CAMPS GROW OVER SAYS WAR MARRIAGES **NIGHT IN FRANCE**

Californian Describes American Military Base in Making.

MEN WORKING AGAINST TIME

Job Contains Quintessence of Haste. Methodical, Intense, Intelligent, Efficient-Troops Are Coming, Supplies are Coming and Provisions for Their Housing Must Be Made in Time to Receive Them.

A Californian with the United States troops writes from "Somewhere in France:"

-: It is two weeks since Dear -I wrote you. I have been delaying the last few days, expecting to hear from you by the "next mail." The bulk of the "next mail" arrived two or three days ago, but driblets have been coming through daily since. There's another due tonight andhere's hoping. All told I've sent you five letters since arriving here-don't know how many arrived.

Also I have been rather busy of late. I have been assisting in the promotion of an epochal event-the first American boxing tournament held in France. It took place Saturday night in a strange little theater on a crooked rue in a nearby city before an audience of 500 Americans-soldiers, sailors, marines and civilian employees of the A. E. F.-and 200 French, mostly women. The feminine sex are great fight fans over here.

All the American sports have been tried out over here already. Baseball any ground, the marriage of those created interest, but football was a sensation.

It was while I was on a ticket-sell-Ing tour for the fights that I got my postponed. That we have so generalgreatest insight into what is going on Iy urged their postponement is a part over here.

Base in the Making.

climb toward the infinite, a story a are taking the view that the woman day; I saw square rods of concrete poured into forms that molded a dam which impounded a lake and reclaimed the fifth of a state; I have seen marriages will mean an increase in new railroads fell their way across population of which we will stand deserts and mountains and rivers. I greatly in need." saw the Panama Canal "before they turned the water in the cut." More CURES SHATTERED NERVES spectacular these, possibly, but no more impressive than an "American military base" in the making. And certainly no busier.

On a certain day a few-a very few -months ago an American general pointing finger, said: "There will be railroad yards,

SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED

Dr. Clara MacNaughton Says Married Men Fight Better Because Stake Is Bigger.

"In my opinion and in that of all the French with whom I have associated during my three years' work in Paris, the Americans are doing wrong in their tacit discouragement of war marriages," said Dr. Clara MacNaughton, in an address to the National League of American Penwomen in Washington.

"The experience of the French is that the 'war bride' is an immense factor in the determination of the people and their confidence of ultimate victory. The married man fights better because his stake in the struggle is greater. He is more hopeful, and when depressed, more quickly gets back to normal. The constant thought of one who lives in the hope of his homecoming helps him to ignore hardships.

"French surgeons have been quick to recognize that the married man has an added stimulus to get well. If hopelessly crippled he is sure of devotion, and has not, like the bachelor soldier, the feeling that his future must be devoid of companionship.

"For the woman the 'war marriage' is equally an incentive-not only to do her 'bit' but her 'all.' She enters more fully into the war work, and the fact that her affections are so greatly Cngaged causes her to minimize the hardships which weigh so heavily upon the unmarried.

"While ill-considered and hasty war marriages are not to be defended on whose acquaintance is of long stand-

ing and whose affections are firmly fixed, should not, in my judgment, be of the American idea that women should be shielded as far as possible I have seen a New York skyscraper from the buffets of life. The French

has as much right to risk her all for her country as the man-soldier has. "If we are to have a long war, such

Electric Current Restores Soldiers to Normal Condition.

German newspapers announce that the army physicians have discovered a successful method of curing the stood on a certain spot and, shifting a nervous affliction so frequent among disabled soldiers, which causes a constant trembling of the whole or part



Ambulance Drivers Work Close to Firing Lines.

WINNING LAURELS FOR SEX

Show Unfailing Courage in Time of as Drivers and Mechanicians-American Society Girls Doing Great Service in Gathering Up Wounded on the Battle Front.

Over the shell-scarred ground of Flanders, and in practically every danger zone on the war map of Europe, women ambulance drivers are today winning laurels for the sex because of their unfailing courage in time of danger and for their splendid ability as drivers and mechanicians.

In the ante-bellum days of 1914 breaking the speed limit in a car stripped to its best racing trim was one of the chief outdoor sports of many of the rich young women in America and on the continent, but the soldierly clad, patriotic girls who are doing their bit at the front today are getting more thrills to the minute than any speed enthusiast who has paid thousands of dollars in fines for the privilege.

