Says the War Has Helped Women in Their Work

"THIS is the supreme hour in the life of this nation and the world. A new economic and social order is emerging in every land, and a new internationalism is being born from the blood and suffering of mankind. With all its terrors and conflict, we should be glad that we live in this Homeric age. We are in the midst of the final test of our three greatest principles, and may share in their vindication in the crucible of the world's greatest war."

So said Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago, president of the National Women's Trade Union League of America, who recently came to Washington to represent her league at a meeting of presidents of national organizations called by the women's committee of the council of national defense to formulate definite plans for the war work of every important woman's organization.

* * *

One of the strongest and most pleasing personalities in that group of women gathered together at that meeting representing millions of organized American women was that of Mrs. Robins, and she made her plea that women engaged in American industry might be protected now, and that present industrial protection should be continued after the war is over. Asked what were the three great principles she referred to, Mrs. Robins said:

"The first is democracy—this truth for which we have labored and suffered: the right of individual freedom and self-government. This is now declared to be the whole purpose of our armies and all those fighting in the allied cause. Democracy is on every tongue. The second is world of labor. On every side it is acknowledged that the issues of this titanic struggle will be determined by the producers of the world. Captains and kings unite in sounding the praises and dignity of labor. Whether in the trenches or in shop, mine or field, in blood and sweat, the workers bear the burdens of the nations at war. The days of the supermen—Napoleons and Caesars—have gone, never to return, while battalions of workers, whether by coal dust or gunpowder, are the common hope of democracy and king.

"The third of the three great principles being tested in the crucible of war is the rise of woman. Wonderful as is this hour for democracy and labor, it is the first hour in history for the women of the world. Women are coming into the labor and festival of life on equal terms with men. Women's labor in the fields feeds the soldiers on the firing line. Women's labor in shops and stores feeds the homes of Europe."

MRS. RAYMOND ROBINS.

Asked what definite effect the war might have upon women's work, Mrs. Robins answered:

"It is in the industrial and economic field that the world war will mark the most far-reaching transformation in the condition of women. From casual to permanent, from unskilled and unimportant to trained and essential factors in the economic life of the world, this should be the effect of this war on the condition of the working women of the western nations. When we remember that even in times of peace women were working in 259 trades and occupations out of the 303 listed by the census, and that before the war they were serving as chauffeurs, engineers, wireless operators and aviators, we can well imagine what further development of woman's work and woman's power will be brought about by the part that women are taking in American industry by the withdrawal of men for the purpose of warfare.

* * *

"It is well for us, therefore, to act in advance and prepare for efficient organization for the protection and development of the woman workers.

"Because of these facts, trade and technical training of women is of the utmost importance. England recognized this by providing such training to her women after the first months of the war. We must demand that in the new development of public school education girls be given the same chance as their brothers for training in knowledge and mastery of their respective trades. It has been the object of the National Women's Trade Union League to work out plans for a program that comprehends the scope and purpose of industrial democracy.

"America calls for that training which will give to her working women not only the capacity to adapt themselves to the changes that are going on around us, but to the power to shape and direct them. To prepare such leadership for working women in America, the National Women's Trade Union League, in the face of what seemed insuperable difficulties, four years ago undertook the establishment of a training school for active workers in the labor movement. Already this school has justified our work and faith and the generous support of far-sighted women, who made its foundation possible. Literally millions of women are looking to our organization for help and leadership in the struggle for self-government in their daily toil. America at war opens a new field for its co-operation.

"We are endeavoring to unite in maintaining and extending our hard-won standards in industry, and are alert to resist the efforts of ignorance and greed to capitalize a national emergency into dollars coined from the exploited labors of the poor. This war has proved that child labor, the twelve-hour day and seven-day week are economic waste and national betrayal. Exploitation of labor is treason to the state. We women of the Trade Union League are demanding a real economic preparedness. In my opinion an eight-hour day, a living wage, one day's rest in seven and adult labor should be a condition in every contract made for government supplies.

"One of the most vital features of the whole labor situation at present in connection with women in industry is that there should be preparedness now for peace as well as war. There should be a national commission upon labor conditions, whose chief task would be to master unemployment after the war. To this end machinery should be organized now that will provide accurate information upon labor conditions in all parts of the country, to provide transportation for labor to places of employment, and to plan reclamation, irrigation and other public improvements sufficient to employ all surplus labor.

