TERMS-\$2.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE SINGLE COPY, FIVE CENTS.

YORK, S. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1919. ESTABLISHED 1855

ALMOST A MUTINY

American Soldiers at Archangel Do Their Own Thinking

DEMAND AN IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL

Soldiers Say That the War for Which They Were Drafted is Over, and They Object to Being Used in a Mat-Their Estimation.

Archangel, Wednesday, April 9 (By The Associated Press.)-A company of American troops recently showed some hesitation in returning to the fighting front south of Archangel, declaring that the war with Germany was over and that the United States was not at war with the Bolsheviki. The regimental commander, in a speech, said that they were fighting a desperate defensive battle and appealed to them to stick it out. The company then left for the front.

The situation arose when the company named was ordered back to the front after a rest period at Archangel. The officers were informed that the men did not want to go to the front again. They asked to have their arguments answered.

sheviki, that the entire Bolshevik there was no war.

The regimenal commander said on the fighting on this front and then stamp it into the dust. made his successful appeal relating to

Washington April 10.-The war department issued tonight an official statement confirming Associated Press advice from Archangel that what amounted to a mutiny took place among the American troops there on so by Col. George E. Stewart, commanding the American contingent. Open threats were made in general from Washington insuring early withdrawal was forthcoming.

The text of the paraphrase of the code message dated March 31 follows, the department having eliminated only certain military information not bearing on the incident:

"Yesterday morning, March 30, company of infantry, having received orders to the railroad front, was ordered out of barracks for the purpose river to the railroad station. Refused to Obev.

"The non-commissioned officer who was in charge of the packing soon reported to the officers that the men refused to obey. At this some of the join its forces. officers took charge and all except one man began reluctantly to pack after a considerable delay. The soldier who continued to refuse was placed in confinement. Colonel Stewart, having been sent for, arrived and had the men assembled to talk with them.

"Upon the condition that the prisoner above mentioned was released, for the front. That they would not go to the front line positions was openly stated by the men, however, and they would only go to Obozerekaya. They also stated that general mutiny would soon come if there was not some definite statement forthcoming from Washington with regard to the removal of American troops from Russia at the earliest possible date."

The department has cabled for more information. From the message received today officers were unable to ascertain whether a condition of mutiny had in fact developed in the past ten days. Pending fuller advices, no and wonderful equality of man which comment was forthcoming as to the course to be pursued.

Presumably, it was said, Colonel Stewart already had been advised directly that it was the purpose of the supreme war council in charge of the policy governing the movement, to withdraw the entire force from Northern Russia when the ice blockading the harbors goes out. The British relief expedition, originally scheduled to be 2,400 strong, has sailed as have the two companies of American railway engineers sent at the request of the British authorities to keep open the railroad south of Murmansk.

To Withdraw Forces. Announcement of the purpose withdraw the force was made officially to congressional military committee by Secretary Baker, February 17 on instructions from President Wilson. Supplimenting that statement General March, chief of staff, said last Saturday that the American contingent would certainly be withdrawn by

June. The official report makes the incident even more serious than the original press accounts. Intimations that Hill and a resident and tax payer of a general feeling of unrest pervaded the entire force have come previously from General Ironside, the British commander in chief. Both British and French troops have been involved according to rumor in similar incidents but American officers on the scene but as I could not get it here I tele have felt that the morale of the American troops was too high for such an

The dispatch today did not show to what extent Bolsheviki propagandists could be held responsible for the behavior of the troops, nor has any information reached the department tending to show the extent to which the rebellious attitude may have spread through the whole American contin-

Three Hundred and Thirty ninth infantry of the Eighty-fifth division forms the bulk of the American contingent Archangel region. The

served in some of the most northernly TO FINANCE EXPORT COTTON knowledge of the subject," he said, ports in Alaska and became thoroughly familiar with weather conditions such as those at Archangel. Harding'S Plan to be Put into Practi-While the action of the company at Archangel undouotedly is mutinou under any strict interpretation of the military code and would render the tion under crdinary circumstances war department officials did not believe such action would result. It was It is Now Proposed to Convert Bonds pointed out that the men apparently obeyed their orders subsequently when the situation had been made clear to ter That Has No Proper Status in them. Only in the event of a refusal which jeopardized the lives of other men, it was thought would any drastic measure of discipline be invoked. Officers here were frankly doubtful that public sentiment at home would permit any other course and many of them expressed sympathy with the

OUTRAGES AT ODESSA.

feelings of the men.

