YANKS PREFER AMERICAN OFFICERS DURING DRIVES

U. S. Army Chieftains Risk Own Careers to Prove Victories Could Be Won, Westerners Under Leaders State.

By JOHN L. BLADERSTON.

London, Oct. 1.—Two American victories in September, won by splendid co-operation between all arms and by first-class staff work, give the laugh to every military expert in Europe. However friendly, the experts were all dubious.

Two days before the attack at St. Mihiel, a famous British general well-known to the American people told me in discussing the imminent attack, "Of course you will get a bad knock. It is your first attack of your own. But you will learn, and next time you'll do better, and we all know what stuff your men are made of and that they will finish the Boche off in the end."

A week later I met that general. He was all smiles. The week before the offensive he had visited the American front, and had talked with Pershing, and this time I came back at him thus: "There was one thing Gen. Pershing forgot to tell you, general, that he told me last February when we were talking about American attacks. He said, 'In this war there isn't going to be any Bull Run.'" The British general chortled with appreciation and shook hands.

Americans Thrice Vindicated.

American soldiers have been nobly vindicated in three thinks in this glorious September. First, their staff work, contrary to all opinion, has been excellent; they assimilated the French and British training, the best points of each, with a dash of original Americanism added, at a speed adjudged incredible here.

Second, our wisdom in promptly discarding the brigading system, adopted with such a flourish of trumpets in March, has also been more than justified by the event. The chiefs of our army soon discovered that except for the purpose of the sudden emergency, which soon passed, the brigading system was a mistake. American soldiers fight best under their own officers, not only minor officers but divisional and corps staffs. It did not take long to find this out, but to act on the discovery was not easy, and the men who did knew they were risking their careers if the first attacks of the American First army failed.

And third, the wisdom of our great generalissimo, Marshall Foch, when he sent the bulk of the United States army to a new sector has been vindicated. History will show that Gen. Pershing, and the General Staff of our own forces, were very anxious that this should be done, as against a strong school which favored continuing the offensive methods of past years. Formerly one or at most two great attacks were made during a campaign, generally in the north, and the chosen sector was hammered remorselessly month after month.

Many Favor Hammering.

Those who opposed the widening of the active front by the use of Pershing's forces in formerly quiet sectors said, "What is needed is weight behind the push. Americans will furnish the weight; all we have to do is to hammer away in the old places and with your men behind us we'll get through."

Against this old conception, the elastic vision of Foch carried the day, and now blow after blow follows at intervals of a few days over hundreds of miles of front, and the bewildered enemy, rushing his reserves hither and thither, is finding increasing difficulty in preventing that "break-through," which he always says he has foiled. Of this scheme of Foch, so different from anything that has gone before, the American high command has from the start been an enthusiastic supporter. And it is only fair to add that those others who were once disposed to doubt are now climbing on the band wagon and cheering loudly.

One reason why the decision was taken to widen the field of operations, soon after the appointment of Gen. Foch put into effect the principle of unity of command, was the desire to get the maximum result from the new American armies which were then commencing to pour into France, by using them in a theater of war which has hitherto seen scarcely any fighting.

Rest Camp Sectors.

It is true the trench lines from Switzerland to the St. Mihiel salient existed, and were garrisoned, but during the past four years there were not more than eight or ten divisions on either side holding this stretch of front of 150 miles, and those divisions were mostly of poor quality, or sent down into what was called the "rest camp sector" for repose before proceeding northwards into the battle areas.

By concentrating against the Alsace-Lorraine front, the bulk of the new United States army, Foch compelled his opponents to take many of their divisions from Flanders and the Artois before the British, and from Champagne before the French, and mass them to meet the new danger. Therefore, even if the American attack were not delivered this year at all, the concentration of Americans in the south would have helped enormously the attacks of the British and French on the old fronts. No more can the German command maintain in the neighborhood of Maubeuge and Valenciennes the great reservoir of fresh soldiers which could be poured in any direction to meet an allied attack on any part of the front.

Previous offensives of the allies were always met by masses of German troops kept in reserve and brought up from this central area, but the concentration of Pershing's First army, together with the hammer blows dealt by Haig and Petain, compelled Hindenburg, sitting gloomily before his maps in the spacious room in Valenciennes, where he does his work, to send the strategic reserve into Alsace and Lorraine.

Hindenburg Takes Chance.

Thus by spreading the butter very thin he runs grave risks of a strategic break-through at some part of the front, and faces the certainty of loss of valuable ground wherever the allies decide to press home a determined attack.