"Under the women's committee of the council of national defense, before which you have just heard me speak on this subject, there is being organized in every state committees for the protection of women and children in industry. Here practical knowledge of industrial life and trained service for dealing with industrial conditions is of highest importance for the national welfare. Not only are unorganized woman workers in vast numbers used as underbidders in the labor market for lowering industrial standards, but they are related to those groups in the industrial centers of our country that are least Americanized and most alien to our institutions and ideals. These groups cannot be led from the outside. From within the fellowship of their daily life and labor must their salvation come.

"I want to quote the greatest single paragraph that has been written upon the meaning and purpose of the world war:

"'We are fighting for democracy in a larger sense than can be expressed in any political term. There are many forms of democratic government, and we are not fighting for any particular form. But we are fighting for the essential part of it all, namely, that we are all equally interested in our social and political life, and all have a right to a voice in the government under which we live; and that when men and women are equally admitted to these rights we have the best safeguard of justice and peace that the world affords.'

"These great words, recently uttered by President Wilson, contain in principle the entire program of the Women's Trade Union League. We feel it our duty to do our full part to help him to translate them into deeds."

Mrs. Robins called attention to a report of the committee on women's work in war time adopted by the delegates to the sixth biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League, held in Kansas City in June. This report mentioned the fact that for the first time in the history of this country trade union women representing their respective trades have been called by the government into active service in order to meet intelligently the difficulties and complications that will arise in the industrial field as the result of the entrance of the United States into the war. Trade union women are serving on committees appointed by the council of national defense and on state and city defense committees, thereby in an official capacity representing the interests of the woman workers and voicing for the first time the needs of this group.

This committee on women's work in war time recommended to the proper government committees appointed by the council of national defense on state and city defense committees the following outline of standards to be established for government contracts, and the following recommendations to protect working women in the necessary industrial adjustments that are now in process of development:

1. Adult labor. 2. Referred to wages—the highest prevailing rate of wages in the industry which the contract affects; equal pay for equal work; those trades where there is no wage standard whatsoever to be placed in the hands of an adjustment committee; that all wages be adjusted from time to time to meet the increased cost of living. 3. The eight-hour day. 4. One day rest in seven. 5. Prohibition of night work for women. 6. Standards of sanitation and fire protection. 7. Protection against overfatigue and industrial diseases. 8. Prohibition of tenement house labor. 9. Exemption from the industrial draft of women having small children needing their care. 10. Exemption from the industrial draft of women two months before and after childbirth.

One of the resolutions of the committee on women's work in war time referred to the maintenance of national labor standards, and stated that it had been conclusively proved that long hours and the breakdown of legal standards for the protection of working women and children meant a breakdown in health and an increase in industrial accidents. It also called attention to the fact that there is danger that in the present excitement the public may lose sight of the importance of maintaining the educational and labor standards which have slowly grown up in these states and which are an essential bulwark of democracy. England's experience under like circumstances, on the one hand, had proved that increasing the hours of labor actually lessens the output, and, on the other, that the crippling of the schools was accomplished by an increase of 34 per cent in child delinquency, while the small money saving made in this way in two years was only enough to support the armies for fifteen hours.

In consequence of these facts the National Women's Trade Union League protested emphatically against any attempt to lower the educational standard or to weaken the laws safeguarding the workers, especially women and children, and resolved to do all in its power to maintain and help establish one day rest in seven, the eight-hour day and factory fire and sanitation laws, as well as guard every other law enacted for the protection of women and children in industry. It also resolved to secure equal pay for equal work where women are forced into the positions left vacant by men.

According to the report to which Mrs. Robins referred, the committee on woman's work in war time of the National Women's Trade Union League expressed its confidence in the Secretary of Labor, who is in charge of this work and recommended that the organization offer him its support and co-operation in order to be of service in helping to meet the difficult problems in connection with the work.

Mrs. Robins called her interviewer's particular attention to the plea made by the organized French working women, who asked the National Women's Trade Union League of America to take action to make possible international industrial standards to be included in the peace treaties.