British Chaplin Describes a Reign of

Terror. The Chronicle publishes an article by R. Courtier Foster, a British Chaplain at Odessa and Russian ports of the Black Sea, describing the religious persecution practiced by the Bolshe- ty bonds, it was announced. A stateviki upon their former capture Odessa. He says:

"Committees were held on board the The men contended that they were ships of the Black sea fleet, among the draft men conscripted for the war with dockers in the port, and in the towns Germany which was finished now that and villages on every hand, which America was not at war with the Bol- passed resolutions reading: 'We ab- better and more economical marketolish God.' In Odessa cathedral, when question was the subject of much po- the archbishop of Kherson was celelitical debate and indecision in the brating the Holy Misteries an uproar United States and that so far as they occurred with cries of 'Down with the were concerned they were unable to Chruch. At a fete in the town gardens see why they should be fighting if one saw a soldier of the Red army, amid the guffaws of his fellows, spit on the Russian holy picture of the face of that perhaps their own lives depended Christ, then tear it into fragments and

"The Bolshevist conception of re the men traditions of the American ligious toleration is considerably more elastic and far-reaching than the ideas of any mediaeval inquisition. In this matter the Bolsheviki pride themselves on being far in advance of our effete western thought. They have murdered Valodimir, the Metropolitan of Kiev twenty bishops, and many hundreds of priests. Before killing them they cut March 31. A company of infantry the off the limbs of their victims, some of message stated, refused to entrain for whom they buried alive in the Kremthe front until personally urged to do lin. The cathedrals in Moscow and those in the towns of Yaroslav and Simferopol have been sacked. Many nuns were violated and the churches

defiled. The ancient and historical sacristies and famous libraries of Moscow and Petrograd were piliaged and countless sanctuaries profaned. In Cronstadt the identification of the company and cathedral the great figure of the Crucimoved, and a monstrous and appalling pagan form placed in its stead, sym bolizing 'Freedom of Mind.'

"It is not against any one partic lar form of religion that the terrors of of packing sleds for the trip across the the New Freedom are hurled. Ortho dox Roman Catholics and Lutherans alike have been tortured, mutilated and done to death under the aegis of the Holy revolution, which appeals to the proletariat of the whole world to

"The revolutionary government subjecting the Christian religion to persecutions as great and brutal as anything the world ever saw during the first three centuries of the Christian era. Moral disintegration and ruin spread their tentacles on every side. Any restraint on sinful impulse or covetous desire is laughed to scorn the men agreed to go. This was done The Bolsheviki publicity encourage and the company then proceeded to outrage and looting. The propaganda the railway station and entrained there for freedom of the mind is essentially nihilistic. It is based on negation and denial of the existence of God, denial of

the authority of any moral law, denial of all rights of conscience, denial of all religious liberty, denial of all freedom of the press, denial of any liberty "One officer remarked despairingly to me: 'In Russia now there is no God, no Czar, no law, no property, no money, no food-only freedom.' And in that travesty of liberty which the whole civilized world may well shudder at, all mercy, pity, and toleration are alike scorned. And it is this new

sian 'nation." QUESTION OF PROFITEERING.

by means of torture, outrage, and as-

sassinations proclaims the 'freedom of

mind and body,' to the devastated Rus-

Man Wants to Know Rock Whether Merchants are Reasonable. Mr. John T. Roddey has made a lot f talk and no little feeling by sending the following communication to the

local papers, over his own prope

signature: Are the people of Rock Hill profit ering? Is the Merchants Association one of the worst things that ever happened to Rock Hill? Would it be either politic or profitable for the Chamber of Commerce or the news papers to look into the Rock Hill rices? Is the town being improved These questions are asked me practically every mill man told me that he had never Sears-Roebuck cata seen so many ogues. One of the largest farmers in the county said that "it would break me up if I had to buy my supplies in Rock Hill." Another large farmer with plantation within two miles of Rock the town sent his two-horse wagon Chester and bought a lot of goods amounting to between \$125 and \$173 at a saving of 25 to 33 per cent. Individually I ran out of a certain article and had to have a new supply by the next morning. The new stock cost

The first time I phoned was practically ecidental; the next purchase was deliberate. "A farmer sold 25 bales of cotton is Rock Hill and brought in five wagons. When he had his cotton weighed he old his hands 'You boys go on home. I said 'Aren't you going to buy anywagons?' He replied, mpty wagons to Chester this morning

me \$4.80, the price I had considered.

afternoon train, priced \$3.60. A few

days later I phoned to Chester about

\$25 purchase and thereby saved \$5.

shoned to Chester and it came on

"A man recently told me that he could buy goods at almost any of the counstores 15 to 20 per cent, cheaper than he could in Rock Hill. Just as sure as two and two makes four such

cal Operation

men liable to severe disciplinary ac- HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS CAPITAL

of Southern Cotton Producers Into Stock of a Big Concern That Will Help to Stabilize Prices.

