

WHO WON THE WAR?

(Literary Digest.)

"Sublime nonsense" is what our exchanges call the controversy over "who won the war" launched by Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig when he said recently that "It is right to speak of our Allies, but it was the British army that won the war." To be sure, he was "talking to his own soldiers and to his own people," as Secretary Baker explains, and Sir Douglas appears not to have foreseen the effect his words might have if caught up by outsiders and passed around Great Britain's Allies. It is an effect equivalent to German propaganda, because, we are told, if persisted in, it may stir up animosities among "not the Allied statesmen nor the poison-proof Allied diplomats, but the plain people of the Allied countries." That it is already tending that way, to some small extent, is indicated by occasional letters to the editors of American newspapers. For instance, a subscriber reviews the Haig episode in a New York daily, and asks:

"How is it that before the Americans went in he sent a message to America that he and his troops were fighting with their backs to the wall? It is a peculiarity of the English (not British) that whoever participated in the fight, nobody but themselves should gain the credit; the same way when France was their ally in the Crimea. It appears to me that the American army really won the war, for when Russia fell out, Germany had France and England on their last legs."

Precisely this sort of talk is what leads the Philadelphia Public Ledger to exclaim, "If this damfoolishness keeps up, it will be Germany that will have won the war," and it continues, "Of course, it is sublime nonsense to talk of any nation 'winning the war.' Not one of them did it. No man of knowledge who measures his words can possibly mean that his country won the war, even when he says so. All he can mean is that it made a greater contribution than any other Allied belligerent to the common task of winning the war."

"But this is a most dangerous, divisive, and unchivalrous subject to debate. If an American gentleman and a British gentleman and a French gentleman were seated together in a drawing-room they would never discuss it. If the subject came up by inadvertence they would each dwell, not on the achievements of their own people, but on the splendid deeds of the armies and the navies flying the flags of their friends. Why can not a whole nation behave in a gentlemanly manner? Why can not it do so, especially when there are bloodshed, battle, and sudden death concealed in any other course?"

"During the war we all developed a form of emphasis to attract attention to any measure we suggested which was phrased in the loud assertion that it (food, War Stamps, coal, daylight-saving, peach-stones, or what not) would 'win the war.' But we did not mean that these things would win the war without any assistance. We merely meant to say with arresting force that they would be valuable contributions to our military operations. What the phrase was intended to claim at first was that the war might be lost without the commended article or class, but it got far beyond that and was often applied to things we could have won without."

"Mr. Dooley" once said there were all sorts of people in the Democratic party, and that, even then, there were often not enough of them. There were many peoples in the Allied ranks that 'won the war,' but he would be a daring individual who would venture to assert that we could have done without any considerable number of men. We needed them all."

And there is glory enough for all, as the New York Commercial argues in an editorial leading up to that conclusion: "President Wilson in his Fourth of July speech on board the George Washington said in so many words that if it had not been for America the war would not have been won. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a speech at Newcastle said, 'And don't forget it was the British Empire that won this war.' Without a doubt every Frenchman will tell you that it was France that won the war, and didn't the Italians drive the Austrians back at the Piave and thus nullify the advance of the Germans in France? And if Belgium hadn't thrown a monkey wrench in the machinery at the very outset where would France have been?"

"Well, everybody is right. If the British and the Canadians and the Australians had not fought through all those bitter years, if the French

had not struggled and hoped against despairing odds, if the Italians had not rallied from their defeat in a final frenzy of determination, if Belgium had not sacrificed herself rather than her honor, then there would have been no structure for America to stand on and deliver the final thrust. . . . The Allies built a wall to keep the savages out. It wasn't quite tall enough and the Americans supplied the top layer. An extra push was needed to send the machine over the top and America supplied it. As Admiral Schley said after the battle of Santiago, 'There is glory enough for us all!'"

Happily, the general staff of the United States army has made public the figures that show just what was our part in the war and how our part compared with that of our Allies. After studying these figures, the Rock Island Union declares:

"According to the latest statistics available the world-war was terrible in the loss of life and expense incurred. While the United States was in the contest but a short time it sustained a large mortality list at a terrible cost in treasure. American participation is summarized by Col. Leonard H. Ayres, chief of the statistical branch of the general staff, as follows:

- "Total armed force, including army, navy, marine corps, 4,800,000.
- "Men who went overseas, 2,986,000.
- "Men who fought in France, 1,390,000.
- "Total registered in draft, 24,231,021.
- "Total draft inductions, 2,810,295.
- "Cost of war to April 30, 1919, \$21,850,000,000.
- "Battles fought by American troops, 13.
- "Days of battle, 209.
- "Days of duration of Meuse-Argonne battle, 47.
- "American battle-deaths in war, 48,500.
- "American wounded in war, 236,000.
- "American deaths from disease, 56,991.
- "Total deaths in the army, 112,422.

