

Companies and Battalions In a Mobile Army of Women Planned to Do Men's Work

But They Must Be Trained
in Advance of the Draft,
Says Mrs. Moskowitz.

Marguerite Moore Marshall
WHAT America will need when the draft becomes an accomplished fact is a mobile army of industrially trained women who can be detached by companies or battalions to the weak spots along the industrial front. Any such army will not be an easy thing to enlist. That same reminder comes from Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, who in my opinion knows more than any other woman in New York about women workers, their problems and their possibilities.

I called on Mrs. Moskowitz in her home at No. 147 East Thirty-eighth Street, because it seemed time that some one with intelligence and authority should discuss the question of how and in what measure women may serve their country by setting men free to fight. Mrs. Moskowitz is Secretary of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense and Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Arms. Her present profession is that of industrial consultant, and she worked for years as arbiter in the struggle of the garment trade and as Chairman of the New York Committee on Dance Halls.

"Can our women, following the example of Europe, take the places of the men who go to the front?" I

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At Grocers and Delicatessen Stores.
Made in U. S. A.
By E. Pritchard, 331 Spring Street, N. Y.



MRS. HENRY MOSKOWITZ.

asked her. "And when and how is this substitution to be accomplished, without clogging and injuring our complicated industrial machine?" "I believe that our women can do almost any of the work now done by men," she replied. "But they could not be called upon for this work before it is necessary, and the time between should be employed in careful preparation. "If the draft does not take place before September, women will not be needed in increasing numbers before that date. And we must be very careful not to encourage the employer to displace his men with women in order to get his work done more cheaply. Also, when the men go, we ought not to give him an excuse for lowering wages by having only untrained women at his call.

"THIS is what I think women must do to protect themselves while serving their country: After the registration on Tuesday every large employer of labor will know how many men he hires between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one, and, therefore, how many he is likely to lose in a few weeks. An authorized group of women should go to him and ask him how many women workers he will need in the near future. That same organization should then concentrate on the highly important task of rounding up these women and training them for the work they may be called upon to do. "Then if, at the beginning of September, the Interborough, for example, wants some hundred women ticket sales, trained women will be ready for the job. "This is a task which in New York

the Mayor's Committee of Women have set for itself. The work will not be easy. I cannot emphasize too strongly the necessity for trained women and for mobile women—women who may be moved about the country from one job to another. The supply of mobile men workers is vastly insufficient, and as things are now it will be harder to move the women than the men. Many of the former do not want to leave their friends and families. The families of certain nationalities positively will not permit their women folk to leave home for work in another State or even another town.

"Of course, too, if we are going to transport groups of women workers from one point to another we must be sure that proper living conditions await them in each spot. They cannot put up with conditions which male workers tolerate. Women must have physical and moral cleanliness and decency. If our standards are to be preserved, recreational facilities must be provided.

"England's women laborers have proved themselves wonderfully mobile, but they had not the problem of differing languages. Girls and women in New York who know little English will find it hard to get along in smaller communities where their own language is not spoken.

"Many women workers are not mentally mobile. What I mean is that they do not care to learn how to do more than one thing. It is now the slack time. For example, among the women of the needle trades; but very few of them try to do any other kind of work. They prefer to wait until the trade picks up again. That probably will be early in July, and large groups of these girls simply cannot be persuaded to train themselves for any other sort of work until they find out if they will get back their old positions. Some of them will be reduced to the last penny before they will try for any job except the one to which they are accustomed.

"But are there not women who never have worked who may be trained for the new jobs?" I asked.

"THE women who never have worked, who do not need to work for wages, have no right to jobs until the women already working are provided for," said Mrs. Moskowitz, with calm emphasis. "The entrance of a lot of amateurs into industry would be a deplorably bad thing at this time. Of course, jobs must be found for certain dependents of the soldiers, who have not previously worked outside the home. But great care should be used in handling this situation. The wife of the soldier who has children under five should not be asked to leave them and work in a shop.