"They have sent me volumes on this question," said the president of the league. "They feel that if it comes from American working women they stand the best chance of accomplishing this purpose." This plea was covered in a resolution taken up at the league's convention held in June.

Mrs. Robins' interest in the American woman in industry began many years ago, when, as a trained nurse in Brooklyn, her observations of the conditions under which women labored led her to endeavor to procure more favorable legislation upon the subject. She was convinced that working women had to have the aid of organization through trade unions to give them personal responsibility.

To gain the fullest possible knowledge of the real problems of women industrial workers Mrs. Robins and her husband went, twelve years ago, to live on the top floor of a tenement house in Chicago. In this section of West Olive street where she resides there are twenty-three nationalities in a population of 70,000 people living within a mile square.

FIXES TUESDAY EVENING AS TIME FOR NEXT DRILL

The next drill of the Military Service Legion will be held in the rooms of the National Guard Armory, 5th and L streets northwest, Tuesday evening.

The instruction classes held each Thursday evening at 8 o'clock have proved popular, as attested by the attendance, since every man present gets an opportunity to ask questions covering almost the entire range of military subjects. The explanations are accompanied by illustrations on a blackboard so that the movements or points under discussion may be made entirely clear.

Last Thursday evening Col. Johnson, expert marksman, talked to the company on the subject of target shooting and followed with a practical demonstration of the handling of a military rifle. So enthusiastic are many of the men for military schooling that the Thursday evening instruction classes have on several nights been followed by squad and company drills of short duration.

Any man of good character, with or without military training, is welcome to join in the drills and classes conducted by the Military Service Legion. No obligation of any kind is incurred by such participation. Men who have had some experience will find room in the ranks of the companies, while the man without any experience will get instruction with a squad of beginners. The Military Service Legion is an organization of men who have served in the Army or Navy or National Guard and many of them are Spanish-American war veterans. The purpose of the legion is to further military knowledge.

With the mobilization of the National Guard as an integral part of the federal forces, the District of Columbia, it is pointed out, is in a measure left without any military organization that can be called upon for emergency duty.

More Memorials Planned for the National Capital

THE promise is that the number of statues and memorials in Washington will steadily increase. Among the measures pending in Congress are bills for the erection of statues of Robert Morris and Francis Marion, both of whom were patriots in the American revolution. There is also a project looking to the erection in the capital of a monument to the memory of the colored soldiers and sailors who fought in the various wars of the United States. Among other proposals is one that Congress should acquire for the National Capital the Scout, an equestrian Indian statue by Cyrus E. Dallin.

Robert Morris was not only intimately and influentially associated with the establishment of the American republic, but he was associated in a way with the city of Washington in its early youth. It has been said that no man can look into the period of the American revolution without seeing the hand of Robert Morris. Commentators have said that without his aid the new republic might not have been and that the struggling government would not have been financed but for Robert Morris of the firm of Willing & Morris.

Historians seem to be clear and agreed on the point that the final military campaign of the revolution, that of Yorktown, could not have been undertaken and carried to conclusion but for the aid extended by Robert Morris. About a year ago the patriotic people of Philadelphia placed a tablet on a building in that city which occupies the site of the once great Morris mansion. Robert Morris signed the non-importation agreement of 1765, but at first opposed separation from the mother country. He voted against the adoption of the Declaration of Independence on July 1, 1776, and in the voting by which it was adopted he declined to vote, but on the announcement of its adoption he signed the immortal document. He might have, had he wished, been the first American Secretary of the Treasury. Under the American confederation he had dominered with distinction the office of superintendent of finance, which corresponded to the office of Secretary of the Treasury. On the organization of the government under the Constitution President Washington desired Morris to assume the post indicated, but Morris urged the selection and appointment of Alexander Hamilton.

* * *

It is curious to recall at this time that this man, who died in 1806, at the age of seventy-two years, spent more than four years in a debtor's cell in the Walnut street prison in Philadelphia. He was imprisoned from February, 1798, until October, 1802, and his release came about, not through the interest and endeavors of friends, but through the institution of the national bankruptcy act, which was largely the outgrowth of popular sentiment against imprisonment for debt.

