

Poland Still in the Throes of War



Where the Railroad Stops and the One Horse Trail Begins - Getting American Food to the East

With Railroads Ruined, Factories Dismantled, Trade At a Standstill This Nation of Dauntless Fighters Is Holding Its Own Against Bolshivism In the East and Germanism In the West.

Photos By American Red Cross

War on three fronts" is the way in which the present military situation in Poland was recently expressed with terseness by Prince Lubomirski, Minister from Poland to the United States. The peace treaty changed some of Poland's problems, but it did not wholly solve them. Poland is still at war.

The first of the three wars now menacing the young republic is the struggle with red Russia, which gradually but surely has been growing in intensity and widespread activity during the last few months. And the Bolsheviks assert that they have hardly begun as yet to exert the full strength of their pressure on the Poles.

With the Reds requiring ever-increasing watchfulness and military strength in the East, Poland has at the same time, in the West, to maintain her rights as well as she can in the passive struggle with Germany, who still has military control over the areas where plebiscites are to be taken in Silesia. Germany's propaganda is as powerful today against Poland, say the Poles, as it was against England in 1914.

Railroad and Factories Ruined
Of a non-military nature, but none the less a fight, is Poland's bitter struggle against famine within the confines of her own country. After the repeated flow of Russian and German armies across the land which now is Poland, the country is impoverished beyond description. There is nothing left in the way of rolling stock to make matters far worse. Transporta-

tion is sorely crippled. Maintaining the Polish armies along the tremendous fronts taxes the poor resources of the railroads. And the country is destitute of foodstuffs.

American experts who have examined conditions in that country thoroughly, as well as the Poles themselves, agree that until the next harvest season at least, Poland is dependent on the outside world for foodstuffs. And to add to the struggle of the new government, industry must be rebuilt from the ground up. Poland has been stripped of raw materials. Her factories have been crippled.

Whatever the Russians failed to do, the Germans did with thoroughness, by removing the key pieces of the machinery in many factories, for example. Tautone incendiary ruined them as effectively as if the buildings had been dynamited. The crippling of industry has created a gigantic problem in unemployment, and caring for the idle population is a tremendous burden on the struggling government.

Bulwark Against Reds

Acting as Europe's shield against Bolshevik invasion, Poland has a leading place in the battle line that is flung from the Baltic to the Adriatic. Miserably equipped and underfed, the stalwart warriors of the Polish eagle are fighting today along this immense front with the same spirit that characterized their ancestors in the long-past days when Poland was a mighty kingdom.

Always lovers of liberty, even through the dark period when they were the enforced subjects of Russia, Germany and Austria, the Poles are



General Pilsudski, Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Armies



Polish Troops Marching Through Warsaw

now fighting for the liberty, not only of themselves, but of their neighbors. "Not only have our armies thrown back the Bolsheviks over hundreds of miles of front, freeing the oppressed Polish and Jewish populations," the Polish Minister said not long ago in Washington, "but they have released from the bondage of soviet tyranny the Letts, Lithuanians, White Russians and Ruthenians, offering them independence and opportunities for development."

"These accomplishments are largely the result of the genius of the Polish Chief of Staff, General Joseph Pilsudski, leader of the army. Before the war he began the organization of the fighting forces which, under the heavy Russian yoke, and during the war, was the leader of the Polish legions."

"By the spontaneous decision of the nation he has been placed at the head of the Polish state, a manifestation of the confidence of thirty-five million people, and from those people he has organized an army not only of soldiers but of souls and spirits, who have carried on under him in spite of danger, misery and starvation that have beset them on all sides."

Wonderful Soldiers

The soldiers of Poland have indeed carried on, and are still carrying on, with the undiminished hopes born of a conviction that their cause is just and cannot fail. Under-rationed, poorly clothed, but inspired by the tradition of a free Poland, they display a degree of moral that to the outside is

amazing. Each day they may be seen marching cheerily along through the streets of Warsaw, the capital of Poland, some wearing Russian uniforms, some Austrian, some German, some American khaki, some the regulation uniform of the army of Poland. But most of them wear a strange mixture of the uniforms of many nations. In the summer they make a practice of decorating themselves, their lodgings, their wagons and their trains with greens and flowers. But they all wear the Polish eagle, and as they march, they sing.

