MAINTAINING MORALE OF WAR-TORN FRANCE

Rockefeller Foundation Helps French Soldiers by Taking Care of Their Homes

HEALTH SERVICE PLAN

Dr. Miller Tells Society Folk That Paris Housing Conditions Rival New York's East Side

New York, April 2.

The important part that the Rockefeller Foundation has been playing in the war in aiding in the maintenance of the spirit of the French people was called to the attention of members of the Red Cross yesterday by Dr. James Alexander Miller, a New York surgeon, who returned recently from the front after extended work for the foundation. Doctor Miller spoke at the house warming of the model workroom of the Red Cross at 20 East Thirty-eighth street, where society women, business men and many workers had gathered.

"We are keeping up the spirit of the French army by taking care of the home and maintaining the morale of the folk back of the lines," said Doctor Miller. "When a soldier leaves for the front, after a stay at home, he naturally has a finer spirit when he knows that his family is being taken care of. The efficiency of the French army depends on the spirit of the people behind the lines."

The same situation applies to this country, he added, and no person can afford to abate in any degree the fight being waged against preventable disease, whether it is in France or the United States or in any of the Allied countries.

As regards the spirit of the French people, Doctor Miller said that they were determined to "see it through," and declared he had noticed a stronger spirit since the Clemenceau ministry was formed.

Doctor Miller said he expected France in the next few years to develop a public health service such as the world has never known. His reason for this belief was that although France has never had such a service the people are adopting the idea in all its intensity and showing every eagerness to learn.

The practical efforts of the foundation to fight disease back of the lines is evidenced, according to the speaker, in the establishment of dispensary centers in many towns and cities and in the training of visiting nurses. Such a step to conserve the children is necessary, he explained, because the birth rate in France has decreased to an even lower point than it was before the war.

"This problem is not one of feeding," said Doctor Miller, "although there is a scarcity of sugar, wheat and milk. It is a question of sanitation and bad housing."

Bad housing conditions also have a tendency toward tuberculosis, parts of Paris being more congested than the East Side, through the influx of refugees for the most part. He said that although the prevalence of tuberculosis is greater than it is in this country, and the death rate therefrom is higher, the number of tuberculosis cases in the French army has been exaggerated.

It was generally supposed, he said, that there had been more than 200,000 cases discharged from the army, but a little more than one-third of that number was correct. An interesting point was that trench life does not foster tuberculosis but rather improves the condition of those suffering from the disease.

Dr. Miller praised the operation of the Red Cross as he saw it doing invaluable work in France, and especially mentioned the unselfish spirit that has "wiped away personal feeling and idiosyncrasies that are bound to crop up."

Among those who attended the meeting were Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Miss Mabel Borden, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Martha C. Vail, head of the Troy chapter of the organization; Mrs. M. M. Baldwin, vice chairman of the model workroom; Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, Miss Ellen Adee and Mrs. Bruce Clark.

FIELD JOBS FOR YOUNG SWIVEL CHAIR STAFF

Process of Eliminating Desk Posts for Draft Age Officers Under Way

Washington, April 2.

The process of eliminating bomb-proof army jobs for men of draft age is under way. A few individual cases where draft men have been favored with commissions lately, however, are still under the watchful eye of Congress and a protest is likely to be forthcoming soon if the situation is not altered.

The general plan, however, is to rid Washington of draft-age officers whose places can be filled by older men or civilians and to give the youthful desk men field service.

The process cannot be carried extremely far, however. Some of the highest army officials point out that it is essential to have a vast army behind the lines, and that only a comparatively small part of this stay-at-home force consists of "slackers."

Six to twelve men are required to supply each soldier on the line. And there are many men here, it is pointed out, who are tied to desk jobs who would prefer outside service. The present clean-up is intended to rid the army of men with secure commissions who have sought the desk jobs as a safety-first post.

STILL PURSUING TURKS

British Have Advanced 73 Miles, Taking Guns and Prisoners

London, April 2.—British forces operating on the Euphrates River in Mesopotamia continue to pursue the Turkish troops, according to an official statement issued by the War Office, which says the British have advanced seventy-three miles beyond the town of Anah to a point about midway between Bagdad and Aleppo.

"On the Euphrates our pursuing troops have advanced seventy-three miles beyond Anah, and have captured a few more Germans and two 10.5 centimeter guns."