For example, the break-through of the enormously strong Queant switch lines before Cambrai would not have been allowed to pass without violent efforts by fresh enemy divisions to retake the lost ground excepting for one fact. That fact is this: Reserve divisions, during the three years that the German trench systems have been maintained in the West, have always been held in readiness to fall upon and driven back a temporarily successful break-through, and those divisions are at present in Alsace and Lorraine and around Verdun.

One reason, therefore, why Foch, instead of using his American armies to back up on the old battlefields the attacks of the French and British, chooses to put them in a new area, is that by so doing he exploits his growing superiority of numbers, compelling Hindenburg to spread out his available fighting material over a vastly greater area of trench line. Six months ago there were, between Verdun and Switzerland, the equivalent of ten German divisions and while it would be improper to speculate too closely as to the present situation, it is safe to say that there are now, including the forces massed before the entrenched camp of Metz, close to five times that number.

Yanks On Industry Line.

But there is another reason for the choice of the southern sector as an area of American concentration. The French have always viewed with horror the prospect of fighting through over the thickly populated industrial districts of the north, from one German defensive line to the next, devastating rich countrysides and laying cities and towns in ashes, while the invader was driven step by step back and territory "freed" that generations of labor could not restore to its former state.

Now there is another possible way to win.

Victories in Alsace and Lorraine, leading to terror in South Germany at the prospect of a great American army encamped on the Rhine ready to pour next year through the richest provinces of the Fatherland, may save the nine-tenths of invaded France that remains undamaged and save nearly all Belgium from destruction. No doubt at present, if Hindenburg retreated from the Hindenburg line through Belgium and France, he would continue his policy, sound from a military standpoint however brutal, of laying every wall level as he went back. But victories in the southwestern corner of the German empire might change all that.

The allies have talked vaguely about trying to save French and Belgian cities by announcing that for each one destroyed a similar German town will be deleted from the map, but such talk appears to the German mere vaporings of despair unless he sees that the talkers have the power, as well as the will, to act.

South Germany Fearful.

South Germany will be in mortal terror of invasion, and South Germany will insist to Berlin that Lille and Ghent and Brussels be spared, if Munich and Mannheim have reason to think that American and French guns within a period measured by months will be within range of their own walls.

From an authoritative military source which I have often been permitted to quote before I have obtained the following view of the general military situation, in which the American army which we follow with all our hearts constitutes only one place on the chessboard. This expert said:

"The deadly thrust against the enemy has gone right home. Unduly optimistic we have no call to be. Yet when we consider the groundwork of this success its decisive character stands out beyond qualification. The groundwork was first of all the holding and foiling of the German offensive. Let us in the hour of victory be just to the men who bore the burden of those seemingly dark days. The groundwork was next the patient and studious and above all thorough preparation for resuming the offensive when the moment came. That preparation—attack wisely reserve until our combined forces justified it—was especially designed to render the offensive, once launched, continuous. Since July 18 there have elapsed nearly nine weeks. During that period on one sector or another the allied attack has never paused. Nothing of the kind has before taken place in this or in any other war. The enemy's offensive was by comparison a thing of fits and starts.

Allies Shade Napoleon.

"What might not have happened last March or April had the Germans proved able to keep their offensive going for seven weeks without allowing us the time to take breath. They were not equal to such an effort. Despite all that has been written about their staff work, it could not approach this allied achievement. The feat is Napoleonic; the application indeed of Napoleon's principles and maxims to the conditions of modern war with armies of whose magnitude Napoleon probably never dreamed. Nor is that all there is to be said of this mastery in generalship, and of the infinite detail of organization and minute forethought which have combined weight with movement. No small part of the mastery consisted in seizing the telling moment with sure eye. As there was no unreadiness, so there was no hesitation. The returning tidal wave swept back upon the enemy on the very day on which his offensive was finally discomfited. It caught him in the full confusion of his discomfiture. He was given no chance to recover. Much less was he given the chance to rearrange the lines of his operations. To do that weeks would barely have sufficed. When he changed from the defensive of 1917 to the offensive of this year he took not weeks but months.

"And, unfortunately, we could do nothing then but watch the change. We could not arrest it, and the enemy, knowing we could not, staked all, upon the opportunity.

"What has been the result of this allied instantaneousness? The German losses during these two months have been immense. We may judge them by what ours might have been had the enemy kept on without a break for the like period. But the actual losses are, after all, secondary to the disintegration. Of the two, disintegration is the more destructive. Armies are not crowds; they are organisms. Their whole strength lies in the perfect co-ordination of the machinery. An army is an artificial giant. Break up the organism into its component atoms, and its power is gone. More than anything this battle represents such a break-up. The original confusion following upon the defeat of the German offensive has been deepened and widened. Every day it becomes worse. It must be so, because the enemy's defense rests upon no predetermined plan. It is a mere coping with the emergency. A defense of that kind is the most costly and wasteful than can be conceived. As the losses mount up, and the disintegration spreads, the defense is progressingly harder to maintain, and always more expensive. The damage done by the allied attack rises with its continuity.