Memphis, April 10 .- The committee appointed at today's conference of producers, factors and bankers to take up plans for organization of a cotton export corporation tonight decided on a capitalization of \$100,000,000, instead of \$50,000,000, as originally suggested by W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal reserve board, and selected a subcommittee to develop the idea in

The subcommittee was instructed to make a comprehensive study of the functions and scope of the proposed corporation and report to the full committee, which then will complete the organization and dispose of the stock in the south for cash and Liberment issued by the committee declared "it is no part of the intention of the organization to demoralize or interfere with existing business properly conducted, but to use the great power of the organization for the creation of ing and distribution facilities for cot-

The subcommittee includes Gov. R G. Pleasant of Louisiana; Senator Robert L. Owen, Oklahoma; former Senator Percy, Mississippi; W. B Thompson, New Orleans; George W. Rogers, Little Rock, Ark.; John F. Scott, Houston, Texas; Dr. H. G. Alexander, Matthews, N. C.; R. M. Maddox, Atlanta, Ga.; L. B. Jackson, Atlanta; F. M. Crump, Memphis; E. W. Dabbs, Mayesville, S. C., and M. C. Allgood,

Montgomery, Ala. Committee at Work. committee, which began its work on adjournment of the conference, was instructed to notify Gov. R. G. Pleasant of Louisiana, chairman of the convention, who also heads the committee, when its work is completed so he can call another conference to act on its programme for organization of the corporation.

It was originally understood that the committee would report at the acreage reduction conference to be held at New Orleans next month, but it was decided to receive the report at another meeting to be called for that purpose, in order not to confuse the two move-

Mr. Harding and Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, who addressed the conference at the morning session on the export proposal, remained in Memphis until late tonight to assist the committee in its preliminary work.

Mr. Harding at the afternoon session read a telegram from the counse of the Federal trade commission giving his opinion that the plan as previously outlined to him by the reserve board head would violate no law. J. S. Wannamaker, president of the South Carolina Cotton association, then read a telegram from Governor Allen of Kansas, attacking the legality of the cotton reduction movement and of the plan for an organization of an export

Governor Brough of Arkansas in a brief address indorsed the project and scored what he termed "an attempt by the governor of another state to wave

the bloody shirt." "It ill-behooves the governor of state, the price of whose wheat has been fixed by the United States government at \$2.26 a bushel, which will south, to criticise the south for a movement which is not only in the inwhole country," Governor Brough

Would Be Permanent.

Mr. Harding in his address, after explaining his proposal in detail declared the export corporation should not be considered an emergency measure, but should be organized with the intention of becoming a permanent institution for the benefit of the three basic factors of the cotton industrythe producer, buyer and banker-this should have sufficient capitalization to be impressive throughout the world. He said the corporation should own ships and that its stock should be exchanged for Liberty bonds to people in the south only.

Senator Owen declared that "probably within another week peace will be declared, "and urged organization of the corporation among other reasons, to help restore normal conditions throughout the world and thereby wipe out Bolshevism. When Europe gets back to a normal basis, declared the senator, who recently returned to the United States after studying the foreign financial and commercial situation, and the masses are actively employed in productive labor, Bolshevisn

will pass away. Representative E. S. Candler of Mis sissippi, also made a brief address. Other prominent delegates from Mississippi included former Senator Leroy Percy and Representative H. D. Steph-

Senator Kenneth McKeller of Ten nessee, in his welcoming address, urg ed removal of the export embargo and with several of the other speakers, establishment of an American merchant

MANY DRINKS FOR DRY TIME. Threat of Prohibition Brings to Ligh

Recipes of Long Ago. The realization that in a short time prohibition will be in effect has rought to light many old-time recipes for making wines and beverages as well as talk of new experiments. hing to take back on your empty Thomas J. Farrell, assistant manager the American forestry association in of the Waldorf, who has heard many Washington, he concluded. . interesting discussions relative to these old-time recipes, said yesterday that it was surprising to learn with campaign for funds for purchasing what ease liquors, beer, ale and wines could be made with home-grown in- chards in the devestated regions of sure as two and two makes four such condition will react on the town. As gredients and how widespread the cus-

from the south a few days ago I found his ideas so interesting that I started a list of drinks that could be made, and several other guests of the hotel on hearing of my interest in the mat-

ter are now dropping into the office

with new information." Mr. Farrell said that the simples of all to make, and one that he predicted would become very popular, was

the sticking a red-hot poker in a glass of hard cider, after the manner of mulled ale. "Near beer," he said, "with four raisins added to each bottle, and al-

lowed to stand for twelve hours, adds Profiting by the lessons of the four "Hessian rum is, made with prunes oats and water. Oat meal will do and the quantities must be learned by the experimenter. Again, a wait of two weeks is necessary before imbibing.

