

WOMEN'S LABOR RAPIDLY WINS PLACE FOR ITSELF AT THE FRONT

British Army Now Has Regularly Organized Feminine Section in France; Women Perform Duties Onerous to Men, and Bear Hardships With Meritorious Fortitude

Headquarters of Women's Auxiliary Corps, Behind British Lines in France, Sept. 6.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Women's labor as a part of the British army in France has now passed through its trial stage and won the approval of the army authorities.

In response to a question, "How do the young women themselves like active service?" the censors at Women's Headquarters have permitted The Associated Press correspondence to take extracts from a number of homebound letters written by women now serving in France.

One girl writes to her brother: "We are billeted in empty villages and everything is done for our comfort. Army blankets and no sheets seemed a little peculiar at first, but all idea of sheets has now vanished from our minds and we are developing an affection for these army blankets as a covering. The restrictions are not formidable; in fact, we are allowed more liberty than I personally expected, which is a great deal. Army rations may be a little rougher than the food we have been used to, but the quality and quantity is good, and hunger is the best of sauces. The work is interesting."

Here is a girl's account of her daily routine: "We have breakfast at 7:30 and parade at 8:15. We march down to the offices and commence work at 9. We leave again at 1:45 and finish at 5 for the day. We are the nearest camp to the line, and the work at this base is therefore very important. We are free to go out from 5 until 9 o'clock roll-call. That gives us a delightfully long evening."

The free time is well employed, as one girl writes: "We went out on Sunday and tried our French, which to our great surprise was understood by the Frenchwoman. We are now studying hard at it, and are also getting up a shorthand speed class. The army is developing us already."

A girl working in a coast village writes: "We are in the midst of beautiful scenery and the most glorious stretch of sea. With such advantages we feel we are absolutely in clover, because we had expected a lot of hardship, and instead we have only inexperience. Our life in billets being army, is of course very different and we have dispensed with such luxuries as tablecloths, but we have delicious white bread and white sugar. We get a lot of bully beef and haven't yet risked my teeth on the army biscuits. We are telegraph operators on night duty. We have a

bathing parade at 8:30 every morning. It sounds like a summer holiday but it is not all pleasure, and my advice to girls who think of coming over here is 'Don't come out expecting a picnic, because you won't get it.' Whenever we feel inclined to scumble at certain things we think of the men in the trenches, and we feel that our grievances sink into insignificance by the side of the sacrifices they are making.

"Our draft through some mistake, had a sorry time on arrival, nothing having been prepared for us. We had to put up at a hotel that had not been opened for four years, and the first day was spent scouring the place from top to bottom. To hear the girls talk, one would think it was a huge joke, and the way in which they made the best of the situation was splendid."

A woman sent to a base camp where a complete staff of men workers was displaced writes: "We were afraid we would be unpopular with the men on account of turning them out of their jobs, but nothing of the kind. They are very glad to see us and gave us a cheerful welcome. They had indeed provided every luxury you can conceive. They had put flowers in our mess and recreation rooms and everything was spotlessly clean. We feel almost swindled, inasmuch as we were definitely promised hardships but so far have been able to discover none."

Headquarters of Women's Auxiliary Corps, Behind British Lines in France, Sept. 6.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—When it was decided to employ women with the British Army in France the main difficulty that arose lay in the question of housing. Accommodation in France had been prepared solely in accordance with the requirements of adapted troops, and modifications and adaptations for the use of women required careful consideration.

The camps and hostels for the women workers had to be fully equipped with the necessary conveniences of the places of employment, and on a somewhat higher standard of comfort than was required then for the men.

With the co-operation of the military authorities, preliminary arrangements were so rapidly carried out that within a month after the decision to send women to France everything was ready for the first group of workers. These crossed the Channel at the end of April, this year. At present the women's quarters are principally in huddled camps,

and in hostels taken over by the troops at some of the bases. These camps accommodate from 25 to 500 women each. Their total accommodation has reached a figure over 4,000.

Each camp, however small, is under the charge of a woman administrator responsible for the comfort and well-being of its occupants and for their discipline outside office hours.

The question is often asked, Is the discipline of the women workers very strict? The question of discipline was a subject of careful consideration. The women of the Auxiliary Corps cannot be treated as children; they are carefully chosen in the first instance and are doing responsible work. For this reason a great deal of liberty is given them and the rules and regulations are not stringent.

Members of the Corps must wear their uniforms on all occasions; there are certain restrictions regarding admission to cafes and estaminets in France. There are occasional roll-calls at the hostels, but out of office hours the women are allowed a great deal of liberty. The Administrator may sanction invitations to men to the public recreation rooms of the hostel.

The idea in enforcing discipline among the women workers is that they should be led not driven, and that much depends upon the Administrator who acts as leader, still more on the manner in which the individual members respond to the trust reposed in them to keep up the personal credit and the honor of the Corps. It speaks well for the success of the system that after an experience of three months in France only three girls have been returned to England and they for an act which showed more stupidity than deliberate indiscipline.