Collecting the wounded is not the simple thing of running over to the station to meet the trains and transporting the wounded to the nearby hospitals. Indeed, not. The women drivers of the ambulances go right up to the clearing station within reach of the big guns.

Show Their Nerve.

They think nothing of getting a bit of shell through the bonnets of their cars and it has yet to be reported that



that constant vigilance is essential.

Weather Makes Trouble. Weather conditions also bring diffi-

be expected from a distance. Flying in thunderstorms is, of course, dangerous because of the lightning. Rainstorms appreciably add to the weight of the balloon and thereby decrease its ascending power, while heavy winds put a strain on the cable and consider-Danger and Display Splendid Ability able wear and tear on the envelope. Clouds are bothersome as a mask for lurking airmen, and fogs, if regular through the atmosphere, render observation very difficult. Nevertheless, so essential is the news gathered by balloonists that they are sent up in all

sorts and kinds of weather. One of the most difficult and yet essential parts of the work is that of concealing the balloon "beds," especially from enemy airmen who like to hunt out the big envelopes when they are lying still on the ground. "Beds" in the lea of a hill which obstructs artillery fire or in the deceptive shadows of a nearby wood offer a prelimi-

nary disguise, but beyond that "camoufleurs" are needed to exercise their highest skill. Plans for all this work are now progressing at a gratifying rate. The American balloon program has been aided by the best and latest developments abroad, while manufacture presents but a few difficulties, owing to the resources of the big American rubber companies. The great need, as with all the air program, is for men of the type and ability needed, men for officers' commissions as observers and men for the enlisted squadrons to do the delicate mechanical work necessary. The balloon section of the Signal corps at Washington has already handled hundreds of letter applications and is ready to furnish the fullest details so that by next spring in France may be increased to a size commensurate with the pressing needs of the American army there.

Requirements for Service.

Men who are being selected as observers, and who will all be commissioned as officers, should have physical endurance, acute vision, an appreciation of distances and localities, and, above all a sense of responsibility and thoroughness in keeping with the importance of the work assigned to them. They may be somewhat older than aviators-preferably from twenty-five to thirty-five-and of somewhat less severe physical requirements. A special training is given in winds military obtrenches in France in order that the shot; others will see to it that the work

fire, it may be a rain of shrapnel seek. developed for military purposes, and ing the same object or of percussion the moment that the war settled into shells endeavoring to blow up the wind- the trenches came into their own again. lass below and set the big bag adrift It was at once discovered that work in a wind blowing across the German could be done with them which could lines. Naturally, every precaution in be done in no other way. Balloon obthe way of protecting airmen and anti- servation began to assume vital imporaircraft guns are on hand, but even at tance until now hardly a mile of the front lines is without its big, clumsy envelope. A constant, ceaseless vigil

is maintained over every move of the culties, though not so great as might enemy, over every shell fired by either side, so that friends below may be Watchful Observers Note Every saved from surprise and enemies across the lines may feel the weight of every shell hurled at them.

The United States is building up such a force literally from nothing. Last November the old field out West was overgrown with weeds, the gas reservoir out of repair, the whole place stagnant. In the last few months, however, the field has been cleared and brought back to activity, the air once again is filled with big, friendly balloons, and keen-faced men are being trained for immediate service abroad. Already the first American detachments are in France, as shown in the accompanying pictures, the vanguard of a large American balloon force which ultimately will be as complete as any other branch of the army.

Work is invaluable.

The work that this force will do will be invaluable. With the airplane spotters and photographers, it will complete the vast air service which it is expected will blind the German army and infantry to break up the German military resistance. Its minute-by-minute observations will head off all enemy surprises and will at the same time make it possible for American men and munitions to secure the maximum of destruction on the other side of No Man's Land.

Few of us here realize that the big envelopes commonly ascend as high as 4,500 feet and that they stay for hours poised in midair to perform the responsible duties assigned them. Usually the ascent is made anywhere from 2½ to 4½ miles from the enemy's front-line trenches, depending on the power of his artillery, the direction of the wind, and the activity of the salient. In any case the observer has a circle of vision of about eight miles, and is able to pierce far back into the

enemy's lines. The most detailed and up-to-the-minute maps, the finest kind of field glasses, and instant communication with the ground make the balloonist a master of everything spread out before his gaze.