"From the middle west I gleaned this one: Sweet cider put through an issues. ordinary cream separator with no thought of consequences to the separator, for it will gum up badly-results in something unusual to say the least, but called 'Jersey Lightning.' "Grape juice, yeast and water-and time, just a few brief days, is one of the most often mentioned recipes, and although I have vet to meet it face to face, I doubt not that it is good. "Frozen cider, as almost everyone knows, makes a splendid champagne; that is, the part which does not freeze.

The frozen part is really sherbet. "Then there remains the chance of experimenting with rye, barley, rice, the breakfast foods, and cottonseed And it is certain that with the addition of raisins, prunes, yeast, and such, will give more or less satisfactory results."-New York Times.

WAR WRECKED FORESTS.

England and France Give Attention to Reforestation.

Reforestation is one of the most im portant of European reconstruction problems today, not only in those countries which were actually invaded but in those which were engaged in the war, according to Charles Lathrop Pack, of Lakewood, N. J., president of fourth Liberty loan was less than 1 the American forestry association, who has recently been decorated with the Liberty Service War Medal of the National institute of Social Sciences for his valuable war garden work in the United States.

"The deligates to the Paris peace conference are having carefully prepared the necessary data on the French forest losses, and the Government of France means to insist upon supplying matrices of the advertisea large amount of cutting of standing ments in which the art work has been timber in the Black forest and other done by one of the foremost comforests of Germany so that France may be provided with lumber for re construction purposes," said Mr. Park to a representative of The Christian little trouble in raising the money nec-Science Monitor. All of this will be a part of the indemnity which Germany will be required to pay.

England Cut Half Her Timber. "I suppose many people think the forests of France have suffered more from the war proportionately have those of any of the other countries," said Mr. Pack. "Our recent careful survey of the situation shows that some 1,500,000 acres of the forest lands in France either had been de stroyed by the Germans or were used for war purposes by the Allied armies. This is about 10 per cent of the total standing timber in France.

"Rather to our surprise, the investization shows that in England alone 450,000 acres had been deliberately cut by the Englishmen themselves, and this means half the total standing timber in that country. Even the trees in the beautiful and ancient Windsor be paid partly by the consumers of the this timber would have been felled had not fire destroyed the Canadian sawmill which was operating in Windterest of its own salvation but of the sor forest just before the armistice became effective. The need for wood was so urgent that Englishmen declared they would cut down every tree in Great Britain if it were necessary

Allies Appreciate Aid. 'The work of reforesting England is prodigious task. I am sure the people of the United States do not wish the English to do it alone. We can and must help them. The American forestry association has already se work and will furnish England and the brave British people. They are, of course, somewhat stoical compared his office in Washington. the French, but they will be no less

appreciative. "We expect also to furnish forest American forestry association has repaign among the people of the United omes as a spontaneous gift of the little in comparison with France, Belgium and Italy. In each of these countries the forest authorities have expressed appreciation of the offer of the American forestry association.

Tribute Trees Beneficial. Forestry will be benefited by the nation-wide movement in the United States for planting tribute trees, and there will be more town, city, and before in a similar length of time

in this country.' The American forestry association has issued a bulletin on tribute-tree 'Human planting and the demand for this bulletin from every state in the Union is far beyond expectation, Mr. Park said. That the American public will plant thousands of tribute trees is evidenced

of New York City, has inaugurated a memorial fruit trees to restore the orselective service men from Michigan. It is commanded by Col. George E. Stewart of the regular army who not always be such."

| A condition will react on the town. As gredients and now widespread the custom must have been among our fore-fathers.