Balance Against Germany.

"Preparation, instantaneous turning round, persistence—these are the terms which sum up the German disaster. An enemy rally is sometimes spoken of. How in these conditions can there be a rally? A rally means that we must pause because we have suffered more damage than we have inflicted. But the balance of loss is all the other way about. And the balance cannot but be the other way about, for it depends upon whether or not we are fighting at an advantage. We are so fighting, and the advantage grows the more marked. The possibility of a rally, to say nothing of the probability, is excluded by the very conditions under which the enemy has been forced to engage. Note that he has been forced. At this moment could he have his will, there would on the West be complete quiescence. Instead he is battling across 100 miles of line. There is not one German division or even unit involved in this battle which to the ermGan command does not represent a sacrifice to necessity.

"The line of the Meuse, prolonged across Belgium to the sea, has often been referred to as a position eminently desirable for the enemy to retire upon in the event of a bad reverse—and the present is a bad reverse. The Germans, however, have shown no pronounced desire to avail themselves of it, save perhaps as a last extremity, because, though shorter and straighter on the map, it is by no means a good line. If they have maintained their elbow-shaped front as long as they could, the contours of the country offer a quite sufficient explanation. The massif of the Ardennes is a great obstacle. The main German communications encircle it, and if they were to be kept linked up there had to be room enough to the west of the plateau. On the line of the Meuse they would be no longer linked up, or only imperfectly. The substantial linking would be thrown back along the Rhine. Practically defense of the Belgium frontier and defense of the gap of the Moselle would have to be conducted each on its own basis. There would be a far greater liability to defeat in detail.

"Besides, if there be one thing now more certain than another, it is that the enemy will not reach this line save in a gravely weakened and disorganized state. It is gratuitous to assume that his situation would be improved. No prospect of improvement lies in front of him. All the prospects are that his situation will become worse.

"To look comparatively a long way ahead, with the object of discovering some point where the Germans may pull their defense together, is to overlook the fact that unless there be a pause, and a relatively prolonged pause, that process is out of the question. So long as it remains out of the question the Meuse line or any other does not signify one jot. The question may be asked whether the allies, since so much depends upon continuity, can keep their attack going. Why not, seeing that the balance is in their favor, and increasingly in their favor? If the power of the defense is declining faster than that of the attack, and the very conditions of the defense determine that point beyond debate, then the prolongation of the attack is assured. And all its consequences are assured at the same time. The enemy cannot recover while the chances of recovery are denied him."

What Is Americanism?

Americanism was and always will be a nationality determined by spirit, and not by blood or breed. Americanism is the will to be free, that burst the confines of the Old World and turned to the New. In the first Pilgrim who stood on the brine-washed Plymouth Rock, and in the last immigrant who stood on Ellis Island, we find alike that will to be free which has ever been the moral foundation of this republic. For the sources of our New World nationality must always go across the sea, and begin with that "will to be free," that burst the confines of the old, and turned to the new.