"Under the head of 'Sources of the Army,' the report shows that 13 per cent came from the regular army, 10 per cent from the National Guard, and 77 per cent from the draft.

"From the same source facts are given that the total battle-deaths for the belligerents totaled 7,450,000, divided as follows:

- "Russia, 1,700,000.
- "Germany, 1,600,000.
- "France, 1,385,000.
- "Great Britain, 900,000.
- "Austria, 800,000.
- "Italy, 300,000.
- "Turkey, 250,000.
- "Serbia and Montenegro, 125,000.
- "Belgium, 102,000.
- "Roumania, 10,000.
- "Bulgaria, 100,000.
- "United States, 48,900.
- "Greece, 7,000.
- "Portugal, 2,000.

"The largest loss sustained by the Americans was in the forty-seven-day battle in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, where 10 per cent of the men engaged were either killed or wounded."

Among his own comments upon the statistics he submits we find Colonel Ayres' assertion that "the war cost the United States somewhat more than \$1,000,000 an hour for more than two years," while he further remarks that "expenditures by the United States in this war would have carried on the Revolutionary War continuously—with day and night shifts and double-pay for overtime—for over one thousand years. It would still be in its infancy." But Colonel Ayres is far from claiming that America "won the war," and President Wilson in his tenth of July address avoided any such extravagant assertion, and said only:

"The hopes of the nations allied against the Central Powers were at a very low ebb when our soldiers began to pour across the sea. There was everywhere among them, except in their stoutest spirits, a somber foreboding of disaster. The war ended in November, eight months ago, but you have only to recall what was feared in midsummer last, four short months before the armistice, to realize what it was that our timely aid accomplished alike for their morale and their physical safety. That first, never-to-be-forgotten action at Chateau-Thierry had already taken place. "Our redoubtable soldiers and marines had already closed the gap the enemy had succeeded in opening for their advance upon Paris—had already turned the tide of battle back toward the frontiers of France, and begun the rout that was to save Europe and the world. Thereafter the

Germans were to be always forced back, back, where they were never to thrust successfully forward again. And yet there was no confident hope. Anxious men and women, leading spirits of France, attended the celebration of the Fourth of July last year in Paris out of generous courtesy—with no heart for festivity, little zest for hope. But they came away with something new in their hearts; they have themselves told us so. The mere sight of our men, of their vigor, of the confidence that showed itself in every movement of their stalwart figures and every turn of their swinging march, in their steady, comprehending eyes and easy discipline, in the indomitable air that added spirit to everything they did—made every one who saw them that memorable day realize that something had happened that was much more than a mere incident in the fighting, something very different from the mere arrival of fresh troops. A great moral force had flung itself into the struggle. The fine physical force of these spirited men spoke of something more than bodily vigor. They carried the great ideals of a free people in their hearts and with that vision were unconquerable. Their very presence brought reassurance; their fighting made victory certain."

In the light of all this, one finds it remarkable that protests against Sir Douglas Haig's boast are not more numerous than they are, for, in addition to contributing man-power, the United States contributed money-power, and the Paterson (N. J.) Press observes:

"The war could not have been won without money. And save for that furnished by the United States not one of the Allied nations would have been able to 'carry on.' Of the stupendous total of \$32,427,000,000 we expended in the war, \$9,384,000,000 was furnished our Allies to help them fight and live. And no American will for a moment admit that the work of our great army applied at the crisis of the war when all military authorities have admitted that the situation of the Allies was desperate was not decisive of the final victory.

"Our country did not start this dispute. But this does not mean that we will allow any nation to get away with all the honors."

Certainly not; and yet this insistence upon honors due us is no hindrance to our bestowing honors wherever they are deserved, and even while the controversy is at its hottest, the New York Tribune thus belauds the heroic devotion of our French Allies:

"France led the forces of civilization from the first hour to the last. Fate placed her in the front-line trench. In the first onslaught hers was the task of holding, of retreating and holding, of retreating again—and, at last, of striking back. The Marne is history by this time, the greatest single battle of all time, in its scope, in its valor, in its consequences to mankind. Thereafter time worked for civilization. France had passed her greatest test and come through with a spiritual glory beyond compare.

