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AMERICANS AND FRENCH ARE CROSSING THE MARNE

Desperate Fighting at Soissons—Germans Burn Many Villages Back of Line—French Take Forty-Five More Guns.

London, July 22.—Hard fighting is proceeding on all sections of the line from Soissons to Rheims, according to dispatches reaching London this afternoon, but always with the Allies on the offensive and the Germans fighting desperately to save what they can before the onrush.

The French gathered up 45 more guns, including six of large caliber, in the fighting along the Marne, where the Germans were compelled to retreat very hastily, leaving behind large quantities of material of all kinds.

Although the Germans are fighting bitterly along the bottom of the salient, there are indications that they realize that a retreat is inevitable for they are burning villages several miles behind their lines, and there is a great congestion of troops around the top of the salient, which may indicate preparations for a new line.

ALLIES CROSSING THE MARNE

With the district south of the Marne cleared of Germans, the Allies are busy constructing bridges and getting large bodies of troops and supplies across for pursuit. The Germans undoubtedly will continue to fight in the most stubborn manner for the salient, but if things continue to go well with the Allies in their attack, the enemy is likely to be forced back to the line of the River Vesle, which offers good defenses and has good communications.

The Germans made several heavy counter-attacks on the western side of the salient and the fighting appears to be growing in intensity all along this western lip. A German counter-attack near Grisolles won for the Germans a slight advantage but all these moves are only in the nature of an attempt to hold up the Allies temporarily. All these counter-attacks are costing the Germans heavily as they must be launched without adequate preparations, and on ground ill-adapted for the German purpose.

One of the German high command actively engaged in endeavoring to find some way of holding up the American forces at the bottom of the pocket is Major General Heel, formerly Field Marshal von Mackensen's chief of staff, who recently was sent to the west front from Ukraine. The Americans captured several documents bearing General Heel's signature.

AMERICANS COMPLIMENTED

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 Austrians in this open offensive warfare, and that is a very high compliment."

The French report the capture of a thousand more prisoners in the past twenty-four hours. The British also have taken several hundred, and the Americans a considerable number.

On the west side of the salient the fighting continued all night with great intensity, as well as this morning, with the Allies everywhere on the aggressive.

At three o'clock this afternoon east of Rheims the enemy gained a little ground. On the whole front between the rivers, there was a heavy German bombardment and several local attacks were delivered by the enemy, but not on a large scale. These were repulsed at all points except at Perthes.

Names For Red Cross Quilt.

Since Friday quite a number of names have been added to the Red Cross quilt. If the interest continues as it has for the past few days Mrs. Morrow will not be long in reaching the \$1000 mark. The Union County Red Cross Society, as was noted in the last issue of The Journal, purchased one of the \$50 squares. There are several of these, and Mrs. Morrow is very anxious for the different auxiliaries throughout the county to buy them.

The following list sent in by Miss Sue McWhorter, collections from which amounted to \$25, is the largest one yet sent in: Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Bigham, Mr. H. A. Bigham, Mr. B. F. Bigham, Miss Elsie Bigham, Mr. Jas. Bigham, Mr. Ney Bigham, Mr. DeWitt Bigham, Mr. Rector Bigham, Miss Floe Bigham, Miss Connie Bigham, Miss Pearl Bigham, Miss Janie Bigham, Mr. J. J. Godfrey, Mrs. Fanchon Starnes, Mr. J. M. Parker, Mr. H. B. Mullis, Miss Mildred Godfrey, Miss Edna May, Miss Lou Godfrey, Mrs. T. J. Coan, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Godfrey, Miss Mary Lou Godfrey, Miss Sallie Starnes, Miss Delphie Starnes, Miss Pauline McWhorter, Mr. and Mrs. Ivy J. Brady, Miss Artie Brady, Mrs. E. J. Tyson, Mrs. W. B. Tyson, Miss Pickett Tyson, Mrs. Bogan Tyson, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McWhorter, Mr. G. M. McWhorter, Mr. W. S. McWhorter, Miss Margaret Godfrey, Miss Mattie McWhorter, Miss Jane B. McWhorter, Miss Sue McWhorter, Mr. Harrison Edwards, Miss Nancy Godfrey, Miss Edna McWhorter, Mrs. W. S. Starnes, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Tyson, Miss Eulalie McNeely, Mrs. Georgia Parker, Mr. and Mrs. George Tyson, Mr. J. B. Tyson, Mr. S. B. McWhorter, Mr. George McWhorter, Mrs. Ruth