This optimism, however, is a tradition of the Polish troops. It is not to be found everywhere in Poland. For the Poles know how to be serious, and to look facts squarely in the face. An unanticipated outcome of the peace conference decision which provided for plebiscites to determine the nationality of border areas claimed jointly by Poland and her neighbors is the industrial paralysis and the high military and political tension which have developed among the people.

Germans Hold Silesia

The situation in Upper Silesia, for instance, has long amounted to a state of siege, with occasional bursts of active warfare, between the Poles and the Germans. Both Poland and Germany consider that the possession of the coal fields of Upper Silesia is vital to the maintenance of their respective countries.

Each nation claims the territory as its own. For a long time the Germans held the area, and foreigners who have visited there declare that it was obvious that the Germans were taking extreme measures to intimidate the Polish element, in order to line them up for a vote in favor of Germany, and to make it impossible for the loyal Poles to remain to cast their ballots.

An American who visited this disputed section late last summer brought back many stories of German terrorism, and took a quantity of photographs as evidence. One of these showed a Polish youth with great scars across his back—the result of a beating which he had received from the Germans for selling copies of a Polish newspaper to the mine-workers in Upper Silesia. This man reported a high degree of military development by the Germans and the installation of elaborate fortifications. American and British newspaper correspondents both reported in detail on the campaign of intimidation being conducted by the Germans. Attempts were being made constantly to infuriate the Polish troops into crossing the border to defend their own people, the Polish mine-workers and their families on the German side of the line.

The opinion has been advanced by many alien observers that the Germans were deliberately antagonizing the Poles with the hope that the Poles would lose their self-control and be impelled by resentment to take retali-



The Russians Wrecked the Rail Lines in their Retreat - There are Hundreds of such Scenes



Prisoners' Mess Line in the Camp of Bolshevik Prisoners at the Historic Fortresses of Brest-Litovsk

atory measures which might incur the displeasure of the allied powers. To discredit Poland with her powerful backers would be a great achievement for Germany in her hope of confounding the new republic.

So to be prepared for sudden eventualities on the part of a sullen and mischief-making neighbor, as well as to keep her military fences in the West in as good condition as possible under the circumstances, the unsettled dispute over the coal fields demands that Poland maintain part of her army along this line.

Danzig Region

From farther north comes still another call upon the nation's sorely strained military resources. The change of boundaries in the neighborhood of Danzig, whereby Poland acquires certain territory which Germany was required to give up, places inside the confines of the former country a region which the central powers have overlooked no opportunity to Tautonize.

Some of the residents of German an-

cestry here have not been slow in recognizing the advantages coming with the change in nationality. These, together with the large number of genuine Poles who are there, are an inducement for orderliness and the new nationalism. But Poland knows that in this district where there is a strong, even bitter, Germanic tendency among certain elements, she cannot trust these elements too far. The Poles have plenty of object lessons in the matter of preparedness.

Poland is "up to her ears in war" not because she likes to war. Nobody wants peace any more sincerely, even ardently, than do the Poles themselves. But in such a condition as Poland is placed today, the only way to a solid, lasting peace is the way that leads through war. All Poland looks forward eagerly to the day when her warriors can turn to the terrific tasks of peace. For Poland's peace problems are terrific, and to complete the beginning of the new republic will take the same dauntless courage as the Poles have shown in every war in which they have had any share.

RAPPING ON WOOD



Charles Lathrop Pack, President of the American Forestry Association

Print Paper Shortage Brings Out Some Startling Figures Showing How We Are Using Up Our Forests Without Replacing Them As We Should.

