

RED CROSS SAVED AMERICAN PRISONERS FROM STARVATION



RELEASED AMERICAN PRISONERS AT BASLE.

The fine physical condition of this group of sturdy American troops is due to the fact that the Red Cross was able to take care of them during their imprisonment in German prison camps. The picture was taken on their arrival in Switzerland.

Thrilling Story Now Made Public in Report of Commissioner Carl P. Dennett.

EFFECT ON GERMAN MORALE

Astounded When Prisoners Received More and Better Food Than Their Captors.

One of the most surprising features of the great war was the remarkably fine physical condition of the American prisoners who were released, some of them after long periods of captivity in German prison camps, and sent into Switzerland after the signing of the armistice.

That the American prisoners were released, well fed and well clothed is due to the work of the American Red Cross, which provided them with food, clothing and many other physical necessities and comforts. Carl P. Dennett, of Boston, in a report just issued says:

Starvation Averted.

"The American prisoners would have starved to death if it had not been for the food parcels sent to them through our (Red Cross) organization at Berne. The condition of the Italian, Russian and other prisoners who did not receive food supplies from their country of origin proves that the prison ration was not sufficient to sustain life for a prolonged period, and it was of a character that our men absolutely could not eat. Our returning prisoners have testified unambiguously to the fact that they would have starved had it not been for the food we sent them. I have the testimony in one telegram of 2200 American prisoners to that effect.

"The American expeditionary forces scrupulously respected the treaty on the treatment of prisoners, and there is not a single record of an attempt by a German prisoner to escape.

What the Red Cross Did.

"In the early months after America's entry into the war, American prisoners were subjected to many of the indignities bestowed upon other prisoners, but after the demands of the United States in September, 1918, this sort of treatment ceased. There was always that fear in the Teuton mind that certain distinguished plainclothes Junkers and intriguers held in American internment camps might have their wholesome meals and healthful surroundings altered a bit." The American government found itself in the curious position of having to feed and clothe German prisoners of war in its hands and also the American prisoners of war in the hands of the Germans. To meet this condition, the government made arrangements by which the American Red Cross undertook to do the following:

1. Obtain the names of American prisoners of war.
2. Obtain camp addresses of the prisoners.
3. Transmit this information to general headquarters of the American forces; to the Red Cross at Washington, which notified the family of each prisoner; and to the American Red Cross at Paris to clear its records in connection with the search for missing men.
4. Ship necessary relief supplies to American prisoners.

Effect on German Morale.

The American prisoners were thus kept well clothed and well fed, and finally were repatriated apparently none the worse for their confinement. Mr. Dennett emphasizes the psychological effect upon the German population:

"It is undoubtedly true that the food and clothing parcels sent to the American prisoners constituted the best possible propaganda. The German population had been educated to believe that an American army of any size could not possibly be sent to France, and that it would be physically impossible to transport the necessary food, clothing and supplies. And yet, here were prisoners, scattered all over Germany, receiving from America twenty pounds per week of



AMERICANS RETURNING FROM GERMAN PRISON CAMPS. A Group of United States Prisoners Held in German Camps, Marching into Vichy.

better food than the German population had seen for years, and better clothing.

"The effect was irresistible, and spread over all Germany. It became a source of embarrassment to the German officials, and we were even told we were sending more supplies than were necessary and asked to reduce the quantity. We were informed officially that the prisoners received so much food that they were using their canned vegetables to play 'pass ball' with. Of course, using a can of corn to toss around a circle instead of a ball didn't hurt the contents any; but it made a profound impression on the Germans to see good food used in such a apparently reckless manner.

Secured Better Treatment.

"Because the American prisoners were sent food, clothing and toilet articles to enable them to maintain their health and self-respect, they were respected by the Germans. On the contrary, Italian and Russian prisoners who received no supplies were starved and in rags as a consequence and were treated like dogs."

Bands and orchestras were organized among the American prisoners, and entertainments given. Mr. Dennett tells of band music, sent from America, including such selections as: "Just Like Washington Crossed the Delaware, Pershing Will Cross the Rhine," "It's a Long Way to Berlin—But We'll Get There," etc.

Rather than deprive the American prisoner bands of these pieces, the titles were clipped off and the music forwarded. Thus the German guards and prison officials were serenaded by Yanks with these tunes, and returning prisoners were amazed to learn the words sung to them at home.

Red Cross Nurses Die For Liberty

One Hundred and Ninety-eight American Women Laid Down Their Lives During the War.

One hundred and ninety-eight deaths among the 19,877 American Red Cross nurses who served during the great war, represents the contribution in human life of American womanhood, toward winning the war.

The personnel of these martyrs ranges between Jane A. Delano, late Director General of the American Red Cross Department of Nursing, who lies buried in France, and those humbler but no less heroic women who gave up their lives in American cantonments. Their graves lie all over the world, crowned with white crosses. Even in Germany there is one marking the last resting place of Jessie Baldwin, of Summerville, Pa.

In the American Red Cross building in Washington, a beautiful service flag commemorates their sacrifice. A single blue star represents the 19,877 Red Cross nurses in active war duty, no matter where stationed.