Carey, Miss Emma L. McWhorter, Rev. E. S. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Starnes, Private George Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Mosely, Mr. J. D. Griffin, Mr. H. M. Harkey, Mr. J. D. Norwood, Mr. Ernest Starnes, Mr. E. Brady, Mr. E. Brady, Jr., Mr. Paul Brady, Miss Elsie Brady, Mr. Cyrus Brady, Mr. Medlin Brady, Mr. M. M. McWhorter, Mr. Ruskin McNeely, Mrs. M. J. Hubbard, Mr. Milton Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Richardson, Mr. I. M. Starnes, Mr. S. C. Walker, Mr. J. W. Starnes, Mr. Belk McNeely, Mr. J. H. Plyler, Mr. J. M. W. Richardson, Mr. W. M. Carnes, Mr. J. H. McWhorter, Mr. T. E. D. Starnes, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Starnes, Mr. W. A. McWhorter, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Fincher, Mr. Jno. W. Starnes, Mr. Henry McWhorter, Mr. R. C. Nisbet, Mr. J. J. Wilson, Mr. J. U. Fincher, Miss Elmira Fincher.

Wedding at Marshville.

Correspondence of The Journal.

Of much interest was solemnized Saturday, July 20, at 6:30 o'clock p. m., at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Hamilton, when the eldest daughter, Miss Johany Odessa, became the bride of Mr. Jno. A. McManus of Taxahaw, S. C., Rev. C. J. Black performing the ceremony. The parlor was tastefully decorated in cut flowers and ferns and blended charmingly with the impressiveness of the occasion. Mrs. J. N. McDonald, a cousin of the bride, presided at the piano and when the strains of the wedding march were sounded the young couple took their places before the minister where they pledged their vows. Only relatives and intimate friends of the family witnessed the ceremony. The bride wore her going-away gown of blue with hat and accessories to match and was especially fair to look upon. Mr. and Mrs. McManus left immediately after the ceremony by automobile for Taxahaw where they will make their home, the groom being an upright, industrious young farmer of that community. Accompanying Mr. McManus on his pleasant mission in our midst were his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George McManus, his sister, Miss Idolene McManus, and Miss Ola Lowery and Mr. Hoyt Byrd of Taxahaw. Other out of town guests present were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sinclair and children of Charlotte, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Perry, Walter Perry, Misses Ruth and Odessa Black of Wingate, and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Staten of Hamilton's Cross Roads.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Baum, Monday, July 22, twin daughters.

Dr. and Mrs. C. J. Grant and children of Hartsville, S. C., Mrs. Wayne King of Ashland, S. C., and Mrs. Willie Grant of McBee, S. C., spent Sunday and Monday, guests of their kinsman, Mr. J. T. Leonard.

Mrs. E. M. Brown of Lincoln is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Morgan.

Messrs. B. D. Hasty of Portsmouth and Joe Hasty of Charlotte were the week-end guests of their home folks. Private Jim McBride of Camp Jackson spent Sunday home, to the delight of his many friends.

Miss Kate Carroll of Monroe was a pleasant guest of Miss Annie Armfield several days last week.

Miss Dare Hamilton left today to spend a couple of weeks visiting relatives in Charlotte.