"No black days thereafter could dim that luster. Through our delay the victory, saved at the Marne and saved again at Verdun, was all but lost. No hours of the whole war were darker than the spring of 1918. Then came our test as a nation. The falling torch was grasped by our hands and rushed forward to a colossal triumph. We proved ourselves worthy comrades of our Allies. That is our boast and our pride."

WILLIAMS DENIES ALL THE CHARGES

Treasury Department Official Uses Strong Language in Replying to Jones' Statements.

Washington, July 28.—A. E. Jones, counsel for independent stockholders of the old First National Bank of Uniontown, Pa., testifying before the senate banking committee, charged John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency, with unfair management of the bank's affairs after its failure and with having a personal interest in the disposition of ten thousand shares of coal mining stock given by J. V. Thompson, the bank president, to secure his indebtedness. Mr. Jones said the stock had been turned over to the comptroller under an agreement by which Mr. Thompson was to be given an opportunity to redeem it for \$750,000. He also testified that Mr. Williams had this stock assigned and that comptroller's representative went to a meeting of bank stockholders and controlled that meeting for the purpose of bringing about the sale of the coal stock. Under an agreement alleged to

have been reached at a conference of stockholders and representatives of the comptroller's office in New York at the home of Samuel Untermyer in January, 1918. Mr. Jones said, sale of the bank's building was to be postponed and proceedings brought to enable an interpretation of the agreement relative to the stock obtained in the courts. Instead, Mr. Jones alleged, foreclosure proceedings were instituted and all testimony relative to the Thompson agreement kept out of the record.

"Do you intend to charge Mr. Williams engaged in this conference for the purpose of obtaining that stock?" asked Senator Fletcher, Democrat, of Florida.

"It is the only conclusion any reasonable man can draw—that Mr. Williams wanted the stock, or was a party to proceedings that would enable some of his friends to get it," Mr. Jones replied.

"The charges are absolutely without basis," said Mr. Williams, who followed Mr. Jones before the committee. "I want to denounce Mr. Jones as a contemptible slanderer in charging that I have any personal motives in this matter. His statements are full of inconsistencies."

Mr. Williams renewed his denial of testimony given the committee by John Poole and Frank J. Hogan who alleged the comptroller had discriminated against the federal National Bank of Washington with which they are associated. The comptroller also presented to the committee letters addressed to Chairman McLean by R. W. Bolling of the division of operation of the emergency fuel corporation. President L. O. Kaufman of the Chatham Phoenix Bank of New York and others denying statements that deposits by a bank with the Chatham Phoenix bank would bring about deposits from the fuel corporation.

GERMANS HOPING FOR TRADE WITH MEXICANS

They Intend to Secure Large Imports of Raw Materials From Mexico Soon.

Coblenz, July 28.—The eyes of the commercial work of Germany are directed toward Mexico, according to German newspapers of recent date.

With reference to Germany's prospective trade with Mexico the German Anzeiger which is devoted to the chemical industry says: "In Munich there was formed in 1918 a German Mexican society composed of educated people. The purpose of this society is to disseminate information about Mexico; lend impetus to the study of Spanish; bring about the teaching of the German language and German kultur in Mexican schools; induce Mexican salesmen to visit Germany; and induce Mexican youths to attend universities. In March, 1919, a similar society was organized in Bavaria with a charter membership of 200 persons.

"In Renthingen there had been incorporated the 'Almeico' founded by industrial firms, the purpose of the organization being to facilitate exchange of raw products and other commodities between the two countries.

"Seventy-five per cent of Mexico's exports found their way to the United States which regards Mexico as its warehouse. Of course those exports now go to Germany. Our first duty is to secure from Mexico large imports of raw materials and not regard it as a dumping ground for German goods."

LANCASTER EQUAL SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.

OFFICERS:

- President Miss Margaret Moore
- Secretary Miss Nannie Hill Moore
- Treasurer Mrs. S. L. Allen
- Press Chairman Mrs. Leroy Springs

The Legal Status Bill.

The state of Victoria, Australia, has passed the women's legal status bill making it permissible for women to become members of the state parliament, of municipal councils, special magistrates with jurisdiction over children's courts, justices of peace, barristers and solicitors.

Executive Board Meets.