DISMISSED SEALER FIGHTS

Burtis, of Burlington, Obtains Writ for Review of His Dismissal

Trenton, April 2.—Contending that the action of the Burlington Freeholders in without legal warrant, John H. Burtis, county sealer of weights and measures, has obtained a writ from Justice Swayze whereby a review of his dismissal will be taken up by the Supreme Court. The dismissal was decided upon after a complaint had been made with the county authorities alleging that Mr. Burtis was guilty of neglect of duty.

Recently he received a judgment of $1000 in the United States against Harry S. Haines, who had been engaged

HOW FORCES MATCH IN BIG DRIVE

As the great battle of Picardy enters its thirteenth day, it is possible to give a compilation, from reliable sources, of statistics concerning the preceding phases.

Area captured, approximately 1000 square miles, adding about one-seventh to total area held by the enemy in France.

Towns captured—Bapaume, Peronne, Ham, Noyon, Montdidier, Albert, Flesquieres, Ytres, Epeny, Roisel, Vermand, Halnon, St. Simon, Neuville, Villequier, Chauny, Guiscard, Brie, Sailly, Croiselle, Mory, Courcelette, Combles, Licourt, Nesles, Roye, Chaulnes.

German forces (in attack), 900,000 to 1,100,000 men.

French and British (holding line), 400,000 to 600,000; American and Portuguese, 10,000.

Extent of front attacked, fifty miles; including the Arras sector, eighty miles.

German casualties, 350,000.

French and British casualties, 100,000.

Probable German reserve now available for attack, 120,000.

Probable French and British reserve, 400,000.

American troops available for immediate attack, 100,000.

Portuguese troops, 10,000.

BRITISH CANNON SHATTER TWO COUNTER-ASSAULTS IN AVRE ZONE

Continued from Page One

here to be another move in Hindenburg's drive against Amiens. Fighting is heavy toward Villers-Bretenneux, to the north of Hangard-en-Santerre, recaptured by the French yesterday in the Demuin.

Arras May Be Objective

Another German drive in the direction of Arras is thus indicated by developments of the last thirty-six hours in the great battle of Picardy.

Amiens, of course, continues to be a Teuton goal, as it is a base city.

The German drive slackened all along the line before the desperate resistance of the British and French armies.

Allied aviators reported the Germans were massing troops in the sector of Albert and the "heavies" were being moved up. Hitherto the Germans have been striking in a southwesterly direction toward Amiens from Albert, but there were indications that new German blows might also be directed toward the north in the direction of Arras.

The Germans are again disputing the mastery of the air, according to dispatches from the French front today. Their greatest aviator, Baron Richthofen, has reappeared and is commanding a powerful squadron of airplanes.

The muddy condition of the Picardy battlefield, caused by recent rains, is hampering the use of tanks, especially the heavy and cumbersome German ones. Some of the German tanks are equipped with flame throwers, as well as machine guns and light artillery.

Center of Attack

The gallant British and French armies have pressed back the Germans at some points, recapturing part of the ground the Germans had succeeded in overrunning.

The chief center of the German attack has been the district east of the British base of Amiens. A number of heavy assaults were made in that sector, but all broke down before the powerful resistance of the Allied armies.

The Germans claim to have captured the heights north of Moreuil and that they have increased the number of prisoners in their hands to more than 75,000.

There was a terrific struggle for Grivesnes, which lies just north of Montdidier.

To the north of Grivesnes, between Moreuil and Hangard en Santerre, the Germans claim to have captured Arachis wood, but no mention of fighting in that region has been reported by the British War Office. Arrachis wood is slightly less than ten miles from Amiens and lies north of the Amiens-Montdidier road.

BRITISH CAVALRY IN BRILLIANT ATTACK; TEUTONS MASS AT ALBERT

London, April 2.—The British War Office late last night gave out the following:

"Between Moreuil and Hangard British cavalry in a brilliant counter-attack retook a wood which had been lost previously.

"North of the Somme there has been no change in the situation. South of the Somme there has been hard fighting in the neighborhood of Moreuil.

"On the French front an enemy attack was beaten off south of Moreuil. Otherwise the day was comparatively quiet."

"The day passed comparatively quietly," says the report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters in France last night.

"Local attacks undertaken by small bodies of the enemy this morning in the neighborhood of Albert were repulsed with the loss of the greater part of their number. We secured a few prisoners."

