

### CHAPTERS TOLD OF RED CROSS WORK

Annual Meetings Listen to Report Made by Organization's War Council.

ONE-FOURTH OF COUNTRY'S POPULATION IS ENROLLED.

Estimated That Approximately Eight Million Women Are Engaged in Canteen Work and the Production of Relief Supplies—Vast Sums Expended.

Red Cross chapters throughout the country held their annual meetings October 23, at which the following message from the War Council was read:

To the Chapters of the American Red Cross:

The War Council sends greetings to the chapters of the American Red Cross on the occasion of their annual meetings for 1918.

With these greetings go congratulations on the great work of the chapters during the past year and, above all things, on the wonderful spirit of sacrifice and patriotism which has pervaded that work.

The strength of the Red Cross rests upon its chapters. They are its bone and sinew. They supply its funds, they supply its men and women, they supply its enthusiasm. Let us, then, review together the Red Cross story of the past year.

Some idea of the size to which your Red Cross family has grown may be gathered from the following facts:

On May 1, 1917, just before the appointment of the War Council, the American Red Cross had 486,194 members working through 562 chapters.

On July 31, 1918, the organization numbered 20,648,103 annual members, besides 8,000,000 members of the Junior Red Cross—a total enrollment of over one-fourth the population of the United States.

Since the beginning of the war you of the chapters have co-operated with the War Council in conducting two war fund drives and one membership drive. In addition to the campaign on behalf of the Junior Red Cross.

The total actual collections to date from the first war fund have amounted to more than \$115,000,000. The subscriptions to the second war fund amounted to upwards of \$176,000,000.

From membership dues the collections have amounted to approximately \$24,500,000.

Splendid Work Done by Women. To the foregoing must be added that very large contribution of materials and time given by the millions of women throughout the country in surgical dressings, in knitted articles, in hospital and refugee garments, in canteen work, and the other activities the chapters have been called upon to perform.

It is estimated that approximately 8,000,000 women are engaged in canteen work and the production of relief supplies through the chapters.

For the period up to July 1, 1918, American Red Cross chapters, through their workrooms, had produced:

- 490,120 refugee garments.
- 7,123,621 hospital supplies.
- 10,786,489 hospital garments.
- 10,134,501 knitted articles.
- 192,748,107 surgical dressings.
- A total of 221,282,838 articles—of an estimated aggregate value of at least \$44,000,000.

These articles were largely the product of women's hands, and, by the same token, infinitely more precious than could have been the output of factories or machines. These articles going to the operating room of the hospitals, to homeless or needy refugees, and carrying comfort to our own boys in the field, convey a message of love from the women of this country entirely distinct from the great money value attaching to their handiwork.

Money Spent in Work. By the terms under which the first Red Cross war fund was raised, the chapters were entitled to retain 25 per cent of the amount collected, in order to defray local expenses, to carry on their home service work, to purchase materials to be utilized in chapter production and otherwise to meet the numerous calls made upon them. The chapters were thus entitled to retain nearly \$29,000,000. As a matter of fact, their actual retentions amounted to only about \$22,000,000.

Out of collections from annual memberships, the chapters have retained about \$11,000,000.

From this total sum, therefore, of \$33,000,000 retained by the chapters, they have met all the oftentimes very heavy local demands upon them, and in addition have provided for use by national headquarters products valued, as stated above, at upwards of \$44,000,000.

The chapters have in effect returned to the War Council, not alone the \$33,000,000 retained out of the war fund membership dues but, in value of actual product, an additional contribution of at least \$11,000,000.

It has been because of this spirit which has pervaded all American Red Cross effort in this war that the aged governor of one of the stricken and battered provinces of France stated not long since that, though France had long known of America's greatness, strength and enterprise, it remained for the American Red Cross in this war to reveal America's heart.

In this country, at this moment, the workers of the Red Cross, through its chapters, are helping to add to the comfort and health of the millions of our soldiers in 102 camps and cantonments, as well as of those traveling on railroad trains or embarking on ships for duty overseas.

The home service of the Red Cross, with its now more than 40,000 workers, is extending its ministrations of sympathy and counsel each month to upwards of 100,000 families left behind by soldiers at the front—a number ever growing with the increase of our men under arms.