The relation of Morris to Washington city is told by Allen C. Clark, president of the Columbia Historical Society, in his work, "Greenleaf and Law in the Federal City." By an agreement entered into September 23, 1793, the commissioners for the new federal District—Thomas Johnson, David Stuart and Daniel Carroll—sold to James Greenleaf 3,000 of the lots in the new city at £25 sterling per lot. One-seventh of the whole amount was to be paid by Greenleaf on May 1, 1794, and from then in six equal annual installments, without interest. The lots were to be selected alternately, and one of the conditions was that Greenleaf would erect ten houses yearly, each to be two stories high and having an area of 1,200 feet, and he was not to sell his lots before January 1, 1796, without a stipulation that on every third lot a like house should be built within four years from the date of sale.

Greenleaf made the agreement on his own responsibility, but by the 26th of the ensuing month, October, he had arranged with Robert Morris and John Nicholson to take two-thirds of the lots and had launched a scheme on their joint concern to float a great loan in Holland on pledge of the lots. Mr. Clark writes:

> In more formal phraseology the commissioners and Greenleaf entered, December 24, 1793, into articles of agreement. Under a series of "whereas" they recite the former agreement that Greenleaf has under authority from Morris purchased on his behalf the same number of lots upon the same credit and conditions for building and reselling except that the price to be paid by Morris is thirty-five pounds sterling per lot.

The wreck of the project is known to everybody who has read the history of Washington city.

A writer on the fortunes and misfortunes of Robert Morris has said:

> There is a common notion that Morris finally failed because an ungrateful nation refused to reimburse him for his expenses. This is a misapprehension. Although Morris gave heavily of his private fortune he emerged from the revolutionary struggle a rich man for his time—so rich that he overestimated his wealth and his financial abilities. He engaged in land speculations of unprecedented magnitude, and might have been successful save that when some of his partners became anxious he assumed their liabilities. He built the mansion known as "Morris' Folly" at 7th and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, but he forgot to reckon on the instability of land values. Various considerations led him into enterprises which brought about bankruptcy.

Morris did not fail because of his excursion in that early speculation in Washington lots which wrecked the fortunes of Greenleaf, Law, Nicholson and others. It was only one of the misfortunes which befell him.

After the American revolution Robert Morris formed a partnership with Gouvenour Morris for engagement in the India and Chinese trade. So far as known there was no kinship between Robert and Gouvenour Morris, though there has been much popular confusion on this point. Robert Morris was born in London and came to the colony of Pensylvania in his boyhood. Gouvenour Morris was a descendant of Lewis Morris, who was born in New York city in 1671 and who was the son of an immigrant who had served in Cromwell's army.

Gouvenour Morris had been assistant to Robert Morris while the latter was superintendent of finance before the adoption of the Constitution, and this has added to the confusion arising from the two names. Robert Morris sustained heavy losses in the prosecution of the oriental trade and entered heavily in speculation in the public lands, then known as western lands, covering millions of acres. In this speculation he lost, and this was the principal reason for his financial ruin. The wife of Robert Morris was a Maryland woman. She was Mary White, daughter of Thomas White, who settled on the eastern shore. Commodore Henry W. Morris, who was well known in Washington during the civil war and who superintended the construction of the warship Pensacola at the Washington navy yard, was a grandson of Robert Morris.

* * *

According to a joint resolution introduced in the Senate by Mr. Tillman, a memorial to Francis Marion would be erected in Washington. It recites "That there be erected on the triangle situated at the intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and 8th street, being property belonging to the United States, in the city of Washington, a statue of Francis Marion as a memorial to this American revolutionary general, whose distinguished services and ability were of conspicuous benefit to the country, for which purpose the sum of $15,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, provided that the design of the memorial statue shall be approved by the commission of fine arts."

Prominent in seeking to have the government acquire the Indian equestrian statue, "The Scout," is Franklin Steele, jr., of Washington. It is suggested that an appropriate place for the statue would be in the Smithsonian grounds between the Smithsonian building and the new National Museum. Mr. Steele has pointed out that while there are fourteen equestrian statues in Washington, none has been erected to the Indian. He recalls that in Lincoln Park, Chicago, there is an equestrian statue of a Sioux Indian, entitled "The Signal of Peace," and that before the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is another Indian equestrian statue entitled "The Appeal to the Great Spirit."