Mr. J. R. Bivens of Faulk's neighborhood suffered a slight stroke of paralysis Saturday while on his way to town. Mr. Bivens was in his buggy and was accompanied by a colored man who assisted in getting him to his home. His condition is reported as improving.

News items seem somewhat scarce, but must mention the blessed rains we have had for the past few days. Growing things have changed their appearance, taken on new life.—Mrs. J. E. Bailey.

A County Y. M. C. A.

Initial steps were taken Sunday afternoon looking forward to the organization of Union county by the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Morgan P. Spier of Charlotte, chairman of the State committee, and J. Howard Broom, secretary of this committee for county wards, met with a group of men representing the churches of Monroe in the Central Methodist church. The men present voted favorably on the proposition and invited the State committee to conduct further inquiries in the county to ascertain the possibility of organization.

The county wards of the Young Men's Christian Association is designed to meet the needs of boys and young men in the towns and open country. No building or equipment is required; but the work is carried on through the existing institutions. A county secretary is employed to give his whole time to the work under the direction of a county committee of 20 men. The secretary then proceeds to organize work in the various communities of the county.

If favorable sentiment develops for the movement a county convention will be called later for the purpose of organization.

The First Quarrel.

He: Oh, dear! I wish I could get hold of some good biscuits like mother used to make for me.

She: And I wish I could get hold of some good clothes like father used to buy for me.

He Was the Last.

"Well, Bobby," said the happy accepted one, "did you know I was going to marry your sister?"

"Sure," said Bobby. "We all did."

ALLIES HAVE CAPTURED 20,000 GERMANS AT SOISSONS

Nothing Official on Our Losses—The Railroad From Chateau-Thierry to Soissons Broken.

Washington, July 22.—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 tonight that the enemy would be able to get his forces out of the southern end of the salient without terrific losses.

Already great number 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 might be greater, although the 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 tonight, 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 indicated that the German defeat might be turned into a disastrous rout.

Similarly, if the Franco-British Italian forces, as officers here hope, are able to break through strong enemy concentration toward Fismes itself, disaster would threaten the whole German position south of that place.

As to the position of the American forces, Secretary Baker had this to say today:

"The general effect of the news of last night and this morning is to show very substantial gains of territory both in the Chateau-Thierry salient and farther east. The exact location of the line changes from time to time; but for two days has changed favorably with every change.

"There has been no recent substantial addition to the number of prisoners, and no exact estimate of war material captured, but it seems quite clear that large quantities of war material have been taken. As operations are still very active we cannot look for definite details.

"I have had estimates, of course, as to the number of prisoners. I have had official estimates of 20,000 prisoners.

"The inference drawn this morning of 17,000 prisoners and 560 guns as captured by the Americans was an erroneous inference from the American dispatch. I think General Pershing meant that the Allies rather than the American forces had captured that number of prisoners.

"We have nothing official on our losses of any kind.

The railroad line is certainly broken from Soissons to Chateau-Thierry. This deprives the Germans of their main reliance in the matter of supplies."

Death of Mrs. Alex Melton.

Correspondence of The Journal.

Mrs. Frances Griffin Melton, daughter of the late J. A. Griffin, died at her home in Buford township Saturday afternoon. Besides her husband, she is survived by four daughters and five sons. Her daughters are Mrs. H. W. Laney, Mrs. C. B. Laney, Mrs. J. H. Broom and Mrs. L. A. Gray. One of her sons, Darling, is with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. The other sons are: Walter, Everett, Oscar and Brasker of Lancaster, S. C. Mrs. Griffin Melton had 22 grandchildren and three brothers. She was a faithful member of Sandy Ridge Baptist church.

Mrs. Griffin was 53 years old and was a woman held in high esteem by all who knew her.

A large number of friends and relatives attended the funeral service Sunday afternoon, which was conducted by Rev. K. W. Hogan.

Give a Chicken to Help the Canteen.