But, of course, the heart of the Red Cross and its money and attention always move toward and focus themselves in Europe where the American Red Cross, as truly "the greatest mother in the world," is seeking to draw "a vast net of mercy through an ocean of unspendable pain."

Red Cross Worth Recognized. Nothing is withheld that can be given over there to supplement the efforts of our army and navy in caring for our own boys. The Red Cross does not pretend to do the work of the medical corps of the army or the navy; its purpose is to help and to supplement.

Nor does the Red Cross seek to glorify what it does or those who do it; our satisfaction is in the result, which we are assured by Secretary Baker, General Pershing, General Ireland and all our leaders, is of inestimable value and of indispensable importance.

By the first of January your Red Cross will have working in France upwards of 5,000 Americans—a vivid contrast to the little group of eighteen men and women which, as the first Red Cross commission to France, sailed about June 1, 1917, to initiate our efforts in Europe.

Your Red Cross now has active, operating commissions in France, in England, in Italy, in Belgium, in Switzerland, in Palestine and in Greece. You have sent a shipload of relief supplies and a group of devoted workers to northern Russia; you have dispatched a commission to work behind our armies in eastern Siberia; you have sent special representatives to Denmark, to Serbia and to the island of Madeira.

Carries Message of Hope. Your Red Cross is thus extending relief to the armies and navies of our allies; and you are carrying a practical message of hope and relief to the friendly peoples of afflicted Europe and Asia.

Indeed, we are told by those best informed in the countries of our allies that the efforts of your Red Cross to aid the soldiers and to sustain the morale of the civilian populations left at home, especially in France and Italy, have constituted a very real factor in winning the war.

The veil has already begun to lift. What the Red Cross may be called upon to do in the further course of the war, or with the coming of victory, peace and reconstruction, it would be idle to attempt to prophesy.

But your great organization, in very truth "the mobilized heart and spirit of the whole American people," has shown itself equal to any call, ready to respond to any emergency.

Spirit of All Best and Highest. The American Red Cross has become not so much an organization as a great movement, seeking to embody in organized form the spirit of service, the spirit of sacrifice—in short, all that is best and highest in the ideals and aspirations of our country.

Indeed we cannot but believe that this wonderful spirit which service in and for the Red Cross has evoked in this war, is destined to become in our national life an element of permanent value.

At Christmas time we shall ask the whole American people to answer the Red Cross Christmas roll call. It will constitute a unique appeal to every man, woman and child in this great land of ours to become enrolled in our army of mercy.

It is the hope of the War Council that this Christmas membership roll call shall constitute a consecration of the whole American people, an inspiring reassertion to mankind that in this hour of world tragedy, not to conquer but to serve is America's supreme aim.

THE WAR COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

Henry P. Davison, Chairman, Washington, D. C., Oct. 10, 1918.

WHY RED CROSS IS LOVED.

Saving Life of Italian Soldier's Wife Incident of the Work.

His wife had been very ill, and was sent by the American Red Cross to recuperate in one of its country summer homes, unknown to "Gigi," who was doing his country's work in the trenches. This is the way he expresses himself when he learns what has been done:

"Most illustrious officers of the Red

tion of at least \$11,000,000. It will thus be seen that during the eighteen months which have elapsed since the United States entered the war, the American people will have either paid in or pledged to the American Red Cross for its work of relief throughout the world, in money or in material values, a net total of at least \$325,000,000.

Revealed America's Heart. It has been because of this spirit which has pervaded all American Red Cross effort in this war that the aged governor of one of the stricken and battered provinces of France stated not long since that, though France had long known of America's greatness, strength and enterprise, it remained for the American Red Cross in this war to reveal America's heart.

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"Most illustrious officers of the Red

Cross: "I feel that it is my duty to tell you how thankful I feel for your kindness to my wife. When I got a letter from her, in her own handwriting, telling me how your good people had picked her up and carried her off to a most comfortable home in the mountains, where she is feeling better every day, well—I just cried tears of joy, and am not a bit ashamed of them! We Italians have a good friend in America. I salute you with gratitude and esteem. Adieu!"