Mr. Steele is not much impressed with the part the Indian has been permitted to play in the art of the National Capital. He points out that there is a bas-relief in the panel over the western entrance to the rotunda which shows Pocahontas interceding for the life of Capt. John Smith, and this subject is repeated in the historical frieze of the rotunda by Constantine Brumidi. The Indian is given a role in "The Baptism of Pocahontas," and other paintings in the rotunda, and in the Seth Eastman paintings which hang on the wall of the room of the House committee on Indian affairs.

In the matter of the proposed memorial to the colored soldiers and sailors, there is at work a nation-wide association, having an office in Washington, entitled "The National Association for the Erection of a Monument in the City of Washington in Honor of the Colored Soldiers and Sailors Who Fought in the Wars of Our Country."

MESSAGE REVEALS MIGHT OF FRANCE

(Continued from First Page.)

(in proportion to the total mobilized strength) substantiate this:

"Battle of Charleroi and of the Marne, 5.41 per cent casualties; first six months of 1915, 2.39 per cent; second six months of 1915, 1.68 per cent; first six months of 1916, 1.47 per cent; second six months of 1916, 1.28 per cent.

"2.—Front held:

"For measuring the offensive and defensive quality of the troops whose numerical strength I have indicated above I can do nothing better than to quote some more figures. The western front has an extension of 739 kilometers; 27 kilometers are held by the Belgians, 138 kilometers are held by the English, 574 kilometers are held by the French. The French army holds, accordingly more than two-thirds of the western front; that is to say, of the front where the enemy has always directed its chief execution.

German Divisions in Line.

"The German divisions in line on the western front were, moreover, in June, 1917, distributed as follows: Forty-two opposite the English, eighty-one opposite the French. A German division holds an average front of four kilometers and 700 meters; a French division an average front of five kilometers and 500 meters; that is to say, one-sixth more.

"3. Artillery.

"We were amply furnished with '75s' since the beginning of the war. The number of these guns was constantly increased; it is adequate to our needs. As for the heavy artillery, we had in August, 1914, 300 guns, grouped in regiments. In June, 1917, we had 6,000 of them, mostly modern. During our present offensives we have, on an average, one heavy gun for twenty-six meters. If we sum up all the trench, field, heavy artillery, we have one gun for eight meters in the sector of attack.

"Our output in munitions was arranged in August, 1914, for 13,000 shots of '75s' a day. It is now arranged for 250,000 shots of '75s' and 100,000 shots of heavy guns.

"To be equal to this enormous production, invaded France did not hesitate, in the midst of war, to create new industries and to bestow on military industries the best of its productive strength.

Weight of Projectiles.

"If you consider, on another side, the weight of the projectiles shot on the German trenches during one of the last offensives you will find the following figures for one lineal meter: Field artillery, 407 kilogrammes; trench artillery, 203 kilogrammes; heavy artillery, 704 kilogrammes; high-power artillery, 723 kilogrammes.

"Here, lastly, come figures on the monthly expenditures in ammunition for the '75s': July, 1916, 6,400,000 shells; September, 1916, 7,000,000; October, 1916, 5,500,000. During the last offensive the expenditure was 12,000,000 shots in all calibers. I might also add that we completely re-equipped and rearmed the Belgian, Serbian and Greek armies.

"I recall, likewise, that the number of heavy guns given by us to the allies exceeds 800.

"4. Financial effort.

"The financial effort cannot be separated from the military effort. Here are some more figures: France has expended since the beginning of the war the following sums: 1914, 8,040,000,000 francs; 1915, 22,800,000,000 francs; 1916, 32,640,000,000 francs; 1917, 19,167,000,000 francs. Total, 82,647,000,000 francs. She received from foreign countries from August 1, 1914, to January 1, 1917, 6,000,000,000 francs. During the same period she loaned to several allied governments 4,000,000,000 francs.

Strength in Discipline.

"If France alone, who has only 38,000,000 inhabitants and whose richest and most populated provinces are invaded, was by herself capable of such a financial effort, it is because of the strict discipline which she forced upon the employment of her resources. This discipline also is a proof of strength.

"Such is the situation. Severe was the ordeal. Stronger is the national energy.