At an early date the members of Canteen Company E wish to serve fried chicken to a passing troop train. We are only allowed \$5.00 to serve a troop train and with this sum we cannot purchase enough chickens. I have had a large coop placed on the courthouse square and will appreciate it if you will drop a chicken in. At practically all the canteen stations the soldiers are served fruit, melons, tea, etc., but we wish to give them a taste of real home cooking.

MRS. G. B. CALDWELL.

Many are giving their lives; you are asked only to loan your money.

ALLIES STAND FIRM BEFORE COUNTER-ATTACKS OF ENEMY

Crown Prince Calls to Prince Rupert of Bavaria For Aid — British, French and Italians in Severe Fighting.

With the French Army on the Aisne-Marne front, July 22 (By the Associated Press).—There were signs everywhere today that the Germans are destroying the material and munitions in the pocket to the north of the River Marne between Soissons and Rheims, preparatory to the entire evacuation of that area.

The Germans are having the greatest difficulty in maintaining their communications in the salient. They are unable to utilize most of the railroads leading northward, owing to the incessant harrying from entente allied aviators and artillery.

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The night was comparatively calm but several local counter-attacks were executed by the Germans in an endeavor to cover the retreat of their main body. These attacks in every instance were unsuccessful.

The drive of the Americans and French forces into the Soissons-Rheims salient between Soissons and the region of the Marne continues. The Germans at some points are counter-attacking desperately, but their efforts thus far have proved futile in more than impeding the advance.

Further ground has been gained by the Allied forces south of Soissons, in the center of the line along the Ourcq river and north and east of Chateau-Thierry. Additional large numbers of Germans have been made prisoners and numerous quantities of guns and war materials have been captured.

In the Marne region the American troops on the northern bank of the stream are well on the heels of the fleeing enemy east of Chateau-Thierry, between Chartres and Gland. At last reports their advance had been pushed virtually four miles from their old positions on the southern bank and they were pressing the enemy northward in the direction of Pere-En-Tardenois, possibly with the intention of endeavoring to link up with the French forces proceeding eastward along the Ourcq. Farther east along the Marne the French have been enabled to throw forces across to the northern bank of the stream.

Severe fighting is in progress between the British, French and Italian troops and the enemy southwest of Rheims where the British have made a further advance, while in Champagne to the east of Rheims the French are reported to have regained all of their old front line positions between the River Suippe and the town of Massiges.

The German defense has noticeably stiffened on the western side of the Rheims-Soissons salient but although large numbers of reserves have been thrown into the fighting the maneuvers seem to be more in the nature of a strong rear guard action designed to help the large forces of the enemy in the Chateau-Thierry pocket to escape northeastward than purpose to stand and give battle with the ultimate aim of holding or beating back the Franco-American troops.

That the Germans now realize the full that the Allies have the upperhand in the battle seems apparent from reports that they are burning villages behind them in their retreat and destroying large quantities of munitions and war materials throughout the entire salient which they have found it impossible to move, owing to the rapid strides of the Allies across various places of their lines of communications and the domination of others by the Allied big guns. These guns now are throwing shell far behind the lines searching out the entire countryside, while Allied airplanes are harrying the retreating columns, with machine gun fire.

The effects of the Germans to retard the Franco-American forces were particularly heavy Monday in the regions of Criselles and Bezu-St. Germain, respectively northwest and north of Chateau-Thierry, and to the east of Chateau-Thierry where the Americans are giving them battle.

On all three sectors the enemy lost further ground, and his forces in the Chateau-Thierry pocket were therefore placed in greater jeopardy.

Realizing the seriousness of his predicament, the German crown prince is said to have sent out distress signals to Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, whose men are facing the British line in France and Flanders, asking for aid. Rupprecht dispatched several divisions of his reserves to the south to help his imperial cousin, but to offset this, Field Marshal Haig immediately detached an equal number of divisions of picked British troops from Picardy and moved them into the battle area southwest of Rheims.