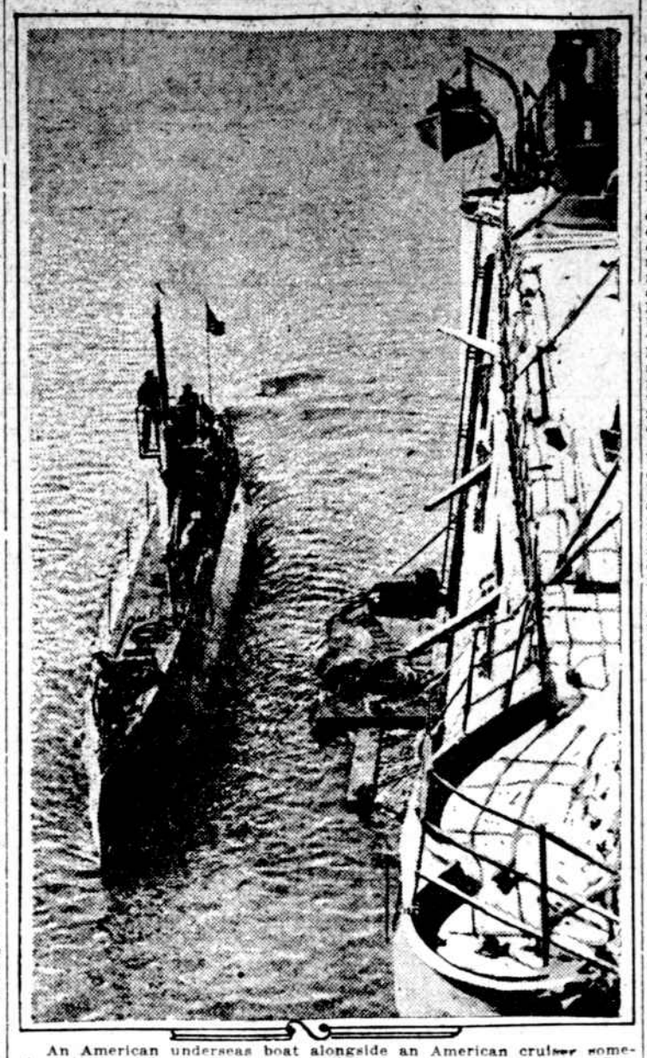
Americanism began not with those embattled farmers at Concord Bridge, "who fired the shot heard around the world." It began across the ocean where those other farmers stood in the meadows of Runnymede and fought for the Magna Charta. It began all through the Old World where men dared at last to stand and fight for independence.

Martin Luther and Oliver Cromwell did not sign their names with John Hancock. But Luther and the great Oliver were signers, nevertheless, of America's Magna Charta.

In the beginning men emigrated to this land who knew how to endure. The Marian exiles founded Massachusetts, and Roger Williams founded Rhode Island, with a spirit of endurance that was stronger than New England granite. If blood were the only thing that counted, America's heritage of blood is the best that the world can give. These pioneers were the peers of any stock on earth. But if we are true Americans we will say, "It doesn't cut any ice who our fathers were except in so far as their example is a challenge to us, their children. The glory of the starry flag shining out from its wondrous past is no license for vain thought or boastful tongue. It bears witness that those strong fathers that have gone have kept the faith with honor. But that flag today would be a sign of shame, unless the sons had also kept the faith with honor."

Americanism is being bought again today at a great price on the battlefields of France and Flanders. When we have secured our heritage once more unsullied and inviolate we should hold it, and guard it, as our most sacred possession.

UP FOR SUPPLIES



An American underseas boat alongside an American cruiser somewhere in the Atlantic taking on supplies for a renewed search for German subs.

THE NEED OF A REDEEMER

Man Cannot Exalt Himself.

By DR. JAMES E. TALMAGE,
Of the Council of the Twelve, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Scriptures inform us that, prior to his transgression in Eden, Adam held direct and personal communion with God; and that one of the immediate consequences of his fall, which was brought about through disobedience, was his forfeiture of that exalted association. He was shut out from the presence of God, and though he heard the Divine Voice, he no longer was permitted to behold the Presence of the Lord. This banishment was to the man spiritual death; and its infliction brought into effect the predicted penalty, that in the day of his sin he would surely die. (See Gen. 2:17; Pearl of Great Price, p. 14.)

Through partaking of food unsuited to their condition and against which they had been specifically forewarned, the man and his wife became subject to physical degeneracy; and, eventually, as Satan the arch-tempter had foreseen, both the man and the woman had to suffer bodily death. Their offspring were directly affected by the hereditary enthrallment, to which Abel fell a victim even during the life-time of his parents.

Death came into the world through sin; the imperfections and frailties incident to the mortal state are conducive to sin; and man is prone in an inexcusable degree to readily yield thereto. So general is sin operative in the world that the wise comment of the ancient preacher stands unchallenged: "THERE IS NOT A JUST MAN UPON EARTH THAT DOETH GOOD AND SINNETH NOT." (Ecclesiastes 7:20.) And the admonitory precept given by John the Apostle has lost none of its inspired forcefulness with time: "IF WE SAY THAT WE HAVE NO SIN WE DECEIVE OURSELVES, AND THE TRUTH IS NOT IN US." (1 John 1:8.)

This sinful and fallen condition of mankind and the universal infliction of death are dominant elements of Satan's diabolical scheme to subdue the embodied spirits whom he, as the rebellious Son of the Morning, had failed to draw to his standard in the conflict of primeval hosts. (See Rev. 12:7-9; Isa. 14:12; also Doctrine & Covenants 29:36-38 and 76:25-27.) God provided a way by which His spirit-children would become embodied as a means of advancement; Satan introduced degeneracy and death in an attempt to thwart the Divine purpose.