The Administrators are carefully chosen, being in many cases teachers in girls' schools or instructors in schools or large institutions. Others are women trained in welfare work experience in similar work. To fit university women who have had their hands on a similar work. To fit France, all women chosen for Administrators receive instructions before being sent out to take up their duties.

Recruits for the Women's Army are very carefully selected in England. Each candidate must furnish two references, which are carefully consulted. Then the candidate is sent before a selection board and a medical board, both of whom have set a fairly high standard. Approved candidates are "called up" to a receiving depot after a short time allowed them for making preparations. On arriving at the receiving hostels the candidates are solemnly enrolled and required to sign their formal agreements before a military officer. They stay at the receiving hostels about three weeks, during which time they are inoculated and vaccinated, fitted with uniforms and taught some elementary marching drill. They also attend lectures on the work before them. These three weeks are very valuable; the women make friends among their future associates, and begin to get a little of that valuable "esprit de corps" which is their work and understanding of its value and importance.

When the first batch of recruits came to take possession of the big receiving hostel in London, they were told that the beds had not yet arrived, and that they would have to sleep on straw filled mattresses stretched over planks. Not a moment was made, although vaccination and inoculation soon gave aches and pains to several of them; on the contrary they rejoiced in the temporary discomfort as "part of the game."

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The National Service Board of Canada, OTTAWA.

PERSHING'S TROOPS HATE DIGGING IN

U.S. Soldiers Eager to Fight in Open, as Are Canadian Boys

DISLIKE MOLE-LIKE TACTICS OF GERMANS

Sammys Taught to Make Individual Cover—Huns Paw Ground Like Dogs

American Training Camp in France.—One of the greatest problems impressing upon their men the absolute importance of learning the best ways of keeping under cover. The American soldier is not a natural "digger-in." He is much like his Canadian brother-in-arms in that respect, for it is an old saying that the British front that Canadians will die in the last ditch, but never dig it.

It is the American spirit, as it was that of the Canadians, to up-stake and fight; but the world war has long since passed that stage, and now in the long wear and worry of a struggle of attrition the best commander is the one who best conserves his men by keeping them under cover. One of the great reasons why the Germans are still in France and Belgium is their wonderful facility for digging themselves in. They have a perfect passion for it, and an incentive as well, for the allied artillery never ceases to pound them day and night.

The German belief that they can dig faster than a modern army can advance is one of the principles of their defensive tactics. Notwithstanding the heroic efforts to arouse the enthusiasm over the pick and shovel, the American soldier has remained decidedly lukewarm. He came to France to fight the Germans, and not to dig a hole and hide in it, and would not admit the necessity of doing so until bitter losses had been suffered through a lesson taught in a "Time-Clock War."

It is purely a matter of temperament, and there seems to be little doubt that only actual battle experience will convince the American soldiers that the ability to take advantage of any bit of cover is one of the greatest assets the modern man at arms can have.

"It seems a shame to have to curb the first fine fighting spirit of our troops," said an American training officer, "but the men must be made to understand as far as possible that impetuosity must be subordinated to steadiness. This has become a time-clock war. The men must learn to dig in given time and go no further. Every step of infantry advance must first be worked out with the artillery, and when the plan is arranged it must be strictly adhered to."

"We realize that it will be difficult to hold our men to this plan. If they see a battle going on their favorite impulse will be to push on as fast as they can, and some are bound to do so, just as the Canadians did in the earlier stages. We will undoubtedly have big losses in this way, but the men who come through our first battles will be worth their weight in gold thereafter. They will learn quickly the value of steadiness and absolute discipline under fire, and they will be the steady influence we can distribute through the newer units of our great army as they get their final preparation for trial by fire."

The natural fighting man seems to have a natural antipathy to digging in. Even in these late months of war British Tommies would much rather remain above ground and stand chances of getting killed by shells than to dig the deep dugout so adored by the Germans. In planning the battle of Messines Ridge, which was a model of a clean-cut victory, the British army commander took into account the fighting man's point of view. When the advance had reached a stage where it gave the British covered high ground, the fighting men were directed to take a rest, while specially organized labor battalions were rushed up from the rear to do the necessary digging and consolidating of new trenches so as to make them thoroughly proof against counter attack.

The result was that the fighting men were unhampered and unworried by the necessity of digging, went forward later in the day and took objectives that were rather hoped for than actually expected. Those are the tactics the American fighting men would like to see. They appeal to him, but just now he is being put through a pretty stiff course of digging.

Taught to Take Individual Cover

This does not apply to digging trenches alone. He is being taught how to dig himself in individually while lying flat on the ground in the face of enemy fire, thus getting the temporary shelter of protection of a sort of grave-like excavation. It is not so often nowadays, however, that a man has actually to die himself in solid ground, for there is seldom an infantry advance made over anything but ground all pitted and crisscrossed with shell craters.

Fighting from shell holes is a part in itself, and one that Americans must learn before taking their place in the allied line. German prisoners say that they would rather fight from shell holes on an active part of the front than from a regularly organized trench system. The latter affords the artillery too good a target while isolated shell holes are difficult for the enemy guns to deal with. The Germans even conceal some of their shell holes by putting brown water-pipes over them, and whenever an allied airplane is seen approaching, the nation of digging in is so strong with the Germans that they have been known desperately to claw holes in the ground with their hands till the ends of their fingers were practically worn off. Thus some were found dead, and others who were sent to the hospital with all their finger nails gone.