When the American troops are preparing to go "over the top" an unusually large number of balloons will be concentrated as secretly as possible in masked camps in order not to betray what is about to take place. At the appointed moment they will take the servation meteorology and ballooning air and divide up every detail of the before a cadet is given his officer's battle amongst them. Some will re-

BALLOONIST IS EYES AND EARS OF THE ARMY

Activity of Enemy.

KEEP GENERAL STAFF POSTED

Usual Routine of Enemy is Known and Any Departure From This Schedule Is Cause for Suspicion-Men Selected as Observers Must Have Physical Endurance and Acute Vision.

(By a Captain in the Aviation Corps.) Hardly a train moves within five miles back of the German trenches, or a squadron of men come up for relief. or digging begun on a new series of emplacements but a pair of keen eyes, steadily watching from great observation balloons just behind the allied front, takes notice of it. Every movement, every activity, is registered until a schedule of the usual enemy rouprepare the way for the artillery and tine is built up and the average amount of motion known. Any departure from this schedule is suspicious. A train running late or with more cars than usual, men in the trenches being relieved too frequently, new roads or emplacements being built too earnestly, give the first hint that "Fritz," across the line, is up to something.

A keen balloonist notes any of these changes, and at once telephones down to the ground, "An extra train of six cars passed -- at ten-forty." Half a mile farther down the line another pair of eyes reports, "Large convoy moving up to front, range so-and-so." Still a little farther down another suspicious circumstance is noted, until the general staff down below, assembling all these straws, foresees the beginning of a big offensive across the line. Counter measures are taken, batteries directed, convoys and trenches smashed up, and the enemy's plans thrown askew.

Possibly, however, the offensive is to come from the balloonist's own side. The observer ascends with full knowledge of all the details of action, emboldened probably to move up much nearer the German lines than usual, in the belief that the enemy's artillery will be driven off. The opening bombardment is a time of ceaseless and vital work, spotting shot by shot, watching for new enemy batteries to commission and his post above the cord the heavy-artillery fire, shot by open up, moving the barrage fire back and forth with the advance of the

there docks, and there a rest camp of the body. and that building over there will be a base hospital."

and a hospital.

wooden buildings stretch as far as his method as follows: vision. They are ten abreast. Four hundred and forty of these buildings, tric current which causes no pain whateach capable of housing sixty men. ever, good results have been obtained Twenty-six thousand troops they will in a few minutes or at the longest two accommodate. And within an hour's and a half hours. A course of treatmarch are five other such camps.

and it was on this that the American and in light cases is finished in a few general stood the day he swept his days. New attacks may occur due to finger in the circle and conceived the excitement or nerve strain, but are improvements that are becoming 1 11- easily cured." itties so rapidly. A town was within the sweep of his arm. It is being removed. Houses a century old are being razed. The space is needed for trackage.

On the other side of the road the docks are going in. Dikes are being built a quarter of a mile from shore and dredges and hydraulic pumps are banking silt behind them.

Work Against Time.

The work must be done by a stated date. It is labor against time. Troops are coming. Material is coming. Ammunition is coming. And this must be ready for them. The job contains the quintessence of haste-methodical, intense, intelligent, efficient. Here are working thousands - Americans, French and white-clad German prisoners, unsmiling, slothful, stolid, each gang with its poilu guard, invariably small in comparison both to his charges and the long rifle he carries, supermounted with its 24-inch bayonet.

A construction locomotive passes with a trainload of rails. American steel! The engineer is in khaki and he wears the red and white hatband claims of a similar nature amounting of the engineers.

Further along is a big, four-story stone building that was a schoolhouse when Washington was inaugurated. It stands with all the dignity of its age in twenty acres of groomed forest and lawn. But now it radiates wooden extensions, extending incongruously beneath the limbs of the chestnuts. Open to have the names of between 1,600 Ambulance division. She is also an spaces hold barracks. A famous cha- and 3,200 men in the National army teau on an adjoining estate is being suspected of being German spies or disfitted as officers' quarters. This is a loyal Americans. The lists, with & re- the British Royal Flying corps. base hospital-one of many. Its ca- port on each man, were compiled by wounded and sick-three regiments.

Thirty-Three Millions in Motor Fees. has announced that, according to esti- been recommended by their command- League for Woman's Service who left mate, motorists will pay \$33,095,000 in ing officers. automobile license fees during the year 1918.