By THOMAS E. RUSSELL

RAPPING on wood has long been a method for warding off bad luck, but it does not occur to many of us just how easy it is to rap on wood. Look around you right now and note how many different pieces of wood are within easy reach. The paper you are reading right now is made out of it. The floors you walk on all day are made of wood. You are in constant contact with wood. The print paper shortage has called the attention of thousands who never gave it any thought before, to the value of the forests, our greatest natural resource. If the pulpwood used in this country in 1918 were stacked on an acre of ground it would make a pile nearly four miles high. Could the cord wood be laid end on end it would extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast and about half way to Japan. The amount used in 1918 was five million, two hundred and fifty thousand and seven hundred and ninety-four cords of pulp wood. This is a jump of more than one hundred per cent, in 20 years. The newspapers of the country have been hard pressed to meet the situation and conservation all along the line has been called for by the American Forestry Association which is campaigning for a national forest policy and better fire protection.

"The backbone of industry" is what Charles Lathrop Pack, who has just been re-elected president of the association, calls the forests. He calls on the schools of the country to talk of paper conservation and the study of the trees as a part of the campaign for thrift in this country. "Our forests are like a bank," Mr. Pack said at the annual meeting of the association. "We must deposit in them if we want to draw out." With our forests being cut down or destroyed by fire

much faster than they are being replenished the end is in sight.

Situation Acute

The print paper situation has become so acute that it has been placed before Congress. Action on the resolution providing for the creation of a commission to deal with the Canadian Government for the relief of the print paper shortage and the recall of Canadian regulations detrimental to the United States publisher is asked by Senator Underwood, of Alabama. The resolution of which Underwood is the sponsor provides that a commission of five be appointed by the President to confer with representatives of the Canadian Government and the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick, relative to the abandonment of Orders in Council issued as far back as 1919.

The Orders in Council, in short, provide that wood cut on crown lands shall not be exported unless cut into lumber, developed into wood pulp or manufactured into paper. The resolution introduced by Underwood outlines the situation in full.

"During the fight on the Underwood tariff bill I had inserted into that measure provisions which would provide for the importation of the print paper needed by the publishers of the United States at as low a price as possible," Underwood declared.

Would Force Paper Industry To Canada

"It was at that time that I became interested in the question of paper pulp wood imported from Canada. The rulings of the Canadian Government will eventually cause all paper manufacturers to move to Canada and to close their plants in the United States. When this is accomplished, by an em-



Oak Tree, Centuries Old

bargo, the paper of this country could be cut off and we would have no way to defend ourselves to operate our newspaper plants."

The first action to prohibit the exportation of wood in its raw state was taken by the lieutenant-general in Quebec in 1916. This prohibited the exportation of wood from crown lands. Underwood says this provision "deprived the citizens of the United States of wood to which they had all property rights."

The resolution was introduced following the action of the American Newspaper Publisher's Association asking for the "restoration of the property rights of American interests to the wood of their leased lands in Canada."

Another measure introduced by Senator Watson aims for the development of the cutting of wood for paper pulp in the United States.

National Forest Policy Needed

Importance of the forests to our economic life and the need of a national forest policy are shown when we consider the wood-using industries of the country and the money involved. In Ohio, Indiana and Illinois a billion board feet of lumber was produced by each State in 1899, but twenty years later this production had dropped to about one-quarter of that amount. What this means in increased freight charges is easily seen. So alarming has become the situation

that the newspapers have taken up the campaign of the American Forestry Association and told the wood-using industries of the middle west they would have to move or quit in thirty days. A look at three of these raw states gives an idea of the situation and what it means as a business proposition. Here are the figures:

Ohio—600,000 persons are employed in industries; 20,000 in wood-using industries; capital in all industries, \$1,675,000,000; in wood-using industries, \$160,000,000; annual products of all industries are worth \$1,785,000,000; of wood-using industries, \$175,000,000.

Illinois—620,000 persons are employed in industries; 10,000 of them in wood-using industries; the capital invested in all industries, \$2,000,000,000; and in wood-using industries \$40,000,000; the value of products of all industries is \$2,250,000,000, and of wood-using industries \$220,000,000.

Indiana—265,000 persons are employed in all industries; 70,000 in wood-using industries; capital in all industries, \$475,000,000; in wood-using industries, \$175,000,000; annual products of all industries are worth \$725,000,000, and of wood-using industries \$140,000,000.