Death may claim its victim in infancy or youth, in the period of life's prime or when the snows of age have settled heavily upon the venerable head; it may come through disease or accident, by violence, or as what we call the result of natural causes; but come it must, as Satan well knows; and in that knowledge lies his present though but temporary triumph. But the ways of God, as they ever have been and ever shall be, are infinitely more potent than the deepest designs of men or devils; and the Satanic machinations to make death perpetual and supreme were foreseen and provided against even before the first man had been clothed in flesh. THE ATONEMENT WROUGHT BY JESUS CHRIST WAS ORDAINED TO OVERCOME DEATH, AND TO PROVIDE A MEANS OF RANSOM FROM SIN AND CONSEQUENT DELIVERANCE FROM THE DOMINION OF SATAN.

As the natural and inevitable penalty incident to Adam's fall came upon the race through individual transgression, it would be manifestly unjust and therefore impossible as part of the Divine plan to make all men suffer the results thereof without provision for emancipation. "WHEREFORE, AS BY ONE MAN SIN ENTERED INTO THE WORLD, AND DEATH BY SIN; AND SO DEATH PASSED UPON ALL MEN, FOR THAT ALL HAVE SINNED: * * * * THEREFORE AS BY THE OFFENSE OF ONE JUDGMENT CAME UPON ALL MEN TO CONDEMNATION; EVEN SO BY THE RIGHTEOUSNESS OF ONE THE FREE GIFT CAME UPON ALL MEN UNTO JUSTIFICATION OF LIFE." (Rom. 5:12-18.) And further: "FOR SINCE BY MAN CAME DEATH, BY MAN CAME ALSO THE RESURRECTION OF THE DEAD. FOR AS IN ADAM ALL DIE, EVEN SO IN CHRIST SHALL ALL BE MADE ALIVE." (1 Cor. 15: 21, 22; see further Book of Mormon, Mosiah 3:11, 12.)

Without assistance from some power superior to his own, fallen man would remain eternally in his state of spiritual banishment from the presence of God. He is tainted and defiled through sin; and though he must pass the gates of death, that change from the embodied to the disembodied state cannot consistently be regarded as a means of ransom from the effect of transgression. We find in Nature an analogy applicable to our present demonstration; though in its use the present writer claims no credit for originality.

The lifeless mineral, belonging to the lowest of the "three kingdoms," may grow big through accretion of substance, and may attain relative perfection of structure and form as in the crystal. But, though placed in the most favorable environment, no mineral particle unassisted by the power incident to life can become part of a higher organism such as the plant. The living plant, however, may reach down to the mineral plane, and by absorption and assimilation make the mineral part of its own organic tissue. So the plant, though of itself utterly powerless to attain the yet higher plane of animal tissue may be assimilated by the animal and become part thereof. And so with respect to either plant or animal substance becoming a constituent of human tissue.

So for the advancement of man from his present fallen state to the higher condition of spiritual life, a power greater than his own is requisite. Through the operation of laws obtaining in the spiritual world man may be reached and lifted; himself he cannot exalt. A Redeemer and Savior is essential to the accomplishment of the Father's plan, which is "TO BRING TO PASS THE IMMORTALITY AND ETERNAL LIFE OF MAN" (Pearl of Great Price, p. 7); and that Redeemer and Savior is Jesus the Christ, beside whom there is and can be no other.

For the works cited herein, and other Church literature, apply to booksellers or write direct to Eastern States Mission, 273 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., or Bureau of Information, Salt Lake City, Utah.

EVERETT TRUE BY CONDO

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS

Ten Star Concert Series.

Mme. Margaret Matzenauer, prima contralto of the Metropolitan Opera Company and one of the most wonderful singers in the world, with Frank La Forge, the eminent composer-pnanist, as assisting artist, will open the T. Arthur Smith series of ten star concerts at the New National theater Friday afternoon, November 8, at 4:30 o'clock.

Mme. Matzenauer is credited with one of the most remarkable voices of the day, a rich, deep, beautiful contralto, which yet is able with marvelous ease and equal beauty to reach high B. It will be her first appearance in the National Capital. No concert pianist and accompanist before the American public has a wider host of admirers than Frank La Forge. Washington knows his merits too well to require a further introduction. He is credited largely with the preparation of Mme. Matzenauer's concert programs for her current season.

Friday afternoon, November 22, Wolf-Ferari's famous one-act grand opera, "The Secret of Suzanne," will be presented as the program for the second concert. The array of artists and attractions for the remainder of the series has already attracted marked attention. None of the concerts conflict with other musical events.

Tickets may be procured at T. Arthur Smith's 1306 G street northwest. Course seats range from $10 to $5, with no additional charge but the customary war tax.

