

# SCHOOL OPEN FOR BLINDED FIGHTERS

VOCATIONAL INSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION AT HOSPITAL IN BALTIMORE.

## MEN TAUGHT USEFUL TRADES

Soldiers in Field and Camp Get Many Books—Secretary Wilson Explains General Mobilization of Labor for War Industries.

(From Committee on Public Information.) Washington.—Returning federal soldiers, sailors and marines are being received now for vocational instruction and rehabilitation at Hospital Training School, General Hospital No. 7, the former home of Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett, at Baltimore, Md. The hospital is outfitted to accommodate 250 men and has large recreation fields and an extensive acreage in gardens.

Col. James Bordley of the surgeon general's office in charge of the re-education of the blind, has announced the appointment of O. H. Burritt of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Instruction of the Blind as the educational director of this army hospital training school, with Miss Jenny A. Turner, former designer for the Massachusetts commission for the blind, as a reconstruction aide. Miss Turner has been working with the returned wounded soldiers at the Walter Reed hospital, Washington.

The blinded soldiers from overseas will be discharged from the hospital after they have been taught a practical self-supporting trade, have been put in good physical condition, and taught to read standard printing in raised type. The men will be sent to their own home communities and placed in the trades for which they have been trained. Red Cross workers will watch after their welfare.

Co-operating with the army medical department, the Red Cross Institute for the Blind is now making a national survey of industries open to blinded soldiers. Instructions will be made to conform with preparations for these industries. The federal board for vocational education is arranging a plan for the economic and social supervision of all wounded and maimed soldiers.

The war service committee of the American Library association reports that 435,000 books were shipped to American soldiers in France up to July 1. The books went in tonnage space granted at the request of General Pershing on the decks of transports, where they were used by the men on the voyage and unpacked for use in France; in naval vessels for naval bases abroad; and in Red Cross tonnage for the hospitals in France and England.

A total of more than 2,500,000 books have been supplied by the American Library association to the camps and stations in the United States and overseas. Approximately 500,000 of these books were purchased, others having come as gifts from the American people through the public libraries of the country. Nearly 40 library buildings have been erected, and 600 camps in America, alone, have received collections of books.

Two hundred librarians, including leaders in their profession in this country, are giving their time to library war service. Most of these are serving as camp librarians, assistants, and organizers in the field; others are in dispatch offices for the shipment of books to France.

Methods of thrift now enforced in the army quartermaster general's office, including the repair of clothing and shoes, where possible, have cut down the issue of new clothing and shoes from 30 to 40 per cent in some instances.

The plants where the mending is done are run in connection with forts and camps by the camp quartermaster. When a soldier tears or rips a garment he turns it in to his supply officer. When the soles of his shoes wear out or the heel runs down, the shoes go back to the same officer. These garments and shoes are taken to the repair shops managed by the conservation and reclamation officer. When repaired and put in order they are returned to the original owner if possible, and if the original owner cannot be located they serve some other soldier.

Hundreds of women are being employed by the war department in the work of repairing the garments of soldiers and in the laundries at camps and cantonments. Preference in this employment is given the wives, sisters, and mothers of men in the service. By paying \$1 a month a soldier is entitled to a weekly bundle of laundry in which the number of articles is not limited.

Do not waste ice, says the United States food administration. Do not use as a luxury to serve with salads, fruits, and sea foods and do not put more than is necessary in glasses of water, tea, and other drinks.

There is to be no curtailment on the use of ice as a necessity, but it should be used carefully in localities where any shortage is indicated. It is considered a necessity when used to preserve food and in administering comfort, and every reasonable effort will be made to see that families are supplied with their legitimate needs.

Secretary of Labor Wilson makes this explanation of the general mobilization of labor for war industries, recruiting for which is to begin August 1 under direction of the United States employment service:

"Beginning with common labor, this service will gradually take charge of the mobilizing and placing of all labor for war industries employing 100 or more workers. This will profoundly affect all other industries and all other workers. It will correct the abuses and troubles growing out of the large labor turnover with the consequent disruption of regular work.

"Every safeguard must be taken to protect the standard of living and the morale of the wage earners. Especially must great care be taken to keep the age limit of those who enter industry at a high level, lest we rob our future citizenship of its right to growth and time for education. We must also take knowledge of the dangers attendant upon the large entrance of women into heavy and hazardous industries.