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VICTORY LOAN PUBLICITY How the Government Gets Its Advertising

THE PUBLIC WILL SPEND MILLIONS striking of these have been selected,

Government Is Strong Believer Publicity, and After Spending Great Propaganda to the People

previous Liberty loans writes a Philadelphia correspondent, the men who have charge of the publicity for the Victory Liberty loan have decided to concentrate their attention upon the use of newspaper space in order to float this, the last of the war-bond

street cars, four-minute men, and the other means to advertise previous loans will be abandoned. These will be used locally, but the treasury department has been converted to the belief that newspaper space is the best for its purpose, and the Victory Liberty loan campaign will be the greatest ever undertaken in the history of advertising.

Under the direction of the Liberty loan committee of the Philadelphia district more than 100 full-page, advertisements have been prepared, in addition to some 30 smaller pieces of 'copy" and these have been distrib uted, in matrix form, to every news paper in the United States-from the leading metropolitan dalies to the smallest rural weeklies.

Costly Advertising. Some idea of the way in which the nation has been blanketed with this material may be obtained from the fact that, according to figures gathered by the treasury department, it will cost \$1,800 a word to print these advertisements. This expense will not be borne by the government nor will it come out of the proceeds of the loan -though the advertising cost of the per cent of the amount subscribed. It will be donated by business houses and concerns themselves thorough believers in the power and efficacy of advertising.

The question of raising this money Liberty loan committee in each city or county, the treasury department feeling that it has done its part in mercial art services and the text writen by recognized advertising expert Philadelphia, however, has experienced essary to run these advertisements in all the local papers and it it not anticipated that other cities will suffer from lack of funds.

In fact, it was Philadelphia's suc cess in handling the publicity for the third Liberty loan that led to the appointment of the local committee to cribe the recovery and ultimate victory undertake the preparation of the advertising for the entire country of the

Victory Liberty loan. Philadelphia's System.

About three months before the third loan drive, the Philadelphia committee decided that the undertaking warranted the inauguration of a thorough and competent system. A "copy jury"-made up of the editors or advertising managers of the local newspapers-was therefore requested to pass judgment upon the text written by a number of Philadelphia advertising men and the results of these decisions were used in what was, up forest were cut, and 7,000 acres of to that time, the most extensive cam paign used by a single city.

The same plan was followed during the preparation for the Fourth loan. except that the preparation of copy was not left entirely to the advertising fraternity. A number of other persons were requested to lend their ssistance and what has been termed the finest Liberty loan advertisement vritten was the work of Dr. Edward

J. Cattell, city statistician. Dr. Cattell's text, under the capion, "Her Service Flag," was extensively reproduced, and slightly recured a memorial fund to assist in this a full page in color, advertising the men by whose rifles and bayonets only Victory loan. The secretary of the can decisive victory be won. Scotland all the forest seed that may Treasury, Carter Glass has declared be required. We have already had that this is the most appealing piece artillery, ammunition, transport, railmany expressions of appreciation from of copy yet submitted, and a framed proof of the page hangs on the wall of

Of course, when the selection of copy s left to anybody for final decision, there will be differences of opinion-as men in 1914 to one to twenty infanwas evident when, by a majority of trymen in 1918. The 486 pieces of ar-France, Belgium and Italy, and the one vote, the copy jury rejected an tillery with which the British took the advertisement couched in the language of the prize-ring, with the headline, "Make the Third Punch a Knockout!" But the passing of a year has ing seeds to these countries. We caused a reversal of this decision and tillery ammunition were fired by the purpose to make it entirely evident to the present series of advertisements our Allies that this reforestation aid contains not only one from the pugilistic angle, but also copy prepared in American people, who have suffered the style of baseball, racing, football, and track sports.

Appeals From Many Angles. In fact no possible angle of appea has been overlooked, though the principal appeals have been made from the standpoints of patriotism, investment, and the reconstruction of the men

who have been wounded. "Your Boys are Still on Guard or the Rhine' is typical of the arguments countryside tree planting this spring which will be advanced for the necesand next autumn than ever has been sity of raising the money to maintain Their Sake Put It Across," "One of ing men, with which we entered the calling attention to the work of reconstruction and the fact that a considerable portion of the loan will be spent for the work of removing the by the hundreds of letters received by handicap under which the wounded

soldiers now linger. The committee has realized that there will undoubtedly be a considerable amount of criticism from the unthinking upon the manner in which money was spent with almost reckless abandon in making ready for at least

deeds of "America's Immortals." The material for the major portion of the ext of these advertisements was secured from the official recommenda tions for the congressional medal of

nonor-the "Valor Cross." The most never bring about a successful decisillustrated by artists of national reputation and the official citation placed

words of advertising text. One of these, typical of the series, Sums in Procuring the Copy, Would relates the exploits of Captain George Leave It to the Public to Get Its H. Mallon, of Kansas City, Missouri, who, "becoming separated from the halance of his company because of a fog, pushed forward, accompained by nine men, and attacked nine hostile machine guns, capturing all of them without the loss of a man. In this encounter, Captain Mallon personally

> fist. Later, when the party came upon two more machine zuns, this officer sent men to the flanks, while he rushed forward directly in face of fire and siler ced the guns, being the first of the party to reach the nest. The exceptional gallantry and determination displayed by Captain Mallon resulted in the capture of 100 prisoners, 11 machine guns, four howitzers, and one anti-aircraft gun."

