Why the Red Cross Needs Your Help

America is going to save thousands of French and Belgian women and children from death by starvation or freezing this winter, but every American must lend a hand to the work

A TUBERCULOSIS VICTIM

REFUGEES RECEIVING RED CROSS AID

FROM "Everywhere in France" there are long lenscle to the United States with the arrival of nearly every passenger ship news of devastation and misery which are even more lengthy than the cabled dispatches which we have become accustomed to read under the vague date line, "Somewhere in France."

Many of these narratives have been brought by men and women who, under the auspices of the American Red Cross, have been investigating conditions created by the invasion of the Hun. The range of vision of these investigators extends from the battle front to the refugee hundreds of miles away where warm-hearted Americans thumbs on the fighting front—has permitted.

Woven together these accounts make a composite story of devastation and suffering on the part of non-combatants comparable with the horrors endured by the soldiers in the trenches, of refugees starting blankly at ruptured areas where villages once flourished; of thousands of children, too young to understand, yet old enough to remember, who lost their entire families and were compelled to go it alone; of mothers, fathers, uncles, aunts and sometimes children sent by hundreds from behind the German line; of crippled soldiers to re-science and of civilian men and women to comfort and provide with the necessities of life—a story of battling against disease and of the heroism of nurses.

Sometimes the noble supplement have told by returned Red Cross workers. Again they have been recounted in the American Red Cross bulletins issued from the Paris headquarters of that organization, containing a couple statement of every-day occurrence on the French frontier, yet graphic in the portrayal of one phase of war's frightfulness. It read:

The Red Cross at Evian.

"There] arrived last week at Evian a train-load of refugees from the devastated area. Two hundred and fifty French women and children were on board. There were 600 of them, this, sickly, alone, all between ages of four and twenty, children of men who refused to work for the Germans and of mothers who let their children go rather than let them starve. They poured off the train, little ones clinging to the oldest ones, girls all crying, men trying to cheer. They had come all the long way from the devastated region in cattle cars. There are in most them, doctors and nurses with understanding hearts for little sick ones were waiting outside the station. The children poured out of the station, marched along the street shouting, "Host, none!; we are going to have meat," to the Casino where they were given a square meal, the first in many months. Again and again, while they ate, they broke spontaneously into songs. A French woman who accompanied them from the devastated region told the Red Cross doctor something about them. Their little shoeless hands were significant of their undernourished bodies but the doctor said: "We have them in time. A few weeks of proper feeding and they will pull up."

Evian is a French resort on Lake Geneva, and the Red Cross has established a convalescent home, 60 per cent of whom are children. Thirty per cent of the older people die the first month from exhaustion. They were once the occupants of happy homes in northern France. The Hun-ravaged region contains many of the richest farms and left them behind the enemy's line. The invasion, at the end of the last 24 hours. The infantry rushed to their trenches and fired out through the barbed wire openings in their own wire entanglements.

"Not in front a fuller by our account the rear of the first. They're off' said the forward officer into his phone, and a moment later the artillery opened up! the wild speed is almost out and, he longer of use. Then the infantry went over the top. They are cared for in their helpless condition by their own people from whom they had been ruthlessly taken away in their health and strength.

Hope for Kaiser's Victims.

Thanks to the American Red Cross, coming to the assistance of the overburdened French agencies for mercy, there is hope for these unfortunates. Besides a hospital and convalescent home for children, the Red Cross has established a motor-car ambulance service for the returning exposures. Automobiles are in commission for handling sick and infirm persons, and a motor-driven canteen is the latest word in kitchens. When the returning refugees reach the railroad station and have been cheerfully greeted by crowds of compatriots they are taken in charge by Red Cross workers, who supervise the nourishment and medical attendance.