"The exceptional woman, with plenty of judgment and executive ability, to work when her children are small as well as at any other time. But most women cannot manage adequately two jobs at once. Most women with babies must either stay at home and take care of them or leave

"IT'S THE BUBBLES IN THE FLAKES THAT DISTINGUISH POST TOASTIES"
—Bobby

them and go to a shop. And we don't want a lot of little neglected child delinquents running around the streets. "Of course the labor laws and standards for women must not be relaxed. And the principle of equal pay for equal work must be upheld. All these considerations simply mean that we must devote time and thought and care to the mobilization of women in industry. And women themselves must take care of this matter. Men will not do it for them.

"If we go at it in the right way," Mrs. Moskowitz concluded with a cheerful smile, "the new industrial demand and opportunities for women will be a splendid thing for them. They will learn greater adaptability in the matter of their work and of the places where they may be called to do it. Standards of compensation will be increased. New fields will be opened. And there will be a revaluation upward of the work of women."

THE embattled Suffragists of America have enlisted in the war against waste. The National American Woman Suffrage Association has just offered to Herbert C. Hoover the services of its members for the conservation of our food resources. The association has organized a Suffrage Thrift League, of which Mrs. Walter McNab Miller is head.

Mrs. Miller, who also is the First Vice President of the association, has just returned from a thrift campaign through the South. At the entrance of the National Woman Suffrage Association, No. 171 Madison Avenue, she said to-day: "Everywhere I found that Suffragists were not only pointing the way to patriotic service by example and precept, taking the lead in war conservation work, elimination of waste and stimulation of production, but that they were also taking first place in the fight upon tuberculosis, pellagra, infant mortality, social and moral hygiene and all other work affecting the welfare of

the Nation. "Everywhere local Suffrage leagues have had, in their war service work, the co-operation of Chambers of Commerce and State Agricultural Departments and the benefit of county demonstrations." The basis of Mrs. Miller's patriotic programme for stretching the Nation's food resources around the world is co-operation and self-denial; community action for efficient work and individual responsibility, which places the welfare of all above personal indulgence, for keeping a steady market.

"No patriot will hoard food," said Mrs. Miller, "and no patriot will buy on a short market. There is more real patriotism in refusing to contribute to boosting food prices than in all the flag waving and spread eagle speeches that can be made. The rich and the well to do must make it their business to see that all the people are fed. That is the real call to national service, and it is a serious obligation incumbent upon all. The alacrity with which the South has responded to the thrift campaign is indicative of the temper of the people and the readiness with which they enter into any thoughtful plan for food conservation.

"The most important step in food conservation is the realization that, in so far as possible, each section of the country must be self-supporting. "An interesting phase of thrift work is being taken up by St. Louis Suffragists, who have a club for community buying, called the 'Normal Buying Club,' has been organized. An expert teacher has been secured through the State University Extension Bureau. This expert gives a normal school course of lectures on how to buy proper foods, how to select proper foods, how to plan well balanced and scientific menus, how to utilize leftovers without making them more expensive and less palatable than in their original state, how to provide cheap substitutes.

"These classes are attended by

women of means, who pledge themselves to make home application of the information acquired and also to teach classes of women in the poorer districts. This serves a double purpose of disseminating valuable knowledge and bringing women of all classes into a closer sympathy. If the women are to fight this war in the kitchen, as we are so frequently told, they must have equal opportunities and a strong sense of obligation toward the Nation and toward each other. That is true patriotism and true democracy."

The thrift division of the National American Woman Suffrage Association has adopted as its slogan, "CONSCIOUS THRIFT."

Ambassador Elkus at Zurich. BERN, Switzerland, June 4.—Abram I. Elkus, former American Ambassador to Turkey, arrived at Zurich to-day.