As one member of the committee stated, when this series was first considered, "If that kind of copy doesn't stir 'em up and make them over-subscribe the loan, then I don't know what will!

HAIG AMAZED AT VICTORY

British General Says Miraculous is the Only Descriptive Word.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in is final dispatch now made public, presents an important review of the war and describes in detail the expansion and achievements of the British army, with many remarkable facts and figures. He treats the operations on the western front as a single continuous campaign, in which can be recognized the same general features and necessary stages that, between forces of approximately equal strength, have marked all the conclusive battles of

'The high water mark of our fighting strength in infantry," says the British commander, "was only reached after two and a half years of conflict, by which time heavy casualties had alis a local one, to be handled by the ready been incurred. It was not until mid-Summer, 1916, that the artillery situation became even approximately adequate to the conduct of major oper-

> be conducted without any limiting consideration beyond that of transport. "The margin with which the German onrush of 1914 was stemmed was so narrow and the subsequent struggle was so severe that the word 'miraculous' is entirely inadequate to des-

> of the Allies. "The breakdown of Russia in 1917 probably prolonged the war by a year, and the military situation in Italy in the Autumn of 1917 necessitated the transfer of five British divisions to Italy at a time when their presence in France might have had farreaching.

> effects." Sir Douglas records the interesting fact that more than half the British casualties in the fighting of 1918 occurred during the five months from March to July, when the Allies were on the defensive.

> "The rapid collapse of Germany's military powers in the latter half of 1918,' he says, "was the logical outcome of the fighting of the previous two years. It would not have taken place but for that period of ceaseless attrition, which used up the German reserves. It is in the great battles of 1916 and 1917 that all have to seek for the secret of our victory in 1918.

"The value of cavalry in modern war is emphasized by Sir Douglas Haig, and, in discussing the value of mechanical contrivances such as tanks, he observes that, immense as their influence might have been, they could vised, appears in the current issue of not by themselves decide a campaign. a magazine of national circulation as Their true role is to assist infantry-

The expansion of British personnel way construction, and establishments of every kind in France is dwelt upon by the field marshal. Regarding machine guns, the British equipment increased from one gun to 500 infantryfield in 1914 were represented at the

date of the armistice by 6,437. On the first day of the Somme battle in 1916 nearly 13,000 tons of ar-British on the Western front. On two days, Sept. 20 and 21, 1917, 42,000 tons were expended, and in the three days of the crucial battle of Sept 27, 28 and 9, 1918, nearly 65,000 tons were fired by the British artillery.

Sir Douglas Haig says that the feature of the war which to the historian may well appear most noteworthy is the creation of the new British army, which was successfully built up in the ery midst of the war.

"The total of more than 327,000 German prisoners captured by us on the western front," says Sir Douglas, "is in striking contrast to the force of six the army of occupation, while "For divisions, comprising some 80,000 fightthe Things Your Dollars Will Do," and war. That we should have been able Reconstruction," are only to accomplish this stupendous task is three of the dozen or more full pages due partly to the loyalty and devotion of our Allies and to the splendid work of the Royal Navy, but mainly to the wonderful spirit of the British race in

all parts of the world." With respect to the use of cavalry Sir Douglas Haig contends that, in the lecision to preserve the cavalry corps has been completely justified.

"It has been proved," he adds, "that cavalry, whether used for shock effect, under suitable conditions, or as moof this attitude.

But the series that is expected to in all future wars the flanks of the optonurses."

produce the greatest response is com- posing forces will rest on neutral posed of 15 full pages reciting the states or impassable obstacles." The field marshal devotes a special section to "Why We Attacked Whenever Possible," in which he says: "The object of all war is victory and a purely defensive attitude can

He emphasizes that the defensive role sooner or later produces a lowering of morale, while the defender beon a tablet at the side of a very few comes almost entirely ignorant of his opponent's dispositions and plans. This

was exemplified in the fighting of 1918. "So long as the enemy was attacking, he obtained fairly full information regarding our dispositions," says Sir Douglas, 'but as soon as he was thrown on the defensive, and the initiative returned to the Allies, he was kept in comparative ignorance of our plans and dispositions, and the Allies were attacked one of the enemy with his able to effect many surprises, both strategic and tactical.'