"Now it is a question of striking the last blow to the adversary. You will help us.

"But at the moment when the American soldiers arrive in France, it is proper to let them know that they will find, to receive them, a country which, today as well as during the past three years, bears the principal exertion of our dreadful foe; a country which maintains to the maximum of her power, without hesitation and without weakness, her strength, her means and her will."

RETAILERS ARE DENOUNCED.

Retail dealers who have raised the prices of glass fruit jars are denounced by the Department of Agriculture in a statement yesterday, which declares the increases began with the government's emergency campaign for preservation of food.

The department quotes from a conference with jar manufacturers, to show there is no shortage, as follows:

"We have not received enough orders to take care of our daily capacity, and have even offered to sell jobbers jars on consignment, to be paid for as sold.

"We have sold to the jobbers their usual supply, what they usually purchase in a year. They have sold to the merchants the usual supply and they are not ordering any more until they begin to sell and reduce the stock on hand. By the middle of August we should begin to ship very freely for the fall trade."

WASHINGTONIANS PICKED FOR NEW RESERVE LIST

Adjt. Gen. McCain has announced the appointment of the following Washingtonians in the Officers' Reserve Corps since the publication of the list of July 21:

In the Infantry—Alan W. Payne of 3605 14th street, to be a second lieutenant.

In the Engineers—Gratz B. Strickler of the Colorado building, to be a major; Frederick W. Albert of the District building, John J. Phelan of 719 15th street, Arthur J. Patterson of 758 Quebec place, Charles R. Marsh of the Municipal building, Charles H. Moorefield of the office of public roads, William L. Nodell of 3141 Mt. Pleasant street, James H. Ferry of 507 Columbia road, Guy Boschke of the Bellevue Hotel, Horace W. Peaslee of 1504 H street and George R. Boyd of the office of public roads, to be captains; Albert O. Burkland of the United States geological survey, Julius M. Cohen of the office of chief of engineers, Merritt T. Cooke, jr., of 1226 17th street, Stanley W. Galhuly of 1008 Spring road, Carl L. Raymond of the Hibbs building, August J. Bohn of the Munsey building, Johnson C. Brady of 1817 Vernon street, James F. Quisenberry of 1213 E street and Jacob Berman of the general land office, to be first lieutenants; Charles H. Davey of the geological survey, Charles W. Barber of 3428 Brown street and Albert C. Dunn of the office of public roads, to be second lieutenants.

In the Quartermaster Corps—Eben E. Whiting of 2022 P street, Durant W. Robertson of 3604 New Hampshire avenue, George D. Gamble of 911 Jefferson street, William J. Goodwin of 1420 R street, William S. Parker of 3351 18th street, James A. Nowland of 1850 Park road and Floy L. Hester of 3506 M street, to be captains.

In the Ordnance Corps—Harry T. Herring of the Army and Navy Club, to be captain; J. Raymond Hoover of the Hibbs building, Sewell M. Jones of 3520 30th street and Harry E. Duckston of 1529 N street, to be first lieutenants.

In the Signal Corps—Robert E. Winters of the Munsey building, Milton T. Eglin of the Munsey building and Charles R. Mayberry of the Signal Corps to be first lieutenants.

In the Aviation Corps—William A. Smith, jr., of 1100 16th street, to be a captain, and Lawrence Schank of 1330 Massachusetts avenue, to be first lieutenant.

In the Medical Corps—James G. McKay of 2009 Columbia road, to be a major; Eugene C. Rice of Garfield Hospital, Harry M. Price of 1315 Rhode Island avenue, Roy T. Morris of 847 Upshur street and Patrick S. Madigan of 2302 Nichols avenue, to be first lieutenants.

In the Dental Corps—John R. Hogan of 1726 M street and George J. Sibley of 908 14th street, to be first lieutenants.

In the Veterinary Corps—George F. Campbell of 1206 10th street, Raymond L. Martin of 3010 South Dakota avenue and James G. Catlett of 318 3d street, to be second lieutenants.

GREAT, FREE RUSSIA FORESEEN BY ROOT

Returned Envoy Expresses Faith in Her Ability to Work Out Democracy.

By the Associated Press.

