

NEARLY MILLION WOMEN OF ENGLAND IN MEN'S PLACES

[From Wednesday's Daily Miner]
LONDON, Jan. 20.—Almost a million women—exactly 988,500—have entered all kinds of positions held by men before the war began, and of this number nearly all—exactly 933,000—were actually substituted for men called to the front or diverted to other activities.

This is shown in a survey of the whole movement toward woman labor since the outbreak of the war, made officially by the labor department, with data down to the last two months. It shows 3,231,000 women now employed in all branches of industry and commerce, or about a million more than when the war began. It is this new million of women workers one sees at every turn, on the tramways and motor buses taking fares, in the government offices taking the place of the men clerks, in the hotels and restaurants as waiters and cashiers, in banks and business houses and running cinemas, theatres, public houses and the whole range of business activities.

Just how far this has gone the government has now figured out to a nicety. In banking and finance, for instance, there were only 9,500 women employed before the war; now the number has increased four-fold to 46,500. In government departments also the women workers have increased from 66,000 to 133,000, displacing men in all but 3,000 cases. In industrial trades the increase of women has been greatest, reaching 393,000, of which 314,000 replaced men. Another very large increase of women is in the government ammunition works, where there were 2,000 before the war and 117,000 now. The government figures give the entire 117,000 as directly replacing men.

In commercial occupations, clerks in stores, offices, etc., the increase of women is 268,000, of which 264,000 replaced men. In professional occupations, connected with the law, medicine, magazine and newspaper work, etc., the increase of women is 15,000, of which all have replaced men. A curious fact is that each woman has replaced about two men in hotels, public houses, cinemas, theatres, etc., the increase of women being 16,000 and the displacement of men 30,000.

On buses, trams and various kinds of transport service the women have increased 41,000, the entire number replacing that number of men. Men teachers are also largely replaced; also men on municipal transport work, the total increase of women in this line being 34,000, of which 31,000 replaced men. In farm work many men have been drawn off for the war, but few women have replaced them. The men on farms replaced by women is given at 20,000, while the number of women farm workers is 80,000, and the increase since the war only 500. Women nurses have increased 34,000 since the war.

Summing up the substitution of women for men, the government statement says there has been an increase of 150,000 since last July in the number of women directly replacing men. This shows a slight check in the rate of replacement. In some trades, like clothing and textiles, women workers have decreased, probably because they were able to get better wages in the many new fields now opening to them. In October 40 per cent of the textile firms reported they were unable to get all the women they required, so that while the supply of women workers has decreased, the demand is also increasing in many branches.

This replacement of men by women is introducing new elements in economic and social conditions which will have to be worked out when peace comes. The women are doing the men's work quite as well as the men, so that a new element of competition is introduced between the sexes. The women have the advantage of possession of the million places, and it remains to be seen whether they will hold them, or whether there will be another displacement of women for men when the million men come back. Many commercial houses have promised to take back the men, but whether this means displacing the women or keeping both is still open. The labor unions are also apprehensive over the great swelling of woman labor, as women workers are now about half the total strength of the unions, which are chiefly men's organizations strong in politics and with representatives in parliament and the ministry. So that the competition between the sexes is being extended all along the economic, political and social lines.

THREE NORWEGIAN SHIPS ARE REPORTED AS SUNK

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Lloyd's reports that the following vessels are presumed to have been sunk:

Norwegian steamer Rigel; 22 of her crew picked up at sea.

Norwegian bark Wasdale; 19 of her crew picked up.

Norwegian bark Songdal; 25 of her crew picked up.

LOOKING FOR THEIR DADDY'S NAME



A permanent war shrine in a London side street, with the names of 750 men who have gone to the front from that particular neighborhood. The picture shows two youngsters spelling out their father's name on the tablet.

DENIES OBJECTORS TO ARMY SERVICE ROUGHLY TREATED

[From Wednesday's Daily Miner]
LONDON, Jan. 20.—Charges that conscientious objectors to military service have received violent treatment are believed by the army authorities to be ill-founded, and it is declared by Brigadier-General Childs, director of personal services of the war office, that if there has been any such violence it has now ceased.

"Undoubtedly," he said, "in many camps there was rough treatment in a degree at the hands of their comrades but it is a matter of question whether it was actually violent, and the problem before the war office was to put a stop to it."

"I can say that the last case of alleged ill-treatment which came to the notice of the war office was in August, 1916. I can say that every kind of ill-treatment, irregularity, or brutality, if there were any, has ceased."