In memory of the Red Cross nurses who have "gone west," 198 gold stars burn on this flag, a silent tribute to those splendid women who felt that duty was more than life itself and who, carrying out the traditions and the ideals of the Red Cross, were faithful even unto the end.

DARING AUTHORESS WHO DENOUNCES MORMONISM

THE first journey to America of the brilliant English novelist, Mrs. Theodore Cory, who writes under the pen name of "Winifred Graham," will be made particularly to address the Third World's Christian Citizenship Conference at Pittsburgh, November 9 to 16.

Daringly frank in her discussion of striking topics, "Winifred Graham" has made an enviable reputation among twentieth century English novelists. As the writer of thirty-two books having a world wide circulation and as a social leader her expected presence in Pittsburgh is attracting the attention of the literary and social elite.

"Winifred Graham" is the author of a new boldly venturesome novel regarding the court life of the Kaiser, bearing the title, "The Imperial Malefactor." But she is best known as the author of books taking their themes from Mormon passions and

polygamy—among these are, "Ezra, the Mormon," and the "Love Story of a Mormon."

"Winifred Graham" is chairman of a World Commission studying Mormonism. She will read her report at the Third World's Christian Citizenship Conference, which has been called by the National Reform Association.

Wednesday, November 12, will be largely devoted to the discussion of Mormonism, and the new polygamy coming out of the war will be one of the themes at a great woman's mass meeting to be held November 14 at Syria Mosque, the central meeting place of the World Conference.



WINIFRED GRAHAM



MRS. DANJO EBINA
Chinese Editress.

MRS. DANJO EBINA will be one of the speakers on the work of women in Japan at the Third World's Christian Citizenship Conference to be held in Pittsburgh during Armistice week, November 9 to 16, under the direction of the National Reform Association. She is the wife of the Rev. Dr. Danjo Ebina, pastor of the Hango Congregational Church at Tokyo, with a membership of 1,000. Mrs. Ebina has been a helpful co-worker of her husband, who as editor of the magazine, "The New Man," and she is prominent in all the new movements for the advancement of the women of her country. She is editor of the "New Woman's Magazine," published in Tokyo.

The Rev. Dr. James S. McGaw, executive secretary for the Third World's Christian Citizenship Conference, in a statement issued at its headquarters, 209 Ninth street, Pittsburgh, said regarding the principles underlying the conference and some of the concrete questions to be considered:

"The Conference will make real the great message of the Scripture by applying it to actual world needs. It will bring Divinity closer to humanity in all public thinking. It will answer a multitude of questions that arise in every human heart in this tremendous hour of crisis. It will allay the fears and inspire the souls of men as they undertake the stupendous task of the rehabilitation of a war-worn world."

LONDON REFORMER TO PRESENT LABOR PROGRAM

"THE future of the world depends upon labor, and the future of labor depends upon the Church," recently said Dr. Francis Herbert Stead, Warden of Robert Browning Settlement, in Walworth, London, who is to address the World's Christian Citizenship Conference in Pittsburgh, November 9 to 16.

Herbert Stead—as he is known among the social workers of the world, for he has an international reputation—has specialized on the relation of the Church to labor during all of his public life, and he began active work in this field fully thirty years ago.

He is the brother of William T. Stead, the famous English journalist who went down on the Titanic, and was associated with him as assistant

editor of The English Review of Reviews for twenty years.

Herbert Stead became warden of the Robert Browning Settlement in 1894 and immediately became active in social legislation and social reform in general through the settlement.

He became responsible—with Charles Booth, the English reformer—for the famous conferences which resulted in the formation of the National Committee on Old Age Pensions in 1898; he organized the Browning Hall Conference on "Housing and Locomotion" but, perhaps more important than these—so far as the widest reach on life is concerned—he initiated the Labor Conferences which have become a great feature of the work at Browning Hall. These conferences continue for a week each year and have been conducted since 1910. The settlement was organized in connection with the church of which it is a part and of which Robert Browning was a member. Dr. Stead has been liberally educated in the leading universities of England, Scotland and Germany. He was the Buchanan Medalist in Logic and in English Literature and graduated with honors in Classics and Philosophy at Glasgow.



DR. FRANCIS HERBERT STEAD

International Conference on Christian Citizenship



- 1—Charles E. Hughes
- 2—Henry Van Dyke
- 3—Gifford Pinchot
- 4—Frank J. Cannon
- 5—Nicholas Murray Butler
- 6—Charles F. Wishart
- 7—Charles L. Goodell
- 8—Sidney L. Gulick
- 9—Mrs. Ella A. Boole
- 10—Mrs. L. L. Shepard
- 11—Samuel Zane Batten

FIFTY leaders in the field of reform and religion from various parts of the world will speak at the World's Christian Citizenship Conference to be held in Pittsburgh from November 9 to 16, inclusive.

A committee of 150 of Pittsburgh's most prominent citizens have the local arrangements in charge, and the permanent staff of a dozen experts connected with the National Reform Association, under whose auspices the conference will be held, is devoting itself exclusively to the task of setting up the program.