Paris Symphony Orchestra.

The patriotic symphonic concert which was to have been given October 8 by the Symphony Orchestra of Paris, La Societe des Concerts du Conservatoire de Paris, is definitely announced for Wednesday afternoon, November 6, at 4:30 o'clock, at Poli's Theater. Through efforts of the French High Commission, and with the aid of both the French government and the government of the United States, the event will bring to Washington the oldest and most famous symphony orchestra in the world, composed of eighty-six artists, some of them world-wide celebrities, and each of them a professor in the Paris Conservatory.

It is in no sense a commercial venture, for each artist and its distinguished conductor, Andre Messager, have volunteered their services in connection with an international plan to develop and more closely cement the relations now existing between the French and American peoples. Furthermore, the proceeds, above actual expenses, will all go to war relief work.

It is the hope of all concerned in the forthcoming concert to attract the interest of the general public rather than merely those interested in higher musical effort.

The program will include: "Patrie," overture, G. Bizet; "Symphonie sur un Theme Montagnard," V. d'Indy; "Prelude de Deluge," C. Saint-Saens, with violin solo by M. Alfred Brun; "Ballade," G. Faure, by M. Alfred Courtot, and "Symphonie en Ut Mineur" (No. 3), Beethoven.

The Washington engagement is under the personal supervision of Ona B. Talbot and tickets are on sale at T. Arthur Smith's, 1306 G street northwest.

Philadelphia Orchestra.

The sale of seats for the series of symphonoy concerts to be given by the Philadelphia Orchestra in Washington during the current season has begun at the agency of T. Arthur Smith, 1306 G street northwest.

The orchestra, which prides itself in an emphatic way at the present time on being pre-eminently American, under its noted director, Leopold Stokowski, will give five concerts on Tuesday afternoon, November 12, December 10, January 14, February 4 and March 4, at 4:30 o'clock, at the National Theater. Its soloists comprise the famous young Russian violinist and pupil of Leopold Auer, Toscha Seidel, for the November concert; Povla Frijsh, whose rare attainment in the interpretation of French art gives her special distinction; Thaddeus Rich, concertmaster of the orchestra and a violinist of distinguished merit; and Mme. Olga Samaroff, in private life Mrs. Leopold Stokowski.

Pablo Casals.

Pablo Casals, the great Spanish artist, concededly the greatest 'cellist in the world, is announced to open the regular musical season here with a recital at the National Theater, Friday afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock. The suggestion of the District Health Officer that health conditions will probably be such the latter part of the week as to permit the raising of the ban on the theaters and public assemblages is believed to remove all doubt that this distinguished musical event will occur as announced.

Both Eugene Ysaye and Fritz Kreisler have ascribed the superlative to Casals' wonderful artistry, the former declaring him the greatest interpretative artist he has ever heard, while Kreisler pronounces him the greatest artist who ever drew a bow.

The program follows:

Sonate in G minor (Haendel); piano accompaniment arranged by Joseph Salmon); grave, allegro moderato, sarabande, allegro.

Sonate in C major (Sammartini); Allegro spirtoso, adagio, vivace.

Suite in C major (Bach); (for 'cello alone.)

Variations Symphoniques (Boellmann: (a) "Air" (Jean Hure); (b) "Apres un Reve" (Gabriel Faure); (c) "Prelude" (Chopin); (d) "Le Cygne" (C. Saint-Saens).

Tickets are on sale at the agency of T. Arthur Smith, 1306 G street northwest.

Patton Lectures.

An unusual opportunity is to be given here shortly, the great Patton lectures on "The World War," which are already recognized as a distinct and valuable contribution to the literature of the war.

Dr. Francis L. Patton, ex-president of Princeton University, is in many respects the outstanding theologian and philosopher not only of Presbyterianism, but of the American church. These lectures, by special arrangement, are to be delivered this winter without charge in fifteen of the great centers of the country.

They have been secured for this city for the evenings of November 11 to 15, inclusive, and will be delivered in the old historic New York avenue church.

The successive subjects are: "The War and Philosophy," "The War and Christianity," "The War and the Church," "The War and Democracy," and "The War and Civilization."

Newman Traveltalks.

T. Arthur Smith announces a new series of Newman traveltalks for Thursday afternoons and evenings in January at the Masonic Temple Auditorium, Thirteenth street and New York avenue northwest.

Anthony League.