General Childs referred to resolutions which various Societies of Friends (Quakers) in America had passed in protest against the way conscientious objectors were treated, and in reply he showed at length that all genuine objectors enrolled in the army not only enjoyed the legal protection to which the soldier was entitled, but that they also had the right to appeal to the highest civil tribunal.

The whole problem has been one of the most delicate with which the army authorities have had to deal, but gradually they have solved some of the most difficult phases of it. The non-combatant corps, which is composed of men whose objection is the taking of life, has never been so situated as regards the fighting front that members of it would ever been called upon to take the lives of others or defend their own, said General Childs.

He referred to a statement that had been made in a recent article, to the effect that 36 conscientious objectors who were taken to France were condemned to death for disobeying orders. Certain units of the non-combatant corps were sent to France for road-making, he said, but their work was miles away from the front. At the time of their departure it was not known to the war office in London that any of these men had gone resisting. "They were forcibly taken to France," but "had this been known at the war office these objectors would have been tried at once in England. It was not until they had reached France and absolutely refused to do anything in the way of helping with the war, that their disobedience and insubordination was dealt with by a field general court-martial. The severe sentence which that court proposed, however, was not confirmed by the general officer commanding-in-chief the forces in the field, who commuted the sentence to ten years penal servitude. The men were thereupon sent to England, and very shortly their cases were taken before the central tribunal which has to do with military exemption. With one exception all were transferred to the army reserve. One man refused to work and that man is still in prison."

R. S. Bollings will leave today for the Turtle Mountain section of San Bernardino County, Calif., and the Miami district of Arizona to make an examination of properties for eastern and California interests. He will be absent from Kingman about a week.

VETERAN BOER LEADER REPORTS ON OPERATIONS IN AFRICA

[From Wednesday's Daily Miner]
LONDON, Jan. 20.—Lieutenant-General J. C. Smuts, the veteran Boer leader who, for a year past, has been commanding the British forces in German East Africa—the only remaining German colony—has sent to the war office a general report on his operations. Notwithstanding that this report is dated as far back as October 27, 1916, it contains the first comprehensive review of an interesting campaign which has received but slight notice in the telegraphic dispatches.

As for the total results up to the date of his report, General Smuts says: "With the exception of the Mahenge plateau the enemy has lost every healthy or valuable part of their colony."

General Smuts has had three divisions under his command—two from South Africa and a third including the Indian and British contingents—altogether a "heterogeneous collection," says he, "including Dutch, Bengalis, Baluchis, Hasmiris, Pathans, Punjabis, Cape boys (South African half-breeds), East African natives, West Indian negroes, and Baganda (natives of Uganda)." There were also British bluejackets operating along the coast, an armored motor battery, and Portuguese and Belgian forces.

The advance against the Germans was pushed into German East Africa from no less than seven distinct points, hundreds of miles apart, converging in a general way toward the German capital, Dar-es-Salaam. Outlining the strategic difficulties at the campaign, when General Smuts took charge, he writes:

"We had just barely entered the enemy territory, which stretched out before us in enormous extent, with no known vital point anywhere, containing no important cities or centers, with practically no roads, the only dominant economic features of the whole being the two railway systems. Faulty strategy at the beginning, a wrong line of invasion once entered upon, might lead to months of the two-fold intention of conducting an obstinate and prolonged campaign in the Pare and Usambara mountains, and thereafter retiring to fight out the last phases of the campaign in the Tabora area, from which much of his supplies and most of his recruits were drawn."

"Much was to be said for an advance inland from Dar-es-Salaam, the capture of which would have great political and military importance, and would much facilitate the transport and supply arrangements for the campaign into the interior. But it was ruled out, partly because the prevalence of the monsoon at that period made the landing of a large force an operation of great difficulty and danger, partly because a prolonged campaign on the coast immediately after the rainy season would mean the disappearance of a very large percentage of my army from malaria and other tropical ailments."

The decision was therefore to make the main effort from Nairobi, 300 miles from the coast, striking straight into the heart of the enemy's country. "I decided to push the whole Second division into the interior under General van Deventer," continues Smuts. "In this way it would be impossible to occupy a valuable portion of the enemy country within the next two

months." General van Deventer's brilliant march to Kondoh Irangi is described. He reached that place, after continuous marching and fighting, in May. His horses were exhausted; hundreds of the animals had succumbed to the dreaded "horse sickness" during the advance of some 200 miles from Moschi in four weeks. The troops too were worn out. The rain came with great violence.