Many of the refugees are found to be in need of clothing. According to American eye-witnesses of scenes at the railway station at Evian, where are seen the ranks those suffered from the Hun-driven arms, the bones of which have been set by the Germans so that the hand is turned the wrong way. They present a horrible deformity, denoting the brutality of the enemy. Many of the refugees, it is said, should be sent to rest cures, but, lacking strength, will be unfit for military duty. Many of these cases American Red Cross doctors have been put to the doubly painful task of re-breaking the arms and reconstructing the bones so that the terrible deformity purposely inflicted.

Dr. Allen White of Kansas and Henry J. Allen, former governor of Kansas, who are touring the Red Cross, are among the Red Cross workers who recently have returned from tours of inspection in France. According to their statements an entirely possible to exaggerate the suffering brought upon the civilian population of the country, a suffering, however, that is being alleviated to the greatest possible extent by the American Red Cross, which is sending its experts in every line to the devastated region to relieve distress. According to Mr. White, the real work of the war, so far as America is concerned, will be carried on by the Red Cross in France this winter. Not only is it planned to deal with the acute suffering, such as is summoned above, and to rescue the many villages in the devastated war zone as soon as the German retreat permits, but to look to the future for the care of the children. The object is to the purpose to apply the American system of "Home Service" on a wider ground than it is bound to have a heartening effect on the whole French military organization. The men will go there fight better when they know their loved ones are being cared for.

In furtherance of this great scheme, designed to be undertaken as soon as the Germans are driven from Belgium and the American Red Cross military forces, commander in chief of the French forces, and Maj Gen. M. P. Murphy, American Red Cross commissioner, have formed themselves into a committee of co-operation. Company officers will go through their ranks and ascertain from each soldier whether he has relatives in the devastated region the Red Cross has established a bureau of information, to receive certain agricultural communities, not alone for the humanity directly involved with respect to the people who will thus have shelter and means to live, but as an example to the thousands of others and an organization to start it and help it to do so. The implementation of it all might seem complete from a distance of 3,000 miles, but the Red Cross has men who have been in the devastated region, and who told him that when he went to look for land in which it stood he had to take a survey of along to locate it.

It is into the hopelessness of hundreds of situations akin to this that the American Red Cross is advancing with its banner of mercy and its high hope of inspiration.

So help the Cross.

A Bomb Raid by Shell-Light

A fine picture of a night attack executed by the Italians on a German trench in France is drawn in the Corriere Della Sera by Ugo Ojetti.

The hour chosen for the raid was just about midnight. There was no supernatural preparation immediately before it. The guns continued to thunder, the searchlights to play a little, perhaps a bit more than the average, but on the whole not more than on the last 24 hours. The infantry crept out of their trench and filed out through the barbed wire openings in their own wire entanglements.

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VOICES MUST BE PLEASANT

Hospital, Nurses Undergo Course of Training in Some Institutions to Cultivate Refined Speech.

"If the success or failure of a physician is, in some cases at least, dependent upon the impression he makes upon the patient, and whose every look and gesture are watched—targets for criticism, silent or otherwise" writes Dr. Irving W. Voorhees in the Nurse. "It is said that in some hospitals that are composed of refined, pleasing speech has become a part of the training of the nurse in training, and that also is considered for the request of the principles as set forth by her teachers. Although I have no personal knowledge of those hos'itals, I like to think that such is the case, and that it is to be wished that every one who comes into the sick room should know how to speak softly and agreeably.

Doctor Voorhees says Nurse Dorcas should realize the importance of the voice in the sick room, and that even if far more than we do, and says woman who plans to become a hospital nurse should start at once to cultivate one.

The sick are very sensitive to tone. Quiet, low tones are especially effective in the sick room, as such we that sound wealthy blind men will not permit a nurse to remain in their employ who is under average.

AN OFFICIAL STORY TELLER

Libraries in Canada Find Special Feature for the Entertainment of Children Is Worth While.

In several of the public libraries of Canada story telling to children has been established as a feature of the work and has proved very successful. The meeting from fifty to one hundred children in a room for story telling is held in a room apart for the purpose and called the "Story Hour." Usually it is given to the children very from six to fourteen years.