### HUNS DRIVEN BACK IN ALL DIRECTIONS

Flee From Belgian Coast and Take Refuge in Antwerp.

NAVAL FORCES TAKE OSTEND

Halg's Armies Capture Douai And Lille And Naval Forces Occupy Ostend—Anglo-American Forces Hit South Of Le Cateau.

London.—Over a front of 40 miles, from the North Sea, in Belgium, to Lille, in Northern France, the Germans are in general retreat before the Belgian, French and British armies. Likewise, the enemy is being forced to concede defeat by retrograde movements before the British and Americans southeast of Cambrai; under the attacks of the French in the pocket between the Oise and Sere Rivers north of Laon, and by reason of continued strong attacks by the French and Americans in Champagne and along the Meuse River.

Nowhere, however, is the enemy in disorder. In Belgian Flanders his steps are being hastened by reason of the swift drives into his lines by the British at Lille, just south of the Belgian border, and by the French and Belgians further north, which threaten to compel him to enter Dutch territory and face internment unless he is fleet enough to withdraw out of the entire pocket between the Scheldt River and the sea and reconstitute his line with its right wing resting on Antwerp.

Ostend, one of the famous submarine bases on the sea, is in British hands. Brugha is all but captured, while to the south from the region east of Roulers the Allied forces are fast driving toward Ghent in an endeavor to seal the Western Flanders sack and retain in its large elements of the enemy's forces. Strong opposition is being offered on the Courtrai sector to prevent the Allies from carrying out their maneuver to the full. More than a score of additional villages have been liberated by the Allied troops, and numerous guns and quantities of stores have been captured.

In their withdrawal from West Flanders the Germans are carrying out a tactical movement which doubtless will end in a general falling back of their line in Northern France and permit them to materially strengthen their resistance on a new and shorter front. This probably will be from Antwerp to Namur and Metz and thence to the Swiss border, which would still leave the Germans 80 miles from their own border line both at Antwerp and Namur. At present, the center of the Flanders fighting is near Thielt, which is about 125 miles from Aix La Chapelle, on the German border.

Southeast of Cambrai, over a front of 10 miles between Le Cateau and Bohain, the British and Americans are delivering a violent attack against the Germans, and at last reports they were meeting with success, although the Germans were savagely resisting with machine guns and infantry and with artillery behind their line.

North of Laon, in the sack between the Oise and Sere Rivers, the French are endeavoring to drive out the Germans or capture them before they can make their way eastward to Hirson. Here also the enemy is using his machine gunners and artillery to impede the progress of the French, but further gains have been recorded.

The greatest resistance of all, however, is still being imposed against the efforts of the French and Americans in Champagne and along the Meuse River, where the holding of the line is essential to stave off a general retreat by the Germans all the way from Belgium to the Swiss frontier. The French in Champagne are still fighting hard to capture Bethel, but the Germans thus far have been able to hold this important position in their own hands. North of Grande Pre both the French and the Americans have made further progress over the difficult ground. Especially severe have been the hardships suffered by the Americans in encompassing the natural fortifications and the attacks by hordes of enemy machine gunners. Before the Americans the Germans are giving ground only inch by inch.

HUN OFFICERS THIEVES.

French Arrest Five Who Ordered Soldiers To Steal.

Paris.—Five German officers have been arrested at Roulers by the French and held for court-martial on a charge of ordering their soldiers to steal the goods of the inhabitants of Roulers, says the Matin. Numerous prisoners captured at Roulers had stolen goods of various kinds in their possession.

HIGHER PAY FOR FLIERS.

Baker Would Reward Students For Added Risks.

Washington.—Legislation providing increased pay for candidates for commissions in the air service while receiving instruction involving flying, and appropriating \$4,152,200 for the purpose, was transmitted by Secretary Baker to Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate Military Committee.



### NO PEACE WITH HOHENZOLLERN

Wilson's Answer Means Unconditional Surrender.