Son Born to Veteran 86 Years Old. A son was born recently to Capt. and Mrs. Milton Garrigus of Kokomo, Ind. The father is eighty-six years pld, and a veteran of the Civil war.

Dr. Ernst Bayer, head of the nerve hospital at Roderbirken, has outlined a And from that certain spot today method of electrical treatment which, one looks and sees what very soon it is claimed, often effects a complete will be yards and docks and camps cure in a few days, and is almost invariably effective within a period of In one direction a string of low three weeks. The newspapers describe

"By the application of a gentle elecment is required after this, which does A highway parallels the waterfront not last more than two or three weeks,

AN OLD CLAIM PAID.

Heirs Get Money From the Government After 57 Years.

Mrs. Z. M. Morton, John Hicks, Germoney due Mr. Hicks at the beginning of the Civil war.

Middleburg and Bolivar, Tenn. Immediately after the war Hicks joined the Ozarks. For years after the war he him from the government, but died before it was paid.

Mrs. Z. M. Horton, one of his chilfew years ago the documents were driving them. turned over to Congressman J. N. Tillman of that district, who got a special bill through congress which made the allowance. In the same bill were to \$210,000.

SPIES IN NATIONAL ARMY

Men Suspected of Disloyalty Said to Number Several Thousand.

Major General McCain, adjutant general of the United States army, is said batteries and members of the intelli-A special congressional committee Internment for some is said to have

> In the Eastern cantonments, it is spies has not been confined to the National army, but has been equally as thorough in training camps for officers and others.

British Woman Ambulance Driver.

so far any of the girls who have volunteered for this dangerous branch of the service have pulled any Lydia Languish stunt in the face of an emergency.

Attached to the Scottish Women's trude and Annie Simpson, heirs of hospital, which, by the way, was plan-Thomas I. Hicks, all of Mountain ned and is being carried out entirely Home, Ark., received a treasury war- by women, is an X-ray automobile, rant not long ago for \$361.58 for driven by a woman, which has saved a good many lives.

As the wounded are taken back He had the mail contract between from the line a picture is taken and developed as the car runs back to the hospital. In this way the women sur-Home Guards at Middleburg. After geons realize the most critical cases the war he came to the Arkansas and they are rushed straight to the operating table. The picture of the endeavored to collect the amount due wounded being ready for the operating surgeon, she knows exactly what she has to deal with. Many of the boys owe their lives to these X-ray ambudren, remembered the account, and a lances and the plucky girls who are

Women of wealth all over the world have found they could serve their country best by using their knowledge of how to drive and care for a car. Hundreds of them have volunteered.

Society Girls in Service. Miss Maria Laurence-Wetherill, a New York society girl, has been driving an ambulance on the French front. She is accounted one of the most skill-

ful operators in the motor service. Miss Hilda S. Ambier of Bridgeport, Conn., has joined the Volunteer expert driver and mechanic. Miss Ambier has adopted the uniform worn by

Mrs. Blanche Shoemaker Wagstaff pacity will be nearly four thousand commanders of companies, heads of is another well-known New York woman who is quickly helping in the resgence bureau. Many of the suspects, cue work of the wounded boys on the it is understood, are of German birth. allied fronts. She heads a number of women drivers from the National early last month for France and who are stationed somewhere along the said, was found the largest number of lines, doing their share in the work of suspects. Some camps have sent in as rushing the wounded to the hospitals many as 200 names. The search for and also in permitting other men to rush to the colors who would be obliged to drive the ambulances had not women proved such splendid sub- cannot procure cards, stitutes.

high standards prevailing throughout of demolition behind the enemy's lines the air service generally may be up- is effective; others will guard against held.

For the enlisted men who will form the squadrons, gas-works employees, rope riggers, cordage workers and mechanicians are especially fitter. The number of men trained through their civilian occupations to do this delicate and highly specialized work is limited, indeed, and the difficulty of establishing contact with them is great. Nevertheless, the forces are being brought together with gratifying rapidity and give every promise of becoming an efficient part of the air establishment which is to help the allies blind the German forces in France.

THREE OLD SUITS FOR **NEW ONE IN BERLIN**

Strict Rules Are Enforced to Conserve the Diminishing Supply of Cloth.

To conserve the diminishing supply of clothing in Germany, the German government has imposed regulations requiring that, for all articles of linen or personal wear to be purchased, three similar worn articles must be returned. This increases the scope and rigor of the clothing cards introduced less than a year ago.