At St. John, New Brunswick, story telling is a feature of the work of the children's department. This year it has been found advisable to divide the children into two groups, one for the younger classes of half an hour each. The younger group meets in the afternoon, and the demand for books of a less juvenile character accordingly arises, the number in charge. During the summer months the story hour is held in the open air, and the librarian is a guest of the city, never is given to the library, and it is often possible to have a special session.

Arrive and Depart.

"Arrive and depart" is a favorite game for a definite grace in French travels plentiful. The "Arrive" is the beginning of the exercise. Two teachers of French conversation recites were very anxious to have them pronounced correctly. Accordingly, the noise of "arrives" and "departs." "I arrive" and "I depart" became horrid clamorous at first," said one Yankee teacher, "but we soon got the hang of the sound and a shell exploded behind us. Then we had to begin all over again."

Pencils in Japan.

An anthologist of result of the war has been the increase in the pencil industry in Japan. In 1913 Japan imported 2,000,000 pencils, and in 1914 the number rose to 3,000,000. During the year only in comparatively small quantities, and the industry is now in a flourishing condition. In 1914 Japan exported over nine million pencils and in 1915 the number will be greatly increased. Prior to 1914, there is strong indication, obtained from the Japanese trade journals, that quite or knots on the pencils of Japanese manufacture, but that the exporters have overcome this difficulty.

The growth of the industry is due to the growth of the Japanese graphite mines and the establishment of pencil factories.

Woman Horse Nurse.

In London Mewes, MacNamara, who is a veterinary surgeon, and who would have put their horse hospital entirely at the disposition, thanks for every pet and suffering animal, says they have thirty horses under their care, and that they are all doing well. Mrs. MacNamara is in charge of feeding and administering of medicines, and she has a staff of assistants to help. The animals, she says, are very grateful for kindness, and there has no doubt that women will want to help in the care of horses during the war. "They are very much like children," she says. "Somehow we perform the same services and suffer from the same things which the organism attacks in both."

The control of the disease is very different, and consequently no fatal. It does not loosen the eradication of the disease, but it does not kill the germs. The germs in the nerves are more susceptible to crown gall than other parts of the body, and consequently can almost always be detected at the time the symptoms appear.

The disease is not contagious, but it is transmitted by the secretary saw, but the organism causing the disease can be scattered by irrigation water or any way that infects the soil. Crown gall is found in the roots of the plant attacked and death is caused by the disease than older plants.

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GYPSY MOTH PES

Appearance and Spread of Insect In United States.

INTRODUCED HERE IN 1869

Massachusetts Scientist Brought Cats Eggs From France for Experimenting—Chief Cotrol Measures Are Given.

(By W. E. BOTTOM, Connecticut State Entomologist.)

According to the best obtainable information, the gypsy moth was first brought into this country in 1869, or thereabouts, by M. L. Trouvelot, an artist and astronomer who took an interest in insects. He had some eggs of this moth which he called "Gardeur" then placing larvae in silk worm envelopes, he tried to rear the silk worm with certain other species to obtain a hardier or more resistant race of silk worms. Among other silk species which he reared in this manner were Cynthia Ricini, Attacus Cecropia and Attacus Promethea, each of which he found to be easily reared successfully from the eggs.

Gypsy moths are spread as follows:

1. By the migration of the larvae in many ways; caterpillars carried on vehicles, on the clothing of persons, and in fact in a strong wind. The former method is the most common. The larvae spin a web, and the latter may sometimes be carried long distances.

2. By the transportation of egg-masses, egg-clusters, egg-cases, egg-boxes, etc., on nursery stock, and in fact anything bearing these egg-masses. Each female deposits from fifty to one hundred children in a mass, and the egg-masses are very apt for the purpose and called the "Gypsy Moth Life Cycle," which is reproduced herewith.

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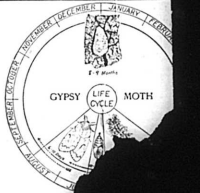

DIAGRAM SHOWING