"South of the Somme local fighting has taken place in the neighborhood of Moreuil and Hangard. We gained ground in this area by successful counter-attacks."

Foe Masses at Albert

Great masses of enemy troops continue to concentrate in the region of Albert, according to the Reuter correspondent at British headquarters. Fighting is in progress toward Villiers-Bretonneaux, to the north of Hangard.

Up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, says the correspondent, no further infantry attacks of importance were reported against the British front, although the enemy artillery was very active and Arras was being heavily shelled.

"Delay in the resumption of the grand operations is supremely important," adds the correspondent, "giving us the opportunity continually to strengthen the weaker spots in our dispositions. The weather was fine and clear all day and our airmen added another glorious page to their incomparable story."

GERMAN LOSSES PUT AT 300,000 BY FRENCH OFFICIAL ESTIMATE

Washington, April 2.

German losses in the great battle on the western front are estimated officially by the French at between 275,000 and 300,000 men. The Germans are sending most of their wounded to Belgium, it is declared, to conceal from the German people their heavy sacrifices.

It has been possible to identify, the dispatch says, nearly 100 German divisions, more than ten of which were twice engaged. Some of the divisions, it is declared, had to be relieved at the end of the first day after losing more than half their men.

The dispatch follows:

"After an eleven days' offensive, during which the Germans have recklessly pushed forward their attacking waves, one may gather a fairly accurate estimate of their losses.

"In the first place, it has been possible to identify nearly 100 of their divisions since the beginning of the offensive, more than ten of which were twice engaged. Some divisions had to be relieved at the end of the first day, having lost more than half of their men; such was the case of the Forty-fifth and the Eighty-eighth. The latter has been nearly entirely wiped out. Among those that have suffered the most are the Fifth, Twelfth, Twenty-eighth and 107th Divisions, as well as the Second (Prussian Guard), the Sixteenth, the Twenty-first and Twenty-sixth divisions of reserves.

"In the second place, an enormous number of corpses was found on the battleground, and the prisoners on being questioned acknowledge the extent of the losses of their respective units.

"To conceal from the German people the heavy sacrifices that their offensive methods required the Germans are sending most of their wounded to Belgium.

"It is not an exaggeration to estimate the total of their losses at between 275,000 to 300,000 men."

GERMAN PEOPLE FEAR HEAVY LOSSES

The Hague, April 2.—First-hand accounts of conditions in Cologne during "raid week" have been received here. The informant says: "Throughout the week all Cologne was dressed in flags on account of the great German victory. Little is known of German losses and the bulk of the population fully believes the repeated assurances that German casualties are light. However, two trains of twenty-seven coaches each came in one afternoon bronging wounded, and it is beginning to be obvious that the price of the offensive has been heavy, especially as now it is officially admitted that severe losses were sustained 'in certain sectors.'

"Then we had our first experience in Cologne with an actual attack from the air. On previous occasions the airmen dropped no bombs here, but damaged Coblenz. Two airplanes, which some one said were British, dropped bombs in the suburb, Deutz, which is a continuation of Cologne on the east of the Rhine. It was learned subsequently that the bombs partly wrecked a branch of the factory of the Baden Aniline Dye Works, killing fifteen and wounding seventy.

"From Deutz the aviators flew to the suburb of Kalk, where they also dropped bombs. The districts where the bombs fell were shut off immediately.

"We heard that Mannheim and Ludwigshafen were also bombarded, suffering much greater damage than Cologne.

"Food conditions in Cologne show no improvement and the population could not survive if the people had not grown accustomed to them. Eggs are selling at tenpence each (normally twenty cents) each. No shoemakers are left in Cologne and boots cost up to £6 (normally $30) a pair. Before the war the same boots cost twelve shillings (normally $3). Dutch workmen who come to Germany to work sell their boots at from £4 to £5.

"Up to the present time the hope for a break through on the western front has tided the people over the worst time, but there will be a severe reaction if the great offensive does not bring peace and food conditions do not improve."

Farmer, Ill, Shoots Himself

Towanda, Pa., April 2.—Despondent over continued ill health and worry over advancing age, John Brown, a prosperous farmer, fifty-seven years old, of Rome, committed suicide at his home here. He pulled a revolver from a pocket and before any other member of the family had witnessed his action shot a bullet into his brain. Death was instantaneous.

LONDON PRESS LAUDS U. S. PART IN WAR UNITY

London, April 2.