> In this section the field marshal thanks the various commanders and his staff, and mentions Lieut. Col. Bacon, who, he says, "as chief of the American mission attached to my pies of Flanders. headquarters has been able to give me advice and assistance of the greatest violate its new found sentiment, for value on many occasions."

QUESTION OF FOREIGN TITLES Senator Gore Would Revive Ancient

Issue. A neat parliamentary question has been raised by Senator Gore of Oklahoma as to the life of a proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States pending its adoption by

the several states of the Union-The question raised concerns amendment proposed in 1810 as to the bestowal of titles on citizens of the United States, or the receipt by them of gifts, emoluments of offices for foreign rulers. Under the proposed amendments, acceptance of such titles ing Californian, and to the Asiatics or presents would disqualify for citizenship in the United States.

Only one more state was needed a the time for the adoption of the pronosed amendment, or one-half state as the senate, and not the house of the general assembly of South Carolina gave its assent to the idea, and for thirty years this was taught in the what many consider the most beautipublic schools as the Thirteenth amendment, Senator Gore says. Officials of the general assembly of South Carolina have been asked to look into the legality of adopting the amendment at this time. The letter follows "I beg to call your attention to the

constitutional amendment set out below. It will explain itself. It was submitted to the states by congress in "During the Somme battle artillery 1810. There were only five votes gerel: ammunition had to be watched with against it in the senate and only three the greatest care. During 1917 am- against it in the house. It lacked onmunition was plentiful, but the gun ly one state of ratification at the time. situation caused anxiety. It was only I might say it lacked only half a state, hardihood is attested in England by its in 1918 that artillery operations could as the senate of South Carolina did bloom along railroad tracks, by the the time that it had received the re- walls. quisite number. Indeed it was printed

> and status of the amendment. "I do not know whether an amendof ratification. As you know the constitution as it now stands provides sunny soil. that no person holding ony office of shall without the consent of congress accept of any present, emolument, ofthe acceptance of titles of honor and distance than if they fell around the nobility. Congress has given its consent. Several Americans have already of nobility are in perfect harmony with special charm for certain privileged our democracy. There is undoubtedly against the acceptance of these royal favors. At any rate, you will pardon self fertilizing, but plants also are fertention. If you thought it worth while you could have had your judiciary flowers.

committee look into the legal effect of the ratification of this amendment at this time: "'Resolved by the senate and hou of representatives of the state of in general assembly met, that the fol of the United States proposed by the senate and the house of representatives of the United States of America proved and ratified by the general as- iety. sembly of this state; that is to say: claim, receive or retain any title of

consent of congress accept or retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them or either of

"'Resolved further by the senat and the house of representatives of the state of - in general assembly met that the governor of this state be and of the foregoing resolution to the ex- criptive is contained in the lines of is hereby requested to transmit a copy ecutives of the several states in the Francis Thompson: United States and to the secretary of state of the United States.'

-"Army nurses now demoblizing in

New York are demanding military

rank as a condition to further was service in the army. They say the would refuse absolutely to again unless present conditions were completely changed and said Miss Ella Phillips Crandall, who has recruited thousands of of continual vexation and trouble all applicants for the United States Student Nurse Reserve, and who, as executive secretary of the National Orcanization for Public Health Nursing, light of full experience of the war, the has been in close touch with the nurses now coming to New York from "Army nurses are bitterly France. resentful of the government's treatcontinued Miss a thrashing." ment of the nurses, "In one of the papers they are asked to sign as they they are leave the service. whether they would accept war ser-vice if needed, and if not, to give their it cannot safely be assured that reasons. In answer, scores of nurses

THE POPPIES OF FLANDERS Recognized as the Symbol of Our

NO.30

Hero Dead

ASSOCIATED WITH AMERICA'S SACRIFICE amiliar Flower Has Appealed to the

Genius of the Greatest Poets, and Everywhere It Calls to Mind the Wages of War.

"In Flanders fields the poppies blow Between the crosses, row on row, That mark our place;—" "Immortalized by a soldier-poet, himself buried in France, Flanders

poppies already are symbols of the na-

tion's hero dead of the World war."

says a bulletin from the National Ge-

ographic society. "Now the poppy is to cover a semiofficial recognition by being planted in government parks of the nation's Capital as perenniel memorials to the men who sleep under the crosses and pop-

"To examine the poppy is not to it unfolds its glories under closer study. Moreover it has a symbolism unexpected because of the pure accident of its association with America's sacrifices for freedom.