Nine important international commissions of nine members each have for two years been preparing reports on world-conditions dealing with Capital and Labor, Intemperance, Immigration, World Peace, Mormonism, The Family, Social Purity, Public Education and the Lord's Day. These reports will be submitted to the conference by their various chairmen and

the delegates will discuss them, taking such action as may seem best.

It is felt by the promoters of this important conference that the war has forced upon the nations of the world, certain great social problems, the solution of which depends primarily upon intelligent discussion.

It is for this purpose that this great "town-hall" meeting or conference will be held in the Syria Mosque—the largest convention hall in Pittsburgh.

Already the indications are that nearly fifty nationalities will be represented by delegates at the Pittsburgh Conference, among whom will be men and women of note who have many important accomplishments to their credit.

Among the subjects to be discussed will be the following: "The Antidote for Bolshevism," Hon. Charles Evans Hughes; "The World To Be," Dr. Henry Van Dyke; "The Federation of

Nations," Dr. Charles E. Jefferson; "Righteousness in International Relations," Nicholas Murray Butler; "The Moral Element in Public Education," U. S. Commissioner P. P. Claxton; "Christianity and Socialism," Hon. Henry W. Temple; "Conservation and Social Justice," Hon. Gifford Pinchot; "The World Conscience," Dr. Charles F. Wishart; "The Prince's Peace," Hon. Frank J. Cannon; "National Religion," Henry Collins Minton, LL.D.; "Woman's Place in Public Life," Mrs. Ella A. Boole; "Christian Ideals in Official Life," Hon. Arthur Capper; "The Family and the State," Bishop William M. Bell.

The conference will be open to the public and to delegates from Christian organizations of every character, in any part of the world. Programs and further information will be sent upon application to the National Reform Association, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BIG RED CROSS PEACE PROGRAM

New Plans of Organization Bring It to Every Person and Home in Country.

AS IMPORTANT AS IN WAR

Nation-Wide Activity For Improving Public Health and Expansion of its Nursing Resources Two Objects.

The peace program of the American Red Cross has just been made public and it is gigantic in its scope. It is so comprehensive that it will bring the activities of the organization into practically every home and into the life of every person in the country.

The Program.

Foremost will be nation-wide activity for the promotion of public health and hand-in-hand with this crusade will go a vigorous campaign for the extension of the country's nursing resources; the broadening of the Red Cross Home Service, which in the war proved so helpful through the assistance it was able to give the families of soldiers and sailors, to be of general usefulness where other social agencies are lacking; greatly increased Junior Red Cross activities; extension of Red Cross facilities for emergency disaster relief; completion of relief measures for the victims of the war in this country and overseas, and preparation to fulfill whatever duties may be laid upon it as the volunteer relief society officially authorized to assist the army and navy.

The plan of the Red Cross public health campaign calls for co-operation with other existing health promotion and disease prevention organizations throughout the United States, acting by itself where no health agency now exists, in an effort to reduce the high mortality due to preventable disease and to improve general health conditions.

The Public Health.

Public health nursing will be one of the important features of this campaign. Red Cross public health nurses will be assigned to as many small communities as possible, thus extending to the rural population the bedside nursing, school inspection, classes in hygiene and home nursing and search for tuberculosis and other preventable disease that has been so effective in the cities and larger towns.

In this connection it is planned to offer to every woman in America instruction in home sanitation, hygiene, care of the sick and dietetics, thus providing first-hand knowledge of how to keep the family well and what to do where illness or accident cannot be avoided. These courses are now being introduced in the public schools and colleges and are offered department store employes, factory operatives, girl scouts, nursemaids and others, fitting them to help combat infant and child mortality, malnutrition, unsanitary living conditions, preventable disease and epidemics in their own homes.

The seven thousand public health nurses in the United States are far too few to meet the ever-increasing demands for their services.

Home Service.

Home service among the families of American soldiers and sailors has brought out the important fact that in 90 per cent of the places where Home Service is now operating there is no other social work agency. Accordingly there is an imperative demand, national in scope, that this service with its thousands of highly trained workers, be continued and expanded to assist all needy families in communities where other neighborly relief is not at hand.

As always, the Red Cross must hold itself ready for instant relief service in time of public disaster, such as great fires, floods, cyclones, shipwrecks, earthquakes, pestilence, famine and epidemics. Experience in the war and the great organization built up through that emergency will with quickly available funds make this branch of Red Cross activity more effective than ever before.

The Junior Work.

The Junior Red Cross, with its millions of members in the schools, public and private, throughout the United States, has laid plans calling for \$500,000 for relief work abroad, this amount constituting 60 per cent of the money the Juniors raise, the remainder to be used for local relief in co-operation with Home Service. It is also planned to have the junior members supplement and assist in the work of the national organization wherever possible, with especial regard to the needs of children.

The turning over to the American Red Cross of the surplus medical and surgical supplies and supplementary food stores of the American army abroad for distribution among the still suffering native populations, together with the foreign relief programs still being carried out largely in Poland, the Balkans and Siberia, necessitates the continuance of Red Cross operations overseas.