A PACIFIC PORT, August 4.—Faith in the ability of Russia to overcome her difficulties and perpetuate a great and free democracy was expressed today by Elihu Root, head of the American mission to Russia, in a speech delivered at a luncheon here in honor of the return of the mission. The members of the party landed here late last night. After the luncheon today they boarded a special train which will carry them to Washington.

"I have abiding faith that Russia, through trial and tribulation, will work out, create and perpetuate a great, free, self-governing democracy," Mr. Root said in his address.

Professing a sincere admiration for the kindly character of the Russian people, "considerate of the rights and feelings of others, and with a high capacity for self-control and a noble idealism, heading always in a better way toward higher things," he pleaded for deep sympathy for the nation, "which is struggling with the problems that we have been studying for 140 years and have not yet solved."

Declaring that "America must muster its manhood with democracy against the power of autocracy," he said, "there will be death, widowed homes, sacrifice and suffering, doubt, almost despair. In the end will rise a great free country, remade in the spirit of our fathers, competent to accomplish its divine mission and carry liberty and justice throughout the world.

"Don't argue about why we are in the war, but realize that the time has now come when American liberty, American justice, American independence and freedom is the stake for which we must fight."

Basil Soldatyen Koff, special envoy of the Russian government, accompanying the mission, expressed the gratitude of the new republic for the help and sympathy extended to it by America. He asserted that the two needs of the new Russia were time and friendly sympathy.

Charles Edward Russell, writer and sociologist, a member of the mission, said: "Be of good cheer in regard to Russia. If democracy survives in the world the people of Russia will rule."

Democracy Depends on America.

Of the task before America he said: "If a man now says 'My wages before my country,' or 'My balance sheet before my country,' or 'My class or creed or association before country,' he is not an American. America is in peril. No question is worthy of consideration until we settle the question of whether democracy shall live. Democracy hangs by a thread. Its existence depends on the union and utmost determination of the United States of America."

James Duncan, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, after paying a high tribute to the behavior of the Russian people during the past months, declared earnestly:

"This is no time to squabble over incidentals. The workingmen of America are back of the President and the government. The fight now is between autocracy and democracy."

Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States Army, responded to calls with a declaration that the American Army that is to be sent to France will go under better auspices, better equipped, better officered and better cared for than any previous American Army has ever been on going into battle.

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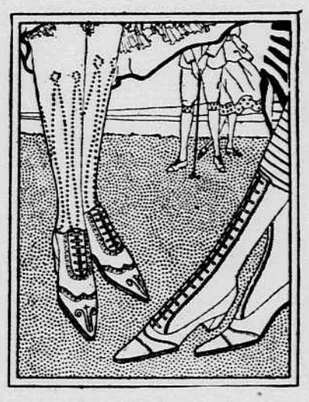

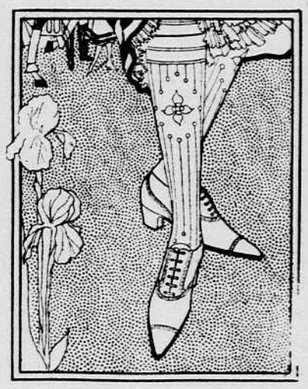

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Women's $3 to $5 Shoes

HUNDREDS of pairs of WHITE CANVAS Sport Oxfords and Shoes; trimmed with ball straps of different colors; fiber, juniper or rubber soles. And Dainty, Dressy White Canvas Pumps and Oxfords.

Also several thousand pairs Black, Tan, Patent Leather, Gray, Bronze—and other—Pumps, Colonials and Oxfords. In broken sizes ranging up to 6—in a great sale at..... $1.95

Women's $4 to $6 Shoes

LOVELY WHITE REIGNSKIN and SEA ISLE DUCK High-cut Laced Boots, Pumps, Colonials and Oxfords—in a dozen of the year's most fetching styles.