The Anthony League held its regular war service meeting on Wednesday afternoon at the home of the President, Mrs. Anna E. Hendley, 2007 Columbia Road. Mrs. Theresa J. Kondrup, chairman of the war service committee received a number of knitted garments and distributed wool. The League is knitting for the Engineer Department of the army emergency committee. Two members will assist each Thursday at the Red Cross Center 1230 Connecticut avenue. Mrs. Anna Jenness Miller's book on Triune Development will be read while members knit on Wednesdays. Music was furnished by Mrs. Wayne Wheeler. Next Wednesday afternoon at 3:30, Mrs. A. V. Wadhams, wife of Commodore Wadhams, will outline the work for the Home Service of the Red Cross. All who are interested in this branch of the war work are invited to be present. The members of the League subscribed $11,650 dollars to the Fourth Liberty Loan.

Camouflage is understood even by ravens of the British Isles, which build a dummy nest to mislead marauders and one to rear their young in.

AMUSEMENTS.

Boston Symphony Orchestra
Henri Rabaud, of Paris, Conductor.
Season of five concerts—Nov. 5, Dec. 3, Jan. 7, Feb. 3, March 18.
National Theater, 4:30
Soloists:
Florence Easton, Mme. Melba, Fredric Fradkin and Arthur Rubinstein.
Season Tickets, $10, $7.50, $5.
Seats now on sale at Mrs. Greene's office in Droop's, 13th and G.
Subscribers are requested to call for their tickets at this office.

T. Arthur Smith Presents
Pablo Casals
The World's Greatest Cellist
In Recital
FRIDAY, 4:30, **Nov 8**
NATIONAL THEATER
Tickets, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 75c, at 1306 G st. N. W.

Fourth Season
TEN-STAR CONCERTS
Ten Fridays at 4:30
NATIONAL THEATER
Commencing November 15
With
Mme. Matzenauer, Maggie Teyte, Frank La Forge, Mme. Gabriele Gills, Arthur Middleton, Marcia Van Dresser, Maria Barrientos, Edward Lankow, Leginska, Max Rosen, Louis Graveure, Hans Kindler, Umberto, Sorrentino and Wolf Ferrari's one-act opera, "Secret of Suzanne."
Tickets $10.00, $7.50, $5.00 for the Series.
Office 1306 G St. N. W.

Five Symphony Concerts
Tuesdays, 4:30, Nov. 12, Dec. 10, Jan. 14, Feb. 4, March 4.
NATIONAL THEATER
PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA
LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI, Conductor.
Soloists:
TOSCA SEIDEL, MME. SAMAROFF
THADDEUS RICH, POVLA FRIJSH
Season Tickets $10, $6, $7, $4, $2.50.
Subscribers' Tickets Now Ready.
Office T. Arthur Smith, 1306 G St.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK ORCHESTRA
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor
BELASCO THEATER
Tuesdays, 4:30, Nov. 26, Dec. 17, Jan. 21, Feb. 25.
Soloists:
Jascha Heifetz, Josef Hofman
Mabel Garrison, Mischa Levitzki
Tickets $8.00, $6.00, $5.00, $3.00, $2.00.

MISS JANET RICHARDS'
First Talk on Public Questions
Monday, Nov. 4, 10:45 A. M.
Knickerbocker Theater,
18th Street and Columbia Road.
Epidemic conditions not permitting, will be deferred to November 11.
PATRONS PLEASE WATCH THE PAPERS.

Casualty List

CONTINUED FROM PAGE THREE.

L. C. Skebba, South Minneapolis, Minn.
Bernard A. Taheny, Chicago, Ill.
Emil A. Zeck, Toledo, Ohio.

Died of Wounds Received in Action, Previously Reported Wounded.

Private Frank Collier, Springfield, Ill.

In Hospital, Class D, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

Private S. C. Cadman, Portland, Oreg.

Sick in Hospital, Previously Reported Missing.

Corporal D. B. Hill, Crowley, Tex.
Private E. C. Bass, Montello, Wis.
Private R. W. Cox, St. Louis, Mo.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing.

Private E. H. Fisher, Fox Lake, Wis.

Masonic News.

At the request of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and after consultation with the grand master of this jurisdiction, the religious services to have been conducted at the Masonic and Eastern Star Home by Harmony Lodge, No. 17, F. A. A. M., today, have been called off on account of the influenza epidemic. Due notice will be sent to all members of the next meeting of the lodge.

Physicians Explain Why Women Need More Iron in Their Blood Today Than 30 Years Ago

Say Anaemia—Lack of Iron is Greatest Curse to the Health, Strength, Vitality and Beauty of the Modern American Woman.

Less than a quarter of a century ago, little or no effort was expected of the average woman and her quiet pursuits demanded far less strength, energy and endurance than now.