The London press today editorially lauded America's new active part in the war.

"The American Government's decision means the American army temporarily will lose its independent existence, but proves that America is in the war for victory," declares the Express.

"We have less reason for fear because of President Wilson's important decision, which means an invaluable and rapidly growing addition to the Allied man power," the News says.

Other editorial comment was:

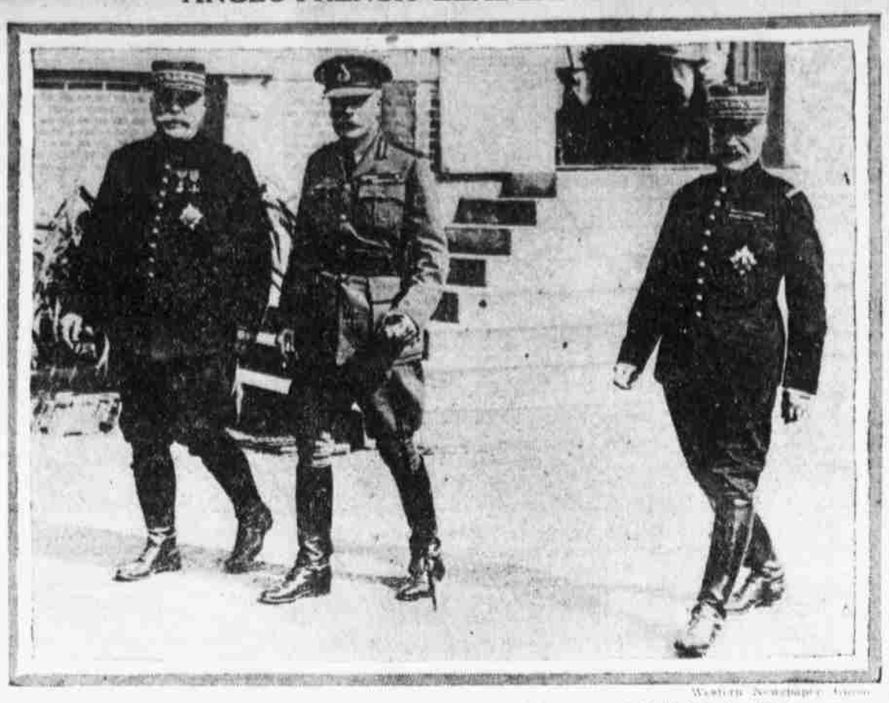
The Telegraph: "The decision opens the way whereby America's splendid contribution of the flower of her manhood may be brought in large part to aid the cause in the struggle now proceeding. The part President Wilson played in the deliberations resulting in this historic decision cannot be forgotten by the European peoples, who already owe much to his strong, resourceful statesmanship."

The Post: "America's spirit will receive the fullest recognition from Great Britain and France."

The Times: "The announcement has great military importance and perhaps greater moral and political significance. It seals the bond of a brother in the common cause of civilization and re-emphasizes the principle of co-ordination."

The Chronicle: "The decision speaks volumes for the practical vision and unswerving sense of reality characteristic of President Wilson and his Government. The United States' fine spirit throughout the crisis has done the most encouraging and morally supporting the Allies."

ANGLO-FRENCH LEADERS CONFER



Western Newspaper Union.

When Field Marshal Joffre and General Foch, of the French forces, and Field Marshal Haig, commanding the British forces, meet to "talk things over" Hindenburg may well begin to worry about the results of his vaunted offensive. The stern determination reflected on the faces of these great Allied military commanders should warn the Germans of the futility of their desperate attempts to roll back the Anglo-French armies.

FIERCE TEUTON BLOWS FAIL AT GRIVESNES

Paris, April 2.—Grivesnes is still held by the French, according to the War Office announcement last night. The Anglo-French troops have made appreciable progress at various points between the Somme and Demuin. The statement reads:

"The battle was maintained along the whole front north of Montdidier, where the enemy artillery was particularly active. The enemy carried out new attacks against Grivesnes, all of which were repulsed with heavy losses.

"In the course of spirited engagements the Franco-British troops made appreciable progress at various points between the Somme and Demuin.

"On March 29-30 our aviators, despite rain and mist, carried out numerous sorties. Five thousand kilograms of explosives were dropped on enemy cantonments and stations in the region of St. Quentin, Guiscard and Roye. Our airplanes frequently attacked with machine gun and bombs enemy concentrations, which they dispersed. Nine German airplanes and one captive balloon were destroyed by our pilots.