And a large assortment of $4, $5 and $6 Patent Leather and Gun Metal Calf Pumps and Colonials—with high or low heels in another smashing sale this week at..... $2.95

WOMEN'S $5 to $8 White Nubuck, White Ooze Calf and White Reignskin Cloth Pumps, Colonials and Oxfords reduced to..... $3.85

WOMEN'S $6 to $8 White Nubuck and Best White Reignskin Cloth Fine Dress Boots, Sports Boots and Sports Oxfords at..... $4.85

All Our Women's $1 and $1.50 Bathing Shoes Now 69c

Smartly Fashioned, High-cut Bathing Shoes, in red, green, blue, black, white; also stripes and two-color effects. Our entire stock of $1 and $1.50 kinds cut to 69c.

Special values in Silk Bathing Stockings, 59c, 69c, 79c and $1.15.

Wm. Hahn & Co's 3 RELIABLE SHOE HOUSES

COR. 7th AND K 1914-16 PA. AVE. 233 PA. AVE. S.E.

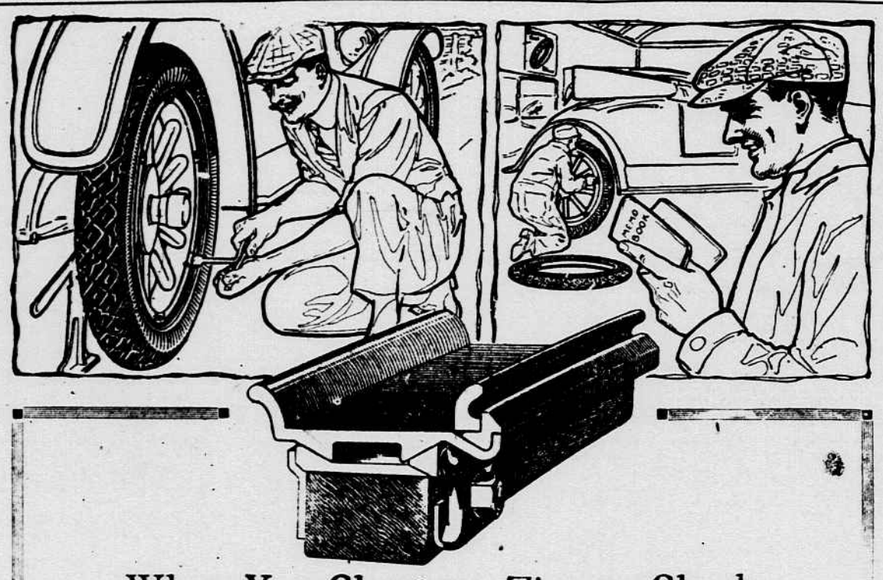
You can't be comfortable *unless your feet are comfortable.* See Dr. Pons, our expert Foot Specialist.

Again This Week At $1.29

Young Folks' Shoes That Were Up to $3

BROKEN lots of Large Girls', Misses' and Children's White Canvas Boots and Pumps, Black and Patent Leather Pumps and Oxfords, including many choice styles and some sizes as large as 6.

Also $1.50 and $1.75 Barefoot Sandals and Play Oxfords, and White Duck Fiber-sole Play Shoes for girls and boys.



When You Change a Tire or Check Mileage You Appreciate Firestone Rims

YOU appreciate the Firestone Rim on the road, where the simple, handy construction makes tire removal quick and convenient. You recognize the effectiveness of the accurate alignment, the continuous support, and the true circle of the Firestone Rim when you find your tires wearing evenly and longer than you expected.

If you have owned cars in the past you probably realize the importance of Firestone Rim equipment in safety, convenience and tire saving. Five minutes is usually sufficient for removal. There are no complicated parts, no sticking, no rusting. And Firestone Rims are free from squeaking when the car is in motion.

But if you are purchasing your first car let us recommend that you insist upon Firestone Rims. Bear in mind that they are the only rims built by a tire manufacturer. That is why they are so perfectly adapted to meet every tire need.

It is true that they cost the manufacturer a little more. Such a rim as the Firestone must of necessity cost more. Nevertheless you will find that the far-sighted car maker does not let the price question coerce him into giving you an inferior rim.

If the car you contemplate purchasing does not carry Firestone Rims, ask your dealer to make the change for you. If he cannot or will not do this, have the change made at your own expense. Your first tire change will convince you that it was money well spent. The increased mileage that you obtain will add to this conviction.

FIRESTONE TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY

824 14th Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Home Office and Factory, Akron, Ohio. Branches and Dealers Everywhere

Firestone Rims