"The exigencies of war times should not be made the occasion for the breaking down of those standards of hours, wages, and conditions of work which are designed to protect the childhood, the womanhood, and the motherhood of the present and the future.

"Experts tell us it takes from six to ten workers at home to keep one soldier on the firing line in Europe. Whatever, therefore, helps to mobilize, distribute and energize those who do the work of our war industries has become as important a factor in winning the war as the prowess of our armies in the field or our navy on the seas."

The war department has established five central officers' training camps, at which civilians and enlisted men will be trained for commissions in the officers' reserve corps. Infantry training camps are located at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.; and Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.; field artillery at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky., and machine gun at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.

These training schools will be run continuously, a new class being admitted monthly. The course of training will be four months at the infantry and machine-gun schools and three months at the field artillery school. The schools are open to qualified enlisted men in all branches of the service except coast artillery, signal corps and labor units. The number of civilians admitted will be limited.

To be eligible for admission candidates must be between twenty years, eight months and forty years; citizens of the United States, and not born in any of the countries with which the United States is at war or allies of such countries. Enlisted men must have the moral, educational and physical qualifications required of an officer. Civilians must be graduates of a high school or have pursued an equivalent course of instruction, be of good moral character, and have the required physical qualifications.

In addition to the above qualifications, candidates for the field artillery must possess a thorough understanding and working knowledge of arithmetic, and plane geometry. Trained civil, mechanical, electrical, mining and architectural engineers are desired. Civilian applicants will be certified by the army officer on duty as professor of military science and tactics at the educational institution nearest the residence of the applicant.

A children's recreation drive is on to continue during July and August, under the auspices of the children's bureau, department of labor, and the woman's committee of the council of national defense. It will culminate in "patriotic play week," September 1-7, in which the work of 11,000,000 women in organizing recreation in 10,000 communities will come to an end.

"To be strong for victory the nation must let her children play," said Charles Frederick Weller, associate secretary of the Playgrounds and Recreation Association of America. No time nor money can be spared from war-winning activities, but the winning of the war depends on man power, and man power cannot be sustained in any nation without health and wholesomeness in the children.

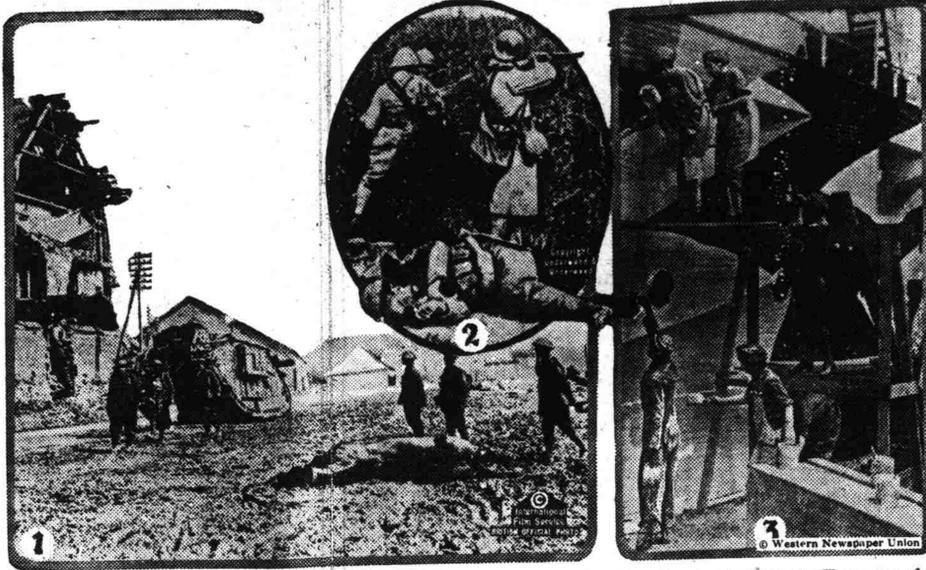
Far worse than exhausting America's financial capital would be the exhaustion of child life, which is man-power capital.

"England and France began as the United States has been tempted to begin—by letting the children pay too heavily for the war in child labor, increased delinquency, overtaxed nerves, weakened bodies, and premature deaths, but England and France turned to lift war burdens from the children by giving them a chance to play. There is urgent need to give our boys and girls an American square deal—their safety valve of play."

The postal censorship board, post office department, announces that translators of Spanish are in demand at New York and other port cities. These positions are open to women who can translate accurately and quickly.