NO LET UP IN THE WAR

America Will Continue To Send 250,000 Men To France Each Month, And No Effort For Victory Will Be Relaxed.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson has flatly and finally rejected the peace overtures of the German Chancellor. He has announced to Germany and to the world that no peace can be made with the Hohenzollern regime, and that not even a truce in the fighting will be considered as long as the "armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhuman practices which they still persist in."

This decision was reached by the President within a few hours from the time the official text of the second German note was laid before him, a note which, on its face, accepted every demand which the President had voiced, but which in reality was a colossal hoax conceived in the desperate hope of saving to the German Emperor his throne.

GERMAN NATION MUST FIRST RID ITSELF OF AUTOCRATIC RULE.

Washington.—Following is the text of President Wilson's reply to Germany's peace proffer, sent through the Swedish Charge d'Affaires:

In reply to the communication of the German Government, I have the honor to request you to transmit the following answer:

"The unqualified acceptance by the present German Government and by a large majority of the Reichstag of the terms laid down by the President of the United States of America in his address to the Congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and in his subsequent addresses justifies the President in making a frank and direct statement of his decision with regard to the communications of the German Government of the 8th and 12th of October, 1918.

"It must be clearly understood that the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisers of the Government of the United States and the Allied Governments, and the President feels it his duty to say that no arrangement can be accepted by the Government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the armies of the United States and the Allies in the field.

"He feels confident that he can safely assume that this will also be the judgment and decision of the Allied governments.

"The President feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the Government of the United States nor, he is quite sure, the governments with which the Government of the United States is associated as belligerents, will consent to consider an armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhuman practices which they still persist in.

"At the very time that the German Government approaches the Government of the United States with proposals of peace its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea, and not the ships alone, but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety; and in their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France the German armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which has always been regarded as in direct violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare. Cities and villages, if not destroyed, are being stripped of all they contain, not only, but often of their very inhabitants. The nations associated against Germany cannot be expected to agree to a cessation of

arms while acts of inhumanity, spoliation and desolation are being continued which they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts.

"It is necessary also, in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding, that the President should very solemnly call the attention of the Government of Germany to the language and plain intent of one of the forms of peace which the German Government has now accepted. It is contained in the address of the President delivered at Mount Vernon on July 4 last. It is as follows:

"The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotency."

"The power which has hitherto controlled the German nation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German nation to alter it. The President's words just quoted naturally constitute a condition precedent to peace, if peace is to come by the action of the German people themselves. The President feels bound to say that the whole process of peace will, in his judgment, depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of the guarantee which can be given in this fundamental matter. It is indispensable that the governments associated against Germany should know beyond a peradventure with whom they are dealing.

"The President will make a separate reply to the royal and Imperial Government of Austria-Hungary.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurance of my high consideration. (Signed) ROBERT LANSING. "Mr. Frederick Oederlin, "Charge d'Affaires ad Interim, in charge of German interests in the United States."

YANKEE PRISONERS ESCAPE.

A Number Break Out Of German Prison Camps.

Berne (via Paris).—A great concerted "breakout" of American prisoners from the German prison camp at Villigen occurred on Sunday. Altogether 70 American prisoners are reported to have escaped.

Three men have reached Switzerland. They are:

Harold Willis, an aviator, of Boston, Mass., captured at Verdun in August, 1917; Edouard Isaacs, of Portsmouth, Va., a lieutenant of the United States transport President Lincoln, torpedoed off the French Coast last May, and George Puryear, of Memphis, Tenn.

Willis and Isaacs escaped Sunday and Puryear got away Saturday.

MORE TROUBLE IN CHINA.

Canton Government Declares War On New President.

Peking.—Tuan Chi-Jui will relinquish his post as Premier in the Chinese Cabinet on the inauguration of Hsu Shih-Chang as President. Chin-Nun-Hsun, the Minister of the Interior, will temporarily succeed Tuan Chi-Jui as Premier.

Canton, China.—The military government here has issued a formal declaration of war against Hsu Shih-Chang "for having accepted an election of the Presidency from a bogus Parliament."

TO FIGHT EPIDEMICS.

Increased Authority To The Public Health Service.