"Italian bombing machines took an active part in these expeditions and recently carried out with splendid audacity numerous raids on the enemy lines."

CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY MAKES BIGGEST EFFORT

British Army Headquarters in France, April 2.—The British front has withstood many hard blows, which come chiefly on the right, where the enemy is still exerting the greatest pressure in trying to force the army of the Crown Prince forward in the great triangle between the Avre and the Somme.

Up to this time the effort has not succeeded, the Germans gaining ground only in the vicinity of Mezieres and near the Roye road, where they took a little ground Sunday in an attack that was intended to yield far greater results.

The Germans also took Demuin, but after hand-to-hand fighting that lasted the greater part of the day could apparently make no progress beyond the outskirts of the village. From the last accounts, south of the Somme found no further developments and the north was also quiet.

To sum up the events of the last forty-eight hours, the Allies held the Germans steadily and their losses increased with each failure of their attacks. These attacks, in still greater violence may be expected in many places when their supporting heavy artillery can be brought to the barrage pits for the next phase of the battle.

HEIGHTS OF MOREUIL TAKEN, GERMANS SAY

Berlin, April 2.

The heights of Moreuil and also Arrachis wood, on the western bank of the Avre River, have been captured by the Germans, according to the official report from headquarters yesterday.

"On the battlefield north of the Somme artillery and mine-thrower firing revived during the evening. Between the Luce rivulet and the Avre we continued our attacks and captured the heights north of Moreuil. British and French troops which several times vainly came forward in counter-attacks suffered heavy losses.

"A local attack on the western bank of the Avre placed us in possession of Arrachis wood.

"Yesterday French divisions in repeated assaults attempted to recapture lost villages and heights to the west of Montdidier, as well as between the Doms and the Matz. Their attacks broke down with sanguinary losses.

"With the fighting during the last few days the number of prisoners brought in since the beginning of the battle has increased to more than 75,000."

Last evening's report from general headquarters says there is nothing new from the battlefields of France.

EXPECT FRENCH TO TELL OF AMERICANS IN FIGHT

Washington, April 2.—War Department officials, in the absence of reports from General Pershing showing the disposition made of American troops by General Foch, are watching the French and British statements closely for the first word that will show the Americans to be at the battlefront in Picardy. It is probable that not only the first news of the activities of Pershing's men in their new status will come this way, but that for some time the French communiques will give the American people their only information on the subject.

Once the American units have merged with the French, as it is assumed they will be, French customs as to withholding designations of units engaged for military reasons will govern news regarding them until General Pershing has had time to set up a method of assembling and transmitting daily reports of his own. With military telegraph and telephone wires congested and with the entire communication system entirely in French hands it will be a difficult task, officers believe, for American headquarters in France to keep in close touch with events.

Some observers here were inclined to look for still another phase of the German effort to develop on some other sector of the line where important strategic results might be obtained by a quick assault. They studied the line from the Picardy battle area north to the coast in an effort to select a possible point for such a supplemental movement.

Other observers inclined to the opinion that a blow at the Italian lines by the Austrians, re-enforced by the divisions released from the eastern front with the collapse of Russia, was the probable point for extension of the German effort on the west. Italian officials here shared this view and pictured from their information the virtual certainty, they said, of a double assault on their lines in the near future.

SOME OF U. S. TROOPS TO UNITE WITH ALLIES

London, April 2.

An official announcement says:

"As a result of communications which have passed between the Prime Minister and President Wilson; of deliberations of Secretary Baker, who visited London a few days ago, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Balfour, and Lord Derby, and consultations in France, in which General Pershing and General Bliss participated, important decisions have been come to by which large forces of trained men in the American army can be brought to the assistance of the Allies in the present struggle.

"The Government of our great western ally is not only sending large numbers of American battalions to Europe during the coming critical months, but has agreed that such of its regiments as cannot be used in divisions of their own may be brigaded with French and British units so long as the necessity lasts.

"By this means troops which are not yet sufficiently trained to fight as divisions and army corps will form part of seasoned divisions until such time as they have completed their training, and General Pershing wishes to withdraw them in order to build up the American army."

GERMAN PHONE WIRES TAPPED BY AMERICANS

Ground Sets Enable Force to "Listen in" and Communication Is Thus Made Useless

With the American Army in France, April 2.

