advance was seven miles. But on November 30 the Germans delivered a tremendous attack against Byng's army, aiming to cut it off from the rest of the British forces. The Germans succeeded in recovering about half of the ground Byng's army had won. During the past year the British have made considerable progress in Mesopotamia and Palestine, capturing Jerusalem December 9, 1917, while the allied armies from the Adriatic to the Ezean have prevented the Germanic allies from gaining control of the Mediterranean.

So far the British have won more than a third of Palestine from the Turks. In Mesopotamia the British have advanced about 400 miles up the Tigris and Euphrates since capturing Baghdad and have made some progress toward the north of Hit, capturing more than 15,000 prisoners. During January, February and the first half of March only small actions occurred on the western front, the British preparing for the German drive which was launched with unprecedented fury March 21.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue, New York, has become a laborer in a shipbuilding yard at Stamford, Conn., together with his sixteen year-old son. They report for work every morning at 7 o'clock, and quit at 4:30, receiving the same scale of compensation as the other laborers. Upon receiving his first week's pay Doctor Wise donated it to the man who was mostly in need in the yard.

PREFERS SINGLE BLISS TO BEING HUN'S 'FRAU'

Ellensburg, Wash.—Mrs. Mahel Schumann seeks a divorce because, she says, she would rather be single than the wife of a German. She complains that her husband, when they were married in 1915, told her he was a naturalized American, but since that he insists on calling her "frau."

Women Work in Scrap Iron

St. Louis.—Attired in blue caps and overalls, 50 women are working as laborers—sorting, lifting and carrying scrap iron—at the Heimbacher Forge and Rolling Mill company here. More than one hundred women applied for work at the plant. It is difficult to tell the women from male laborers, who work with them.

Kaiser's Face on Egg

Connellsville, Pa.—An egg bearing on the shell a striking likeness of the Kaiser was laid by a hen here. The face is at one end of the egg and shows plainly the helmet, the long nose and pointed chin of the German ruler.

EXCEL ENEMY IN AIR

Supremacy of Allies Worries German High Command.

Boche Stories of Exploits Cause Much Amusement Among Allied Flyers.

British Air Force Headquarters in France.—There have been many signs recently of extreme uneasiness by the German high command regarding the increasing ascendancy of the allied air men on the western front. This has been especially evident since the American air men have begun to appear in force and have proved themselves of the same mettle as the French and British flyers.

It has become commonplace among British airmen that their opponents will not face combat in the air unless in strength of three or four to one. Perhaps the most striking evidence of German official anxiety regarding the allied superiority in the air is to be found in the official German wireless news. In an effort to counteract the depressing effect of the real facts of the situation, the German wireless editors make the wireless statements, bordering almost on humor.

Thus a recent copy of the German wireless report says, "Superior methods of flying and greater skill have secured for the German air force successes on a scale such as were never known before." The same statement refers in glowing terms to the "freeless attacking spirit" of the pilots of the German chasing planes—a phrase which provoked much merriment among the British, French and American airmen.

If Germany is really pleased with her air record for the last few months, remarked a British squadron leader to the correspondent, "there is no reason for us to complain. We ask nothing better than that Germany should go on having the same kind of success in future months."

He took as an example the report for May, which lay open on his desk. "This report," he explained, "deals with the British air fighting alone, and has no reference to the fine air work of the French, Italians and Americans. During the month the British brought down 308 German machines in aerial combat, and twenty by fire from the ground, while 100 more were driven down out of control and probably destroyed. During the same period 123 British machines failed to return to their airdromes."

RABBI IS SHIP WORKER



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