The latest German official communication asserts that in Sunday's fighting between the Aisne and the

Marne complete success rested with the German arms.

In France and Flanders the British continue to harass the German lines with small attacks and raiding operations while the Italians are keeping up their pressure against the Austrians both in the Italian theater and in Albania. In the latter region considerable ground has been gained along the Devoli River.

How Town People Can Help Country People.

The following paper was read before the Union county women who attended the cooking demonstration in Monroe last week, and is published in The Journal by special request:

Several years ago, if asked to say how town people could help country people, I would have said, just by understanding the farmer better and appreciating his work more. Don't call him dull because he fails to grasp new ideas and problems quickly. You must remember that the city man has his daily paper and also he can talk over things with his friends any time, while the farmer may read nothing but a weekly and very probably does not see a friend from Monday morning 'till Saturday noon. Give him time and as Herbert Quick says, "When the farmers do ignite they burn with a slow hot fire which nothing can put out."

Not many moons ago some town people were lambasting the country people for not buying more Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps, and deploring the fact that farm women were not interested in Red Cross work—even going so far as to say that country people were not as patriotic as town people, when the only trouble was that they hadn't been informed.

But now we know that the good will and understanding between town and country is increasing every day. Somehow in these strenuous times we forget that we are town people and country people and only remember that we are just FOLKS and citizens of this great country of ours; and the thing we are most interested in now is doing, not our bit, but our best to help win this war. And it will be a blessed thing if during this time of trial we can establish a new relation between town people and country people. There must be a way by which town people can help us to make country home life more comfortable. We need to know how to get into the country more of the town's spirit of aspiration, and more of the order and progress of the day.

But perhaps the greatest need of the country today is an additional labor supply. We all know that the big job back of the lines now is to produce food for our people, our armies, and the armies of our allies. Our country women are doing their best to meet the emergency; and Clarence Ousley, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, when addressing the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense in Washington last May, so vividly and truly describes many farm women's lives that I want to quote him. He says:

"Too many people are trying to save the country by doing something spectacular. The service that we most need is the service of individual performance in our own homes. There is a great army of women already on the land, and they are doing a man's share of agricultural production and conservation. I speak of the six or seven millions of farmer's wives. Most of our publicists and leaders have forgotten them. Most of them are in the kitchen before daylight and long after dark. They cook and sew, and generally they wash, often even for the hired men; they cultivate the gardens; they care for the poultry; they make the butter, and often they work in the fields. I have seen them hoeing in the hot sun while their babies lay in the shade of the nearby trees. They are truly and to the limit of their strength and their marvelous patience the helpmeets of their husbands. They are the world's strictest economists, and its most heavily laden burden bearers, for while they take on the burdens of vocation they do not lay down the burdens of sex; they bear children and they grow old prematurely.

"I can imagine no finer thing for a city woman to do in this war emergency than to go to the farm for the harvest period of labor strain to help her country sister bear these burdens of kitchen and farm. Any good woman would keep house for a sick friend; the nurses in France are scrubbing floors in hospitals. It seems to me that some of the splendid zeal of our American city women to render war service might find satisfaction in the farm homes."

But if, as he says, the service that we most need now is the service of individual performance in our own homes, then there seems to me to be another way of solving this problem. One reason why so many of the country women have to work in the fields is that the town and cities have drawn so many of the negro helpers from the farms. There are many able-bodied men in the towns doing utterly useless things; such as checking hats, brushing clothes, announcing visitors, and sprinkling lawns. There are numbers and numbers of negro women who nurse, cook or wash for town women who are well able to do their own work, but who prefer to attend clubs, social functions, drive automobiles or even go to the movies, while their country sister works from dawn till dark.