Washington.—Increased authority in combating epidemics would be granted the public health service by a Senate resolution adopted by the House. The resolution specifically creates a sanitary reserve in the Public Health Service, but also provides for raising the rank of officers in the service and authorizes the President to commission physicians as sanitarians, senior sanitarians and assistant sanitarians.

TURKEY MUST SURRENDER.

This Will Be England's Reply To Overture For Peace.

London.—Great Britain's reply to Turkey, the Evening News says it understands, will be a demand for unconditional surrender. The Turks will be required to negotiate an armistice with General Allenby, commander of the British forces in Palestine and Syria.

### AMERICAN ARMY OF 5,000,000 MEN

That's What the Enlarged War Program Calls For.

MILITARY BILL IN THE HOUSE

Total Of Appropriations And Authorizations For The Year Up To \$36,000,000,000—The Maximum Effort.

Washington.—The military deficiency bill, carrying \$6,245,755,000 for the enlarged war program, was reported to the House by the Appropriations Committee. It provides \$6,152,062,000 for the Army, \$107,217,000 for the Navy and \$70,000,000 for family allowances of soldiers and sailors.

An Army of about 5,000,000 men, 50 divisions in France and 15 in training at home by July 1 next, is what the new program calls for. To prepare and maintain it, the amount now proposed is sought in addition to seventeen and a half billion dollars provided by the annual Army Bill and the Fortifications Bill. It will bring the total of appropriations and authorizations for the year up to \$36,000,000,000.

General March, appearing before the committee when the bill was drafted, described it as the "maximum effort for a definite maximum performance." He pointed to the moral effect of such a measure.

"It is the best propaganda in the world for Germany," he said, "because they can not keep their people from knowing that the United States is putting these billions of dollars into this war. It is a concrete tangible thing and is very important from that standpoint. They know they are becoming impoverished. They know they are getting down to bed rock, and here is a nation throwing its whole strength into it."

Legislative features of the bill include a section authorizing President Wilson to establish a war salvage commission which would recommend to Congress what disposition shall be made of property acquired by the government during the war.

The powers of the Shipping Board would be increased so as to authorize extension of the facilities of shipyards, drydocks, marine railways and piers.

Authority is granted to the War Department to use \$250,000 in developing agricultural activities on land controlled by the Army.

More than half of the total amount of appropriations and authorizations carried in the bill is for the Ordnance Department to permit the ordnance needs until December 31, 1919, to be financed by the War Department.

General Horner, head of the Ordnance Bureau, told the committee that the new program calls for 14,600 new guns for the increased artillery. The Neville Island ordnance plant, near Pittsburgh, for constructing 14, 16 and 18-inch guns, will be increased, he said, so that it will provide for the entire Coast Artillery needs, as also a part of the Navy's demands. The output of ammunition at the plant will begin in December, next year, with the first gun being finished in 1920.

"This is a measure providing for the prosecution of the war with the utmost vigor and dispatch," he added. "In its preparation no consideration was given to recent peace events. No money has been denied that is believed necessary to carry on the war."

AIR FIRE FIGHTER.

Saves 8,000,000 Pounds Of TNT During Morgan Blaze.

Washington.—Eight million pounds of TNT were saved from destruction during the recent fire at the Gillespie shell-loading plant at Morgan, N. J., by an army airplane which flew over the wrecked works at an altitude of 1,000 feet and directed the light, against the flames. The War Department announced the feat, disclosing that the plane was piloted by Lieut. Cyrus F. Smythe, with Major H. L. Armstrong as observer.

LENINE, ASSASSIN'S MARK.

Another Attempt Made To Kill Bolshevik Premier.

Amsterdam.—Another attempt has been made upon the life of Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik premier, according to the Leipzig Abend Zeitung. General Anzeiger's Kiev correspondent, Lenine received a bullet in the shoulder from a revolver in the hands of M. Dwanitzke, of the Information Bureau of the Soviet. Dwanitzke was arrested.

ANOTHER BERLIN PANIC.

Wilson's Answer Caused Painful Impression In Capital.

London.—President Wilson's reply to the German peace note produced "a most unfavorable impression" in Berlin, says a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam. The publication of the reply, it adds, was followed by a panic in Berlin banking circles and on the Stock Exchange.