(Columbia State.) Looking to the reorganization of South Carolina for suffrage, the executive board of the South Carolina Equal Suffrage league held an enthusiastic meeting yesterday afternoon at state headquarters on Germain street. Mrs. Julian Salley, of Aiken, president; Mrs. Harriet P. Lynca, of Cheraw, former president, and Mrs. H. R. Workman, of Newberry, were the out-of-town members present. Senator Pollock, of Cheraw, dropped in during the afternoon by special invitation and gave the women some valuable suggestions and much encouragement by his confidences in the victory for suffrage through ratification. The change in sentiment which has taken place throughout the entire country in the last two years, he said, is the best possible indication of the early outcome. "As a matter of fact," declared he, "there is no longer any real, serious opposition to woman suffrage."

The executive board decided to raise a budget of \$5,000 for organization and educational work in this state and they decided further to appoint an advisory committee of men to aid them in the big undertaking ahead.

Miss Trax, the state organizer who, sent out by the national, has been gaining such excellent results in a number of states, will come to South Carolina on August 5 to spend two months. She will make Columbia her headquarters and will travel, speak and organize all over the state. Great gains in membership and sentiment are expected from her work.

Two resolutions introduced by Mrs. W. C. Cathcart were passed at yesterday's meeting—one on the death of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and one indorsing the treaty of peace and the league of nations. "The South Carolina Equal Suffrage league places itself on record," reads the latter, "as being in perfect accord with the action of our president, Woodrow Wilson, in the leading part he has taken in the formation of this treaty which shall, we hope, make for permanent peace among the nations of the world."

Ratification Schedule.

- (Those starred have ratified.)
- Legislature now in session or to meet in 1919:
- Massachusetts*.
- Michigan*.
- Illinois*.
- Pennsylvania*.
- Wisconsin*.
- Georgia—June 25, 1919.
- Alabama—July 8, 1919.
- Ohio*—June 16, 1919.
- Texas*—June 23, 1919.
- Special sessions called to ratify:
- New York*—Called by Governor Smith for June 16.

- Kansas*—Called by Governor Allen for June 16.
- Wyoming—Called by Governor Carey. Date not set.
- Missouri*—Called by Governor Gardner for July 2.
- Indiana—Called by Governor Goodrich for first week in September.
- Colorado—Called by Governor Eloup. Date not set.
- Iowa*—Called by Governor Harding for July 2.
- South Dakota—Called by Governor Norbeck. Date not set.
- Utah—Called by Governor Bamberger for first week in October.
- Nebraska—Called by Governor McKelvie for July 28.
- Arizona—Date not set.
- Arkansas—Called by Governor Brough for July 28.
- California—Date not set.
- Regular legislatures—1920:
- Kentucky, biennial, January 6.
- Louisiana, biennial, May 11.
- Maryland, biennial, January 1.
- Mississippi, biennial, (every other session is special), January 1.
- Virginia, biennial, January 14.
- New York, annual, January 8.
- Massachusetts, annual, January 1.
- Rhode Island, annual, January 2.
- South Carolina, annual, January 3.
- New Jersey, annual, January 8.
- Georgia, annual, in June.
- Special sessions for other than suffrage ratification:
- Iowa—To ratify code revision January, 1920.
- Louisiana—Possibility of special session before September, 1919.
- New Jersey—There may be an extra session in 1919.
- Maine—Special session in October.
- North Carolina—Special session called.

DEMPESE GOES TO SIGN A THEATRICAL CONTRACT

Salt Lake City, July 28.—Jack Dempsey, heavyweight pugilistic champion, left today for Chicago, where he expects to sign a theatrical contract for a period of seven weeks. He was accompanied by his manager, Jack Kearns. Dempsey has been visiting his mother since Monday.

WOMEN GIVE OUT.

Housework is hard enough when healthy. Every Lancaster woman who is having backache, blue and nervous spells, dizzy headaches and kidney or bladder troubles, should be glad to heed this Lancaster woman's experience:

Mrs. T. J. Hunter, Elm St., says: "I can certainly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills, for they have done me a wonderful lot of good. A few years ago I was taken with a sharp pain in the small of my back and I could hardly straighten up. The pains were simply terrible. My nerves were all unstrung and I thought I would go wild. Dizzy spells bothered me, too, and I felt tired out most of the time. My kidneys gave me a lot of trouble, also. Some friends recommended Doan's Kidney Pills and I began using them. It only took Doan's Kidney Pills a short time to give me splendid relief and after I had finished one box, I was entirely cured." 60c. at all dealers. Foster-McBarn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

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