Now I am well aware of the fact that I am not talking to the class of women to whom I refer. The women who are interested in the things that we are studying today have doubtless already given up their helpers. Now, if you can find some way of reaching

BOMBS DROPPED ON U-BOAT FAILED TO EXPLODE

Daniels Orders Probe as to Reason For Failure—Submarine Off Massachusetts Might Be Destroyed If Airman Had Used Good Bombs.

Washington, July 22.—Secretary Daniels today asked the commandant of the first naval district for a report as to the reason for the failure of bombs to explode after they were dropped by naval aviators who yesterday attacked a German submarine off the Massachusetts coast. The aviators twice circled over the submarine when it was shelling a tug and barges, but apparently none of the bombs they let loose exploded.

Boston, July 22.—An investigation was started today, to determine why bombs carried by naval aviators failed to explode when dropped on or about the German submarine which attacked the tug Perth Amboy and her barges off Cape Cod yesterday.

Experts at the headquarters of the first naval district here said the bombs were provided to the different naval districts with explicit instructions that the mechanism must not be overhauled or any effect made to improve it. It was reported that some of the bombs had failed in tests.

Rear Admiral Spencer S. Woods, commanding the district, refused to comment on the report that the bombs dropped by the aviators yesterday were "duds." In regard to that attack he said:

"I want to correct the impression given by certain published stories that the Chatham aircraft were late in getting to the scene of the attack or not otherwise promptly 'on the job.' Such stories I know to be a misrepresentation of the facts. They were there and dropped two bombs, the explosion of either one of which might have been effective in destroying the hostile craft.

"The whole occurrence from a strategic point of view impresses me as little short of ridiculous. I gave the Germans credit for having more sense than to waste good ammunition on a couple of scows worth hardly more than the ammunition that sank them, and believe the whole performance was due to a desire to impress the American public with the nearness of the German operations and to excite pacifists, whom they think so numerous in this country, to renewed activities to end the war. It was more or less in the nature of a 'circus stunt' done also to impress the German people with the idea that the submarine warfare is being carried to the very shores of America and that the campaign of frightfulness is being waged relentlessly."

No further reports from the submarine were received today although a vigilant watch was kept along the coast by naval patrol boats and hydro-airplanes.

Some Reforms Suggested.

Without being censorious—and this would be unpardonable in the midst of the great world tragedy—without questioning anybody's sense of propriety or patriotism or mode of entertaining the thousands of soldiers that halt here for brief intervals, we feel that their comfort and pleasure would be greatly added to if some little reforms were instituted at the station here. It should be, and we believe that it is, the desire of everyone visiting the station on these occasions to see that every soldier, regardless of rank, be given of the best we have, whether that be of cheer, bodily comforts or social consideration. The reforms which we feel actually cry for institution are:

First. The space allotted to canteen workers and their help should not be congested by automobiles, idlers and impromptu servers.

Second. The officers do not desire it, but their gallantry precludes protest, that they be singled out and whisked about town by every fair mademoiselle who chances to own a car.

Third. The civilian population should know them only as soldiers—only as defenders of all that we hold dear, and give to each and everyone alike of the best we have.—Lookers-on-in-Venice.

those thoughtless ones, rounding up their helpers and sending them back to the fields, it seems to me that only good will result. You remember that Mrs. Frederick at Chautauqua expressed the opinion, that as noble as the Red Cross work is, no woman had a right to leave her home in the care of an incompetent helper (and we know most of them are of that kind) while she did even this great work.

The service in our own homes may not be quite so attractive and interesting as the work with the crowd, but I am sure that the town women by sending these helpers to the fields will not only be helping her country sister, but by tending her own babies will make better citizens for her country. And by doing her own house work she will save food to sustain our armies and the armies of those who are fighting with us.

Town people thus can help country people by showing that they understand them, and appreciate their work more, by helping them to make country home life more comfortable, by showing them how to get into the country more of the town's spirit of aspiration, progress and order, by helping in the farm work; and perhaps most of all by sending those helpers back to the fields to take the place of our country women.

MRS. WILTON WILLIAMS.