GUARDSMAN KILLS COMRADE.

side is discharged as He. Charles Duckow, also on duty. Howard Duckow, twenty-one, a private in Company I, Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J., was shot and killed by a comrade while on picket duty at the Haritan Copper Works, Perth Amboy, early yesterday. Duckow and Oliver Gonder, twenty-one, of the same company, were to meet at a certain point on their post, which Gonder reached first. As Duckow approached Gonder called out, "Who's there? Halt!" Duckow replied: "Stop your fooling; put down your gun." As Gonder was about to lower his rifle it was discharged. The bullet pierced Duckow's head. He was taken to the City Hospital, Perth

Amboy, where he died shortly afterward. Duckow lived at No. 667 Avenue C, Bayonne.

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Adds an indescribable flavor to food and builds up the system.
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The Important Annual Sale of

Women's Summer Cotton Frocks will be continued to-morrow

in the Madison Avenue section of the Third Floor

A great number of dainty Frocks, featuring all the most desirable Summer cottons and presenting a diversity of pretty styles,

are specially priced at

\$5.75, 6.90, 7.50, 8.75, 10.50, 13.50

and at these prices offer unprecedented values.

(In addition to the above, there are some smart Tailored Frocks in linen and ramie cotton, which have been taken from stock and marked at greatly reduced prices.)

Women's Separate Cotton Skirts

are also included in this great Sale, at the following very special prices:

Sports and Country Skirts, featuring novelty cotton fabrics in a variety of attractive designs and color effects, at **\$3.90**

All-White Skirts, of cotton gabardine, Bedford cord and pique at **\$2.90**

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFERING OF

Women's Pure Silk Jersey Underwear

(of superior quality, in white, pink and flesh-color)

will also be continued to-morrow

at remarkable price concessions

The Sale comprises

- Pure Silk Vests at \$2.90
- Pure Silk Combinations at 4.25
- Pure Silk Bloomers at 3.25
- Pure Silk Envelope Chemises at 3.85

(Second Floor)

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street

Thirty-fifth Street

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street Between 5th and 6th Aves. West 43rd Street

Women's Low and High Shoes

For Summer Wear,
at **\$5.75 To-morrow**

Formerly \$8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 a pair

THE PUMPS are of ivory and brown kid, tan calf, patent leather and white buckskin.

THE HIGH SHOES consist of white buck, patent leather and gunmetal models with grey cloth tops, also patent leather with fawn cloth tops and all patent leather button.

LOW SHOES are Colonial models in white buck, patent leather, gunmetal.

Sizes complete but not in every style.

Women's Pure Silk Stockings

To-morrow, on the Main Floor

Extra quality, medium weight, in white and colors; unusual value,

at **98c pr.**

High-class Parasols and Umbrellas

At extremely low prices, Tuesday

Parasols of Striped Silks

Large floral effects and novelty combinations, including rain and sun silks,

at **\$2.95**

Worth \$3.75 to 4.50

Sun and Storm Silk Parasols

Various combinations of plain and fancy colorings with handles of Bakelite, also Black and Colored Silk Umbrellas,

at **\$3.75**

Worth \$4.95 to 6.50

Black Moire Silk Parasols at \$4.95 Worth \$5.75

Also Rain and Sun Silk Umbrellas with novelty sport handles.

ONLY BRONX STORE D. BAUMANN & CO. 149th STREET & 3rd AVENUE

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10-Piece Adam Period Jacobean Oak Dining Room Suite at **\$79.98**
All Goods Marked in Plain Figures
10 EXTRA CHARGE FOR CREDIT

6 Chairs, with slip seats of genuine leather; 10 pieces, at **\$79.98**

In Jacobean Oak, 10 pieces, consisting of BUFFET 54 inches long, CHINA CLOSET 40 inches wide, SERVING TABLE 36 inches wide, DINING TABLE 48 inches wide, 6 ft. extension; 1 ARM CHAIR and 5 SIDE CHAIRS at **\$79.98**

NOTE: Goods shown in this advertisement will be sold at advertised prices only during this week.

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