Wood Enters Into Nearly Every Line of Manufacture
Just a glance at the wood-producing and wood-using industries of the

United States will show their importance; lumber and timber products; planing-mill products, sash, doors, blinds and general millwork; window and door screens and weather strips; wooden packing boxes, cigar boxes, barrels and kegs; turned and carved wood; laths; wooden furniture, including rattan and willow; shoe cases; billiard tables and materials; looking glasses and picture frames; sewing-machine cases; baskets and rattan and willow ware; coffins and burial cases; rules; matches; pulp goods; wood carpet; charred; treated and preserved woods; carriages and wagons; appliances; agricultural implements; dairyware; bootlethers; and apurists' supplies; wood for engraving, musical instruments and materials; paper and wood pulp; phonographs and graphophones; tobacco pipes; refrigerators and kitchen cabinets; ships and boats; toys and games; turpentine and rosin; washing-machines and clothes-wringers; wood distillates artificial limbs; professional and scientific instruments; handles; clocks; playground equipment; printing material; trunks; shuttles; spoons, and hobbins; fire-arms; pulleys and conveyors; patterns and flasks; pumps and wood pipe; tanks and silos; bungs and faucets; brooms and carpet-sweepers; paving materials; plumbers' woodwork.

In round numbers 276,000 establishments are engaged in manufacturing, and of this vast number 52,000,

or 19 per cent, are establishments depending solely or in part on the products of the forest for raw materials used in their varied lines of manufacture. In other words, nearly one-fifth of all the manufacturing establishments throughout the country use timber in one form or other, and they would be handicapped by decreased supplies and forced to cease working if no wood were obtainable.

Over One Million Wood Workers

By these 276,000 establishments work is given to 7,000,000 wage earners. Of this vast army of toilers, who keep the wheels of industry moving, 1,130,000, or 16 per cent, earn their wage in the 52,000 wood-using plants. To a man these wage earners should be interested in the proper use of our forests, for from the annual crops must come the wood which they handle to make their livelihood.

The country's manufacturing establishments pay out annually in the aggregate 14 1/2 billion dollars for raw materials, and the part of the wood-using industries in that huge expenditure amounts to more than one billion dollars, or 7 per cent. The value of the products of the 52,000 establishments amounts to nearly 2 1/2 billion dollars a year, or 19 per cent, of the total value of all manufacturers. The value of the products of the wood-using industries is slightly more than doubled by the process of refinement at the hands of more than a million wage earners. The capital invested in the 52,000 plants, totalling 3 billion dollars, is 13 per cent, of the



Bald Cypress

aggregate investment of 22 1/2 billion dollars in manufactures. One inhabitant of every 100 forming the 100 million population of the United States is a wage earner whose earnings depend upon the uninterrupted supply of raw material from the forest. In the perpetuation of our forests the public is vitally concerned. It means national safety as well as economic prosperity and the American Forestry Association welcomes suggestions as to the best ideas to be incorporated in a national forest policy. In one form or another wood, whether it be fuel or furniture is the principal raw material that enters into the making of thousands of manufactures and the turning out of these varied products involves the labor of millions of persons, backed up by the capital investment of billions of dollars. Should the forest crop be shorted, the manufacturer would be deprived of his raw material, and labor, in turn, would lack employment. So whatever tends to maintain an abundant annual forest crop is perform an ally of the public, and whatever tends to diminish such a crop, whether it be poor utilization, carelessness, or fire, robs labor and the public. Let us save the forests!

A BAD BREAK

We sauntered down the quiet street,
Our fancy busy elsewhere,
When sudden came to stay our feet
A startling shriek upon the air.

And from a mansion near there fled
A damsel of uncommon grace,
And after her a ruffian sped
With menace on his evil face.

The fleeing maid he quickly caught,
And dragged her, wildly struggling,
back;

The while we stood as one distraught
At sight of such a bold attack.

Then to our heart in rushing tide
Came indignation strong and warm,
"Unhand her, villain!" loud we cried,
"Or feel the weight of our good arm."

And then we heard an angry "Hey!"
From one nearby at a machine,
"Somebody chase that boob away."
He's spoiled our finest movie scene.