"The numerous rivers came down in flood and swept away almost all our laboriously built bridges, the roads became impassable mud tracks, and transport became a physical impossibility. The rains fell steadily day after day, sometimes four inches in one day and the low-lying parts of the country assumed the appearance of lakes. Fortunately, the railway had by this time reached Taveta, where sufficient supplies could be dumped for our resting troops. Van Deventer's division in the interior was cut off, but managed to live for weeks on such supplies as could be collected locally, or carried by porters 120 miles."

Several units were reduced 70 per cent by malaria. The troops had often to cut their way for miles through almost impenetrable bush, constantly engaging the enemy in his prepared rear guard positions. There were serious transport and supply difficulties, and frequent shortages of water for men and horses. The railway lines were under water for long distances, and the attention of thousands of laborers was constantly required to prevent its complete disappearance.

As soon as the rains abated, Smuts took in hand the task of clearing the enemy from the Pare and Usambara mountains. The rapidity of the advance exceeded expectations. The Usambara was reached in ten days over 130 miles of trackless country. Several columns were operating at this time, and there were constant engagements with the enemy. When Kanga mountain was reached the transport had got to the utmost radius of its capacity, and the troops operating here had been on half rations for some time.

While these troops were resting and refitting, General Smuts arranged for a landing near Tanga and a simultaneous attack on that port by land and sea. Fighting proceeded almost in the neighborhood of the Great Lakes, where the advance of the Belgian forces was assisted. The largest island in Lake Victoria was attacked and captured. It produced much of the rice which formed the staple diet of the enemy's native troops.

Meanwhile Van Deventer advanced to the central railway, and reached the foot of the Nguru mountains. Pushing up the railway from here, it was found that practically every bridge and culvert had been blown up. The problem of transport Van Deventer solved in an ingenious manner. He restored bridges with spidery construction from local material to carry about six tons. Then instead of using railway locomotives, he narrowed the gauge of his heavy motor cars so that they could run on light railway wheels over the line.

In the Nguru mountains the difficulties increased. Some routes were entirely impracticable for wheeled difficulties of any description, and plans had to be altered. Meanwhile Smuts

gave the enemy no rest in a continuous series of engagements. In a waterless area the troops marched 42 miles without rest. The enemy adopted a fighting system of falling back from one ambush to another.

For some distance beyond the Ruwru river, the road passed along the face of the precipitous rocks, around which the Germans had constructed a gallery roadway, supported on piles driven obliquely into the face of the rock. This, however, was not strong enough to carry the British automobiles, and a long delay was caused by the necessity of blasting a road out of the solid rock for a distance of many miles. On a spur of the Uluguru mountains, a little further on, a pass was cut through the rock clear across the range, "a notable and enduring engineering feat occupying several weeks."

General Smuts also describes the capture of Dar-es-Salaam and concludes with high praise for the endurance of his men:

"Their work has been done under tropical conditions, which not only produce bodily weariness and unfitness, but which create mental languor and depression, and finally appall the stoutest hearts. To march day by day, and week by week, through the African jungle or high grass in which vision is limited to a few yards, in which danger always lurks near but seldom becomes visible, even when experienced, supplies a test to human nature often in the long run beyond the limits of human endurance."

(Cable dispatches since the foregoing was mailed have reported that General Smuts is to represent the union of South Africa at the Imperial war conference, which is to be held in London, and on that account has been succeeded in the command of the British East African expeditionary force by Lieutenant-General A. R. Hoskins.)

RATS ARE PEST TO MEN IN TRENCHES

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The allies have made little progress against their four-footed enemies, the rats, on the French front. They seem to be quite as numerous as during the second winter campaign, though great numbers have been killed. They multiply faster than the numbers of dogs sent to the front to fight them and are now, it is said, menacing the army with an epidemic of jaundice.

The rats in the trenches have been discovered to carry in their organism, a microbe called the spirochaete in the form of a little serpent, which, communicated to a human being, develops jaundice. A counteracting serum is being sought.

REPUBLICANS OPPOSE GRAYSON'S PROMOTION

[From Wednesday's Daily Miner]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Republicans opposing the confirmation of Dr. Cary T. Grayson, President Wilson's naval aide and physician, to be medical director with rank of rear admiral, kept the senate in debate for more than four hours today and again prevented a vote.

Senator Weeks continued to tell of the time it had taken many naval heroes of the civil and other wars to reach the rank of rear admiral. Senator Poindexter brought up a resolution to have the nomination considered publicly, but Democrats objected until the doors were closed. Democrats leading the fight for confirmation said tonight the opposition lacked the votes to reject the nomination and was filibustering.