Mrs. Stanley McCormick, in charge of the department of food production and home economics of the woman's committee, council of defense, gives this advice to farmerettes: "Watch your feet. Don't ignore footwear. You must have a good spinal column to keep up with a good job. The condition of the spinal column depends greatly on the feet. Be picturesque if you wish, but be sensible. Wear good stout boots to preserve health."

Paper thread is a Denmark war substitute for use in binder twine.



1—British tank moving to the attack through a shell-swept village. 2—French patrol fighting the Huns, one of their number having been killed. 3—Members of the Women's Camouflage corps painting the land battleship Re-cruit in Union square, New York.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

### Fifth German Offensive, on the Marne, Quickly Checked by French and Yankees.

### START DRIVE OF THEIR OWN

#### Line North of Chateau Thierry Pushed Eastward—Huns Lose Heavily in Fierce Fighting East and West of Reims.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Up to the hour of writing, Germany's "supreme effort" to win a Teutonic victory by smashing through the allies' lines has been a dismal and costly failure. The Huns had gained nothing worth mentioning, and had lost perhaps 100,000 men. More than that, it appeared they had lost their last chance to demolish the defenses of the allies, and had sustained a defeat that would play havoc with the morale of their troops and with the support of the civilian population of Germany.

As soon as the German offensive seemed safely checked, General Foch took the initiative and put on a drive of his own that sent a thrill through all the allied countries. French and American troops, secretly and carefully concentrated, were launched in a great attack on a twenty-five mile front between Belleau wood and the Aisne river. The enemy was taken completely by surprise, and the allies, following a tremendous rolling barrage, advanced swiftly taking on the first day more than twenty towns and villages, many cannon and large numbers of prisoners. They then were close to Soissons, commanding it with their guns, and were in the outskirts of Neuilly St. Front, Culchy, the key to the Chateau Thierry sector, was threatened; many of the railways and roads of supply for the German armies in the south were cut or under shell fire, and it appeared that Ludendorff would have to act quickly and powerfully or be driven entirely out of the Chateau Thierry salient if not back to the Aisne.

As this is written the battle in that region is still going on, with the German resistance stiffened by the bringing up of fresh troops. The Franco-American drive at least served to lessen the Hun pressure on the defensive lines about Reims, though it was premature to say that the ancient cathedral city would not have to be evacuated, or that the Germans in the Marne district had been beaten to a standstill. Severe as was their check, they still had great forces in reserve.

This latest German drive, directed by Ludendorff, opened early Monday with a tremendous attack at nearly all points along a 65-mile front from Chateau Thierry to Main de Massiges, east of Reims. The immediate defenses of Reims were not assaulted, but it seemed to be the intention of the Huns to squeeze the allies out of that city and to eliminate the salient there, and then to force their way on to Epernay and Chalons. The onrush of the first day bent back the allied line in places, but nowhere was it broken; much of the lost ground was speedily regained, and when the second day came to a close it was considered that the offensive had been definitely stopped. None of its objectives had been attained, though the German commanders employed about 750,000 men in their fierce attacks. Von Bernhardi, the famous Prussian strategist, once said an offensive which is brought to a standstill is a conquered offensive, and the allies took that view of the situation.

With pride and gratification America learned of the splendid part played by its soldiers in this third battle of the Marne. Some 250,000 of them were involved, holding especially the sectors just west and east of Chateau Thierry, and they acquitted themselves in a manner that won the unqualified praise of the French commanders. In the first place, they sus-

tained a powerful assault on Vaux, west of Chateau Thierry, and though forced out of that village momentarily, they regained possession of it by a brilliant counter-attack. Then, farther to the east, at the Jaulgonne bend of the Marne, they were called on to check a tremendous rush of Huns across the river. Their advanced line fell back, the guns all the time slaughtering the Germans who were trying to get over with pontoons and canvas boats. Then the main line of defense came into action, changed itself into a line of offense, and swept the enemy back across or into the river, killing great numbers and capturing about 1,500, including a complete brigade staff. The fighting in that sector continued with great intensity, but the Americans commanded the river front at the bend.