The American forces today obtained accurate information that the work of their intelligence department has been so effective that the German system of telephonic communication in advance support positions is virtually useless. The Boche positions are "tapped" by ground sets, by means of which the Americans listen in, and phone communication is useless for a depth of almost two miles. The Germans are obliged to rely exclusively on runners or dogs. Great numbers of the war dogs are observable in the vicinity of German listening and observation posts.

This delay in communication greatly hampers the work of the enemy in co-ordinating artillery and infantry attacks.

Due to the poor quality of the metals used, the Germans fail to overhear much of the American conversation when they try to cut in on American phone lines.

Despite shortage of raw materials the enemy is expending a great amount of metal in reenforcing the barbed wire entanglements opposing the American Toul front. The giant wire is being installed, attached to stakes which are rooted deep into the ground and large auger-like metal appliances bored into the earth. Setting these stakes is virtually noiseless. There is none of the rattle of wooden stakes and mallets. The Germans have been working hard on these entanglements for several days.

American patrol parties have discovered that several successive strands of electrified wire have been installed on the outer side of the entanglements and along the side nearest the German trenches. These are equipped with a new device which enables a sentry to send a charge through them which gives off sparks and thus inspect them from a distance.

The great drawback to the enemy of the system is that a single American high explosive shell uproots the wire, effectively kills the electrical contact and necessitates great expenditure of labor by the enemy in repairs.

PASS STREET-CAR BILL

Washington, April 2.—The Senate passed the bill empowering the President to take over and operate street car and interburban lines running to shipyards when Government operation is necessary for the proper transportation of workers. The legislation was requested to meet conditions at Hog Island, Pa.; Staten Island, N. Y., and Baltimore.

MIDDLE WEST ATTIRES DISLOYAL IN FEATHERS

Paint, Duckings and Tar Coats Popular Punishment for Pro-Germans

Chicago, April 2.

An outburst of rage against pro-Germanism and disloyalists is noted in reports today from Central Western States. Paint, tar and feathers and cold baths were the forms of punishment meted out to the guilty ones.

At La Salle, Ill., more than 2000 men and boys seized Dr. J. C. Biemann, a pioneer physician, and ducked him in a canal. He was then escorted back to the city and made to kiss the American flag. Next he was warned to leave the city within five days. It is charged he called Secretary of War Baker "a fat head." Rudolph Schopke was given a coat of tar and feathers at Emerson, Neb., because, it is alleged, he refused to contribute to the Red Cross, declaring he owed the United States nothing.

At Princeton, Ill., the office of Attorney L. M. Eckert was painted yellow. It is said this was done because Eckert's private secretary was exempted from the draft after he had been certified by a local board.

Students at Northland College, at Ashland, Wis., tarred and feathered E. A. Schlunn.

War Department's Mail

Before the war began the adjutant general's office in the War Department at Washington received daily 3000 letters; now it handles 100,000. The surgeon general before the war began occupied quarters with 5000 feet of floor space; now he has, or wants, 100,000 feet of floor space.

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BOYS WANTED

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The SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST

Throw your brooms and dust-pans into the discard! Our annual sale of Electric Sweepers is in force!

Until April 15th, we are offering our customers the choice of two types of efficient, guaranteed electric cleaners on very convenient terms of payment.

We are selling the "Thor" at the special price of $25.00. Special terms on this machine are: $1 with order and balance in eight monthly payments of $3 each.

The "Eureka" lists at $37.50, and the special terms are $5.50 with order and the balance in eight monthly payments of $4 each.

Both of these machines are of standard make and thoroughly guaranteed. There are thousands of each in use in Philadelphia today.

The "Thor" is a lightweight machine designed for use in small houses and apartments. The "Eureka" is a bigger and more powerful machine and designed for use where heavier service is called for.

The prices quoted are for the cleaners only—separate cleaning attachments are extra. Please note that the special price on the "Thor" and the easy payment terms on both machines will hold good only until April 15th.

Practical demonstrations of both machines will be made for you at the Electric Shop, Tenth and Chestnut Streets, or at any of the District offices listed below:

7 & 9 W. Chelten Avenue — 4600 Frankford Avenue
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War Savings Stamps are for sale at our Main and District Offices. If any change is coming to you when paying your bill why not invest it by purchasing these Thrift Stamps!

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