The regulation applies to cotton stockings, gloves, collars, table linen and cloth materials for various household purposes. For every suit or overcoat two well-worn or one in good condition must be surrendered. The only articles of ordinary wear or use that are exempted from card regulation are wooden shoes and silk things.

More than a year ago there was much talk in Germany of reducing the consumption of cloth by inducing patriotic-minded women to return to the old but fashionable tight skirt. The maximum quantity of material, in meters, which should be used for a dress was even stipulated. The economy was not successfully accomplished, however, for the German women, though they shortened their skirts appreciably, made them wide and full.

Now, therefore, there is pending a rigid specifications limiting the number of yards of cloth which may be devoted to any garment of given proportionsdepending upon the size of the prospective wearer. And if the wearer needs linen and other garments than outer clothes she must turn in three corresponding worn-out pieces of lingerie.

The strict rules and regulations that are growing stricter each month have led naturally to an increased amount of deception and countless attempts by those who possess stocks of clothing to evade the card system by selling at abnormally high prices to those who any re-enforcements or traps.

Must Know Enemy Country.

As the troops go over they will check closely the German batteries, the shifting of their infantry, and the assembling of supplies. As the American forces advance the balloons will move forward also in unison with them along routes previously prepared. Observations for the barrage will be sent down repeatedly, so that it may move back and forth with the men and details sent so that the enemy's guns setting up the destructive counter barrage may be silenced.

To do this the American balloonist must know every detail of the enemy's land opposite him, for a mistake on driven off; perhaps the balloon is his part may cost the lives of scores of men below. No new battery should forced to parachute to the ground. In open up across the lines without its location being spotted on the detail map, the number and size of the pieces and their objective noted, and counterfire preparations made against it. No new troops should move into the enemy trenches without being fully known, numbers as well as routesdifficult work all of it-for the German has many wily devices for simulating pass, perhaps, but finally, as inevitably gunfire and camouflaging movements. out danger and difficulties, though the chances of a fatal outcome are not man eagle reveals itself for the allied large. If it is not a swooping airman artillerymen beneath. bent on setting the big gas bag on

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ENGLISH NOBILITY ARE ENGAGED IN WAR WORK



Frincess Alexander of Teck, wife of among titled British women who are engaged in war relief work.

troops. Any error here may send the steel wall into the observer's own troops or cost scores of lives later by failure to make a complete demolition! of the enemy's defense.

Gets Parachute Ready.

"Hostile airplane overhead," is apt to break in through the telephone wire at any moment. A German aviator. more adventurous than his fellows, is swooping down, perhaps under a protecting the cloud, in an attempt to put out the ever-watchful eyes. The observer makes ready his parachute, the machine guns on the ground below click off a rain of lead at the invader, and the windlass men start bringing the big envelope to ground with all possible speed. Perhaps the invader is stricken into flames and the balloonist either case it is all a part of the day's work which adds adventure and romance to the responsible work done by the balloonist.

Such is, briefly-very briefly-the duty and work of the balloon observer. Calm, patient, ever watchful, he rides far above the ground as the great envelope sways on its long cable. Hours as fate, the reward comes. A single And the work also will not be with- flash, a slight movement across the line, and another tiny claw of the Ger-

The vital importance and development of this work has hardly as yet been suspected in this country. "Over there" balloon observation has become a science which, while perhaps less spectacular than airplane observation, is none the less essential. The balloonist, riding steadily for hours at a time with the German lines spread out before him, and in direct telephone communication with the ground, with his batteries, and with other balloons, amasses a maze of details and accurate knowledge which his more vicarious and longer-winged air brother cannot hope to secure.

Used in Napoleonic Wars.

The first use of balloons in warfare dates way back to the Napoleonic wars, when France employed them against Austria. So revolutionary was the procedure, however, that all captured observers were treated as sples by the enraged Austrians. During the Civil war in this country Northern observers looked out across the Potomac from near Washington at the Conf.derates, and gained very valuable information, though under very precarious circumstances. France further developed the art in the war of 1870 against Germany, who later took it up on a much more ambitious scale in her Zeppelins. The science fell upon slack times, however, as did that of airplanes, and the war department's reports of a few years back are full of brief statements that no work was Queen Mary's brother, prominent done in ballooning for lack of funds.

The balloon services abroad, however, had been carefully, if modestly,