On Tuesday the Americans, in co-operation with the French, launched heavy attacks between St. Agnan and La Chapelle-Monthodon, southeast of Jaulgonne, where the Germans had succeeded in getting considerable forces across the river. The enemy was driven back steadily and both these villages, as well as others, were recaptured. From Dormans, northward toward Reims, in a sector held by Franco-Italian forces, the Huns at first advanced two or three miles, but occupied no positions of importance and were unable to disorganize in the least the defensive line of the allies. By Wednesday the Germans were making their greatest efforts in this sector, trying to force their way toward Epernay. But by this time the French were manifestly holding the upper hand, and they counter-attacked eagerly and spiritedly, retaking every piece of ground which the Germans occupied by their desperate efforts. Nearly every attempt of the enemy to advance was repulsed almost before it started.

The swiftest and most complete check sustained by the Germans was east of Reims, between Pompele fort and Main de Massiges. Expecting an easy victory there, they met with a crushing defeat at the hands of the French troops under General Gouraud. This gallant commander, who lost an arm at the Dardanelles, had disposed his men with the utmost cleverness. When the German bombardment began, one of the most terrific ever known, the French, except for machine gun crews in blockhouses, retired to shelter. Then the observers announced that the advance was starting, and instantly the enemy was swept by a devastating fire from cannon, machine guns and rifles. The blockhouses retained the Huns, large numbers of whom were killed, and the charging troops never entered the French line of resistance, coming to a standstill at the wire entanglements, which were loaded with dead bodies.

The Huns engaged in this attack were fifteen elite divisions, with ten divisions supporting. Less than one-third as many Frenchmen defeated them, and the French casualties were astonishingly few. The attacking German divisions had to be relieved, but the French stood in their positions, happy and cheerful and more confident than ever.

The morale of all the allied troops, indeed, was of the highest, in strong contrast to that of the enemy as revealed by the words and actions of prisoners. The spirit of the Americans engaged was shown vividly by two incidents worth recording. On the first day, when a certain force of Yankees had been compelled to give ground, their commander was advised by a French general to let his men rest, as the retirement could have no serious consequences. The American responded that he could not accept the counsel and was going to counter-attack at once. This he did, regaining the lost terrain and half a mile more to boot. Another commander, in reporting the recapture of a number of towns, wired to headquarters: "Met Boche on his line of defense. Sharp fighting. Boche turned tail and ran like h—, pursued by our troops. Hope to have more prisoners." There were numerous instances of valor and nerve in the desperate fighting in which the Americans took part. These are the troops which the German papers assert are flabby, without enthusiasm and unfit for serious operations. The French soldiers displayed their

customary gallantry and determination, and the Italians on that front were not behind them in this. If more stress is laid on the bravery of the Americans, it is only because the others have proved themselves times without number in the last four years. All the latest reports of the allies state that the situation is entirely satisfactory and improving hourly.

At first it was thought by many that Ludendorff's offensive in the Marne region was not intended to be his main effort but masked a plan to attack elsewhere, perhaps in Flanders. At the end of the week there were still some observers who believed this, but it seemed very doubtful. At the same time, it was hard to figure out how he could expect to derive any great benefit from success where he attacked. Even if he had attained his supposed objectives and captured Epernay, Chalons, the Mountain of Reims and Mont-Mirail, he would be no nearer a decisive victory than before, and was certain to lose an enormous number of men. Instead of turning westward toward Paris, he was attempting to move to the east and south and the road to the capital would still be closed to him.

If Ludendorff really plans an offensive in Flanders, the British there are getting ready to meet it. Several times last week they advanced their lines, taking possession of positions that materially strengthened their defenses. The British airmen were especially active and there were numerous bombing raids over territory held by the Germans and on German towns.

The Franco-Italian troops in Albania continued their victorious progress last week and made their way well to the north and east, threatening the flank of the enemy in Macedonia. The political effect of this offensive already is becoming apparent in Austria-Hungary.

The Chinese government has decided to send a force to Vladivostok to co-operate with the allies, but it is probable nothing more will be done now except to protect the frontiers of China. Japan was much excited last week over the proposition to send a great expedition into Siberia. The press insisted the United States had submitted to Japan a proposal for such action, though this was not officially confirmed.

The provisional government of Siberia, located at Harbin, is growing in strength, but may be reorganized soon owing to dissatisfaction with General Horvath, who put himself at its head. It is said the Czechoslovaks have agreed to co-operate with Horvath. These troops have driven the bolsheviks entirely out of Irkutsk and a large force of them was reported to be approaching Krasnoyarsk.