The poppy is a thorough-going Allied flower, found in profusion in France, but especially popular in England because it is the only scarlet flower in the British flora, except the scarlet pimpernel, and even that is more ed than scarlet.

"The poppy family (genus papaver, in botanical terminology) has as many complexions and habitats as the skins and homes of the men whose graves it decorates. To the swarthy African, to the brave Australian, to the crusademployed behind the lines, the popples have nodded familiar heads in friendly

branches (or species) of the poppy family. It is likely the soldier poet quoted above had in mind the most prolific one of the most common, and ful variety, the corn poppy (Papaver Rhoeats). You will recall:

"There are half a hundred or more

'Neath the blue of the sky, in the green of the corn,
It is there that the regal popples are born.

"A hint of the reason why the pop-

py survived the searing tramp of armed hosts and the churning of big gun fire on the earstwhile grain fields of Flanders is given in a farmers' dog-"'When the poppy ripens be sure the see Will stock the garden as with weeds."

"For the same reason the poppy's ratify it. It was popularly supposed at roadside, and in the niches of stone "Nature provided the poppy with an in the school books for a third of a intricate and ingenious device of a century as the Thirteenth amendment. kind which makes the study of even There was so much confusion in the the simplest plant life a constant mar-

public mind in regard to the matter vel and delight. It is the villago rheuthat the fifteenth congress appointed matic of the flower community-equipa committee to investigate the history ped with a miniature hydroscope Long capsules contain the seeds of the poppy. Atop each capsule are valves, ment so submitted would ever die of sensitive to moisture of the air, which old age or not. There is nothing in close when the atmosphere is huthe constitution whick limits the time mid. When the air is dry the pores open to eject the seed upon warm,

"Nor is that all. Jealous floral profit or trust under the United States tribes might accuse this plant of 'Pan-Poppy' ambitions for expanding its place under the sun. For it is no mere fice or title of any kind whatever from accident that the seeds are at the botany king, prince, or foreign state. tom, and the pores at the top of the This applies only to officials and does slender capsule. When the wind blows not apply to private citizens. More- the stems sway over a wide area and over, congress can give its assent to fling out the seeds for a far greater

"The poppy is thoroughly democratic been knighted or granted such titles. in its hospitality to flies, bees, beetles There may be a difference in opinion as and all other insects. It invites them to whether these titles and trappings by its brilliant colors and offers no insects as do some more exclusive considerable sentiment in the country flowers. It has no honey but provides pollen in plenty. In part the poppy is me for calling the matter to your at- tilized by the pollen 'left overs' of the insects' feast which they carry to other

"A characteristic of the corn poppy besides its brilliant scarlet coloring, is the large size of its outer petals which hide the lesser pair until the flower has opened. Popples in Flanders, be they corn poppies or other varieties lowing amendment to the constitution are not of the oriental species from which opium is derived. The corn poppy, when cultivated, is known as the Shirley poppy. The flower is perin congress assembled is hereby ap-ennial or annual, according to the var-

"Travelers among country folk of "'If any citizen of the United States England will encounter various names given to the poppy, such as 'Red Cap,' nobility or honor, or shall without the 'Red Weed,' and 'Fireflout'. The more prosaic prefer 'Cheesebowl on account of the shape, and even 'Headache,' because of the odor of some varieties:

> "'Corn poppies that in crimson dwell, Called headaches from their sickly smell. "And another poet is more guarded

in his oleofactory comment: "'No odors sweet proclaim the spot

But of all the poetic mention of the poppy, from that of Burns and Keats, down to Bridges and William Winter, perhaps the most glowing and des-

'Summer set lip to earth's bosom bare, And left the flushed print in a poppy there; Like a yawn of fire from the grass it came, And the fanning wind puffed it to flapping

With burnt mouth red like a lion's it drank The blood of the sun as he slaughtered sank, And dipped its cup in the purpurate shine When the eastern conduits ran with wine."

The Old-Fashioned Way .- The young hopeful of four years had been a source through the meal, and at its finish a woman friend turned to the child's mother and said: "If your boy belonged to me I

shouldn't stand so much of his nonsense at mealtime. I should give him "But," said the mother, "you can't spank the poor little fellow on a full

stomach." "No," said her friend, "but you can turn him over."-Pittsburgh Chroni-

cle Telegraph.