BRITISH MEDAL IS GIVEN TO JAPANESE

[From Wednesday's Daily Miner]
LONDON, Feb. 6.—The British medal has just been awarded to a Japanese, Private Harry Ohara, who has worn the British uniform on the western front since the outbreak of the war, and who has seen so much hard fighting that he has 70 scars. He has been in the hospital six times, the last time with 20 shrapnel wounds.

Ohara entered the army with the Sikhs, being really taken for an Indian by the recruiting officer. Later he fought as a member of a Middlesex regiment, and now, having earned his discharge, he expects to enlist in the flying corps.

FAMOUS SINGER DEAD

[From Wednesday's Daily Miner]
BERLIN, Feb. 6.—Germany's oldest grand opera singer, Albert Niemann, has just died here, aged 86. He was a "find" of King George of Hanover, who financed his education with a French master. Niemann also enjoyed the patronage of Richard Wagner, who took him to Paris in 1861 to sing the title role in Tannhauser with immense success. He later sang in America.

SUGAR CENTERS OF PORTO RICO BUSY

[From Wednesday's Daily Miner]
SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Feb. 6.—More than 30 out of the 48 sugar centrals of the island are now making sugar and by the middle of February the sugar season will be at its height. Sugar men estimate that beginning with next month the weekly production of sugar will be approximately 25,000 tons and that this rate of production will be continued until June. It is expected that the total production for the season will be between 500,000 and 625,000 short tons.

Of the new crop there has so far been shipped to the refineries since December 1 approximately 25,000 tons. Weather conditions since the beginning of cane cutting have been very favorable for both sugar making and field work, although at present in several sections of the island there is very great need of rain.

Although there have been no serious labor troubles so far a general strike of agricultural laborers is predicted for next month by Santiago Iglesias, president of the Free Federation of Labor, unless the laborers are given a minimum wage of \$1 a day and eight hours' work. These are the same demands made last year and the workers then returned to work only after increases had been granted.

BANK OF ENGLAND PRIVATE CONCERN

[From Wednesday's Daily Miner]
LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Bank of England, which is now working night and day on the war loan, is not, as many people think, a government institution. It is a private company, and reaps a good profit by acting as the nation's banker.

The remuneration paid to the Bank of England for the management of the national debt was fixed in 1906 as a yearly sum at the rate of 325 pounds per million pounds of such debt up to five hundred million, and 100 pounds per million pounds about this amount. On this basis assuming a total war debt of 2,500,000,000 the bank's remuneration will reach about 250,000 pounds annually from this source alone, in addition to the 185,000 pounds in respect to the old national debt, which, at the beginning of the war, was about 650 million pounds.

TO EXPLAIN POSITION

[From Wednesday's Daily Miner]
COPENHAGEN, via London, Feb. 7.—It is stated in reliable quarters that the Danish government has decided that it cannot follow the example of the United States in breaking relations with Germany. A note will be sent to Washington explaining the position of Denmark and calling attention to the fact that conferences between representatives of the three Scandinavian countries as to their international interests are being continued at Stockholm.

Bolivian With U. S.
RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 6.—The Bolivian minister visited Dr. Laur Müller today and informed him that Bolivia supported without reserve the American policy.

No Decision Made
SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 6.—The Chilean government has as yet taken no decision with reference to the German note on the submarine campaign, but it is understood that for the present no action will be taken.

WOULD-BE MEXICAN ASSASSIN EXECUTED

[From Wednesday's Daily Miner]
DOUGLAS, Ariz., Feb. 6.—A Mexican who attempted to assassinate Bert Whitehead, manager of the Moctezuma Copper company's store at Pinal, Sonora, Saturday afternoon, shooting into the building and wounding him, as well as Alexander S. Kier and a Mexican boy, was executed a few hours later by a firing squad acting under the orders of Colonel Alberto Cano, according to arrivals from Pinal, today. The three wounded men probably will recover.

FIRE CAUSES DAMAGE IN SHIPYARDS NEAR FRISCO

VALLEJO, Cal., Feb. 6.—Fire at the James Robertson shipyards on San Pablo bay caused damage today estimated at \$10,000, but was brought under control before damaging two motor schooners on the ways valued at more than \$500,000. The fire started through the explosion of a gasoline tank. The fire department from the United States arsenal at Benicia and town fire departments at Benicia and Vallejo aided in subduing the blaze.