It was revealed that a considerable number of Americans have been sent to the Murmansk coast to help guard the supplies there. Lenine is enraged because those forces are in Russia and has ordered them removed. There is a chance that he will declare war on the allies, a course which, naturally enough, is strongly urged by the German press. In this connection it is to be noted that Prof. Paul Milkoff, leader of the constitutional democrats, has gone over to the Germans, saying he would prefer a united Russia under German protection to a country broken up into many governments.

In Ukraine new revolts of the peasants are reported every few days. The people are well armed and have abandoned their farms to fight the Germans and the rada which is controlled by them.

Food Administrator Hoover made public his plan for wheat and flour control through the purchase of wheat by the government grain corporation. The corporation will buy at stated prices wheat graded according to the department of agriculture grade revision, which has just gone into effect. The farmer can protect himself, says Mr. Hoover, by the study of the primary prices, deducting intermediate charges, or he can ship to the grain corporation, or he may ship to a commission merchant at a terminal market and through him secure the benefit of competitive buying.

Haiti has declared war on Germany, being the twenty-second nation to take this action.

# BATTLES ON EAST AND WEST FLANKS

GERMANS MAKING DESPERATE EFFORTS TO SQUEEZE OUT OF POCKET.

## GREAT NUMBER OF PRISONERS

There Are Strong Indications That German Defeat May Result in Disastrous Rout.

The German high command apparently is making desperate efforts to hold open the base of the salient between Soissons and Rheims until troops far down the center of the great pocket toward the Marne can be withdrawn. With French and American troops hammering away from the east, and French, British and Italian forces battering at the west flank of the German position, it was still far from certain that the enemy would be able to get his force out of the southern end of the salient without terrific losses.

Already great numbers of prisoners and guns have been taken by the American and allied forces. The only estimate from official sources covering the aggregate captures by French, American and Italian troops during the first two days of the counter-offensive, gave 20,000 as the probable total. There are indications that the number captured on Sunday night might be greater, although enemy withdrawal from the Marne and Chateau-Thierry sectors probably accounted in some part for the swiftness of the advances made during that day.

The situation on the flanks of the salient was not so clear, although it was plain that on both sides the effort to pinch the enemy retirement was making progress. Heavy artillery fire and airplane bombs are raining over all his communication lines in the center of the salient over which the retreating divisions must make their escape.

Apparently, the enemy is fighting hard to hold his position around Oulchy-Le-Chateau, where a railway line from Fismes, probably his chief advance base and located at the approximate center of the base line of the salient, between Soissons and Rheims has permitted him to assemble considerable forces to resist the Franco-American advance.

Should the counter-attack succeed in forcing this position or breaking through either to the north or south of Oulchy, however, it is indicated that the German defeat might be turned into a disastrous rout.

## GERMAN CONTROL OF THE METAL INDUSTRY CUT OUT

Washington—German control of the metal industry in America has been wiped out by Alien Property Custodian Palmer in the seizure of several of the largest metal concerns in the United States with ramifications into South America, Mexico and Canada.

Mr. Palmer announced that he had taken over the business of L. Vogelstein & Co., Inc., of New York City, with assets of more than \$9,000,000 and Beer, Sondheimer & Co., Inc., also of New York City, with assets of upwards of \$5,000,000.

In addition the custodian has seized the enemy-owned interest in the American Metals Co., controlling some 16 companies in this country and Stallforth & Co., of New York, dealers in silver bullion, with a capitalization of \$1,000,000.

It was revealed that the Beer, Sondheimer and Vogelstein companies were closely affiliated with the German Metal Gessellschaft, which, for some years, has dominated the entire metal market of the world, and that they, with the American Metals Co., controlled most of the principal metal and smelting companies of this country.

These two companies are believed by Mr. Garvan to have supplied Germany with vast quantities of copper, zinc and other necessary war materials after the war began.

## MANY COMPLIMENTS ARE PAID AMERICAN TROOPS

London.—Many compliments have been showered on the Americans by British liaison officers, and reports reaching London from their two sectors praise their fighting ability, discipline and adaptability. One staff officer reported: "The Americans have already earned a great reputation for the thoroughness with which they clean up the territory they move across. They are just as good as the Australians in this open offensive."

## ENEMY CONTINUES BACKWARD MOVEMENT UNDER PRESSURE

With the American Army—the Franco-American advance continues on the line on the south; and to the west. The Germans gave more ground and are slowly continuing their backward movement to the north of Chateau Thierry. Two additional towns have been taken by the Americans on the front north of the Marne since daylight. In the region of Soissons another town was captured by the Americans.