Music and Drama

PARAMOUNT POINTERS

Frank Losee now playing in support of Maxine Clark, in the Paramount adaptation of "Bab" stories by Mary Roberts Rinehart is all ready for Mr. Hoover and his food conversation. To lower the cost of eating, Mr. Losee has planted a garden full of beans in the yard of his Caryl home near Yonkers. "I figure I have spent \$8.75 for wire to keep the chickens out, and by the time the beans sprout each bean will be worth a small fortune," says Mr. Losee. "It's a great way to conserve."

Scenes of recruiting on Fifth Avenue have been preserved for posterity in "The Mysterious Miss Terry." Billie Burke's first Paramount picture shows Miss Terry on top of a Fifth Avenue bus in mid-day. Halts were made at various points to get in celluloid the recruiting scenes and crowd along the Avenue.

There's a new man playing the part of a certain German soldier in "Arms and the Girl." Paramount's third Billie Burke production may be fitted "Tommy" Minto's story of foot something, leading part for "The Burke" was called on to struggle the supposed German in one scene, and which got so much into the picture of the war that he laid up his German antagonist for a couple of weeks.

Marguerite Clark is hurrying her "sub-deb" scenes in "The Celebrity"

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FARMER SUCCEEDS ON THIRD ATTEMPT

Alberta Man's Crop Was Twice Battered Out; He Should Worry

By Courier Leased Wire.

Calgary, Sep. 5.—An Alberta farmer living south of Calgary insured his crop against hail early in the season. He was hailed out and collected ninety per cent of his policy. The crop started to come up afterwards and he again insured. He was hailed out the second time and collected another 90 per cent. This same crop had been threshed out and brought ten bushels to the acre, which sold for \$2 a bushel on the Calgary market.

Twenty stores above the roar of New York's traffic a shooting range is being built on the roof of the Hotel Vanderbilt.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal medicine. HALL'S CATARRH CURE is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surface. HALL'S CATARRH CURE is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in the country for years and is a "cure" prescription. It is composed of the best tonic known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. Take Hall's Family's Pills for constipation. Sold by Druggists price 50c.

CANADA'S GOVERNOR-GENERAL AT WAR CAMP

An inspection of a section of the Royal Flying Corps at Camp Borden by the Duke of Devonshire, was one in which the Governor-General evinced great interest. In the photograph he is witnessing a march past by the cadets and mechanics.

An

(By I)

(From Wednesday's)

The solitary symptom of evidence here was a pe American citizen in shirt overalls, pipe in mouth, this mien, calmly steering barrow down the drive. S the glint of his cool eye, he perceived a flash of intelli soul steeped in contemplation of the city crowd a antics. And forthwith, for son she found no time to felt more at home, less ap

As the car pulled up, the porte-cochere a mid-eye ran out to help the valise luggage. Savage skipped down and gave a hand to offering like assistance. A turn; and on the topmost broad, white, stone steps, one of Gosnold House a welcome her guests—a ve personality, of course of Sally's somewhat incoher

Going upon the rather suggestions of Mrs. Stand had prefigured Aunt Abigail's female upward of years and odd; a habit with a wealth of empty tion and a parrot's vacant irresponsible, prone to be and an over-roughly sty

She found, to the contr of quiet reserve, compos ner, authoritative of speed ing in humor of impeccable dress, and to all appeara day older than forty-five hair like show that frame rick but indisputably nativ

In her regard, when it ed exclusively to Sally, th lined a mildly diverted eye reasonable, as to her choo eling costume. Otherwis tion was cordial, with re nothing warranted the that "Mrs. Gosnold (Aunt her legitimate title) was ed to make up her mind. Manwaring at her comp Interim she was very glar; any friend of Aunt's welcome to Gosnold Ho would Miss Manwaring be feel very much at home? At this point Mrs. Sta her legitimately linked arms lation and, with the nonch ness that is in these d badge of caste, draged cool and dusky cover of ed reception hall to acq with the adulterated fact for the phenomenon of M waring.

"Be easy," Mr. Savage the girl airily: "trust Ad away with it. That youn sure of a crown and harp i after. If only because aboul Peter himself believe bla You've got nothing to w Now I'm off for a bath and living before luncheon. See So-long."

He blew a most debona his maternal aunt and tro up the broad staircase; a cast about for some plac conspicuously on the plea betters, Mrs. Gosnold call "Oh, Miss Manwaring!"

The girl responded with tested defiance apparent in the eyes of her prosp plover.

"My niece has been to about you," she said with ting smile, "and I am alre to be grateful to her. It is truth to tell—she makes su acknowledgement of my And I'm a most orderly I miss very much the serri former secretary. Do com

Sally drew within arm's and the elder woman out of and caught the girl's in a friendly grasp.

"Your first name?" she with a look of keen yet no

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