DR. FERDINAND KING, New York Physician and Medical Author, says physicians should prescribe more organic iron—Nuxated Iron—to supply the iron deficiency. Opinions of Dr. James Francis Sullivan, formerly Physician of Bellevue Hospital (Outdoor Dept.), New York, and the Westchester County Hospital; Dr. A. J. Newman, former Police Surgeon of Chicago and other physicians who have thoroughly tested the value of Nuxated Iron.

Any woman who tires easily, is nervous or irritable, or looks pale, haggard, and worn should at once have her blood examined for iron deficiency—administration of simple Nuxated Iron will often increase the strength and endurance of weak, nervous, careworn women in two weeks' time.

"There can be no strong, healthy, beautiful, rosy-cheeked women, without iron," says Dr. Ferdinand King, a New York physician and Medical Author. "I have strongly emphasized the fact that doctors should prescribe more organic iron—Nuxated Iron—for their nervous, run-down, weak, haggard-looking women patients. Pallor means anaemia. The skin of an anaemic woman is pale, the flesh flabby. The muscles lack tone, the brain fags, and the memory fails, and often they become weak, nervous, irritable, despondent and melancholy. When the iron goes from the blood of women the roses go from their cheeks.

"In the most common foods of America, the starches, sugars, table syrups, candies, polished rice, white bread, soda crackers, biscuits, macaroni, spaghetti, tapioca, sago, farina, degerminated cornmeal, no longer is iron to be found. Refining processes have removed the iron of Mother Earth from these impoverished foods, and silly methods of home cookery, by throwing down the waste pipe the water in which our vegetables are cooked, are responsible for another grave iron loss. Therefore, you should supply the iron deficiency in your food by using some form of organic iron, just as you would use salt when your food has not enough salt."

Dr. A. J. Newman, Former Police Surgeon of Chicago, and former House Surgeon, Jefferson Park Hospital, Chicago, says: "It has been my particular duty during the past six years to assist in keeping Chicago's five thousand blue coats in good health and perfect fighting trim, so that they would be physically equipped to withstand all manner of storms and ravages of nature's elements. Recently I was prompted to give Nuxated Iron a trial. This remedy has proven through my own tests of it to excel any preparation I have ever used for creating red blood, building up the nerves, strengthening the muscles and correcting digestive disorders."

Dr. Schuyler C. Jaques, formerly Visiting Surgeon of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York City, said: "I have never before given out any medical information or advice for publication, as I ordinarily do not believe in it. But in the case of Nuxated Iron I feel I would be remiss in my duty not to mention it. I have taken it myself and given it to my patients with most surprising and satisfactory results. And those who wish quickly to increase their strength, power and endurance will find it a most remarkable and wonderfully effective remedy."

Dr. James Francis Sullivan, formerly Physician of Bellevue Hospital (Outdoor Dept.), New York and Westchester County Hospital, says: "Thousands of persons go on suffering year after year, doctoring themselves for all kinds of ills, when the real and true cause underlying their condition is simply a lack of sufficient iron in the red blood corpuscles to enable Nature to transform the food they eat into brawn, muscle, tissue and brain. But beware of the old forms of metallic iron which frequently do more harm than good.

"Notwithstanding all that has been said and written on this subject by well-known physicians, thousands of people still insist in dosing themselves with metallic iron simply, I suppose, because it costs a few cents less. I strongly advise readers in all cases to get a physician's prescription for organic iron—Nuxated Iron—or if you don't want to go to this trouble then purchase only Nuxated Iron in its original packages and see that this particular name (Nuxated Iron) appears on the package. If you have taken preparations such as Nux and Iron and other similar iron products and failed to get results, remember that such products are an entirely different thing from Nuxated Iron."

Today there is not a woman but who stands ready to serve her country and do a man's work if needed. But to meet the strain she must be full of the life, vim and vitality that come from having plenty of iron in the blood.

If people would only take Nuxated Iron when they feel weak or run-down, instead of dosing themselves with habit-forming drugs, stimulants and alcoholic beverages, there are probably thousands who might readily build up their red blood corpuscles, increase their physical energy and get themselves into a condition to ward off the millions of disease germs that are almost continually around us. It is surprising how many people suffer from iron deficiency and do not know of it. If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test. See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of Nuxated Iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see how much you have gained.

Manufacturers' Note—Nuxated Iron, which is prescribed and recommended above by physicians is not a secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach. The manufacturers guarantee successful and entirely satisfactory results to every purchaser or they will refund your money. It is dispensed in this city by Jas. O'Donnell's Drug Stores, People's Drug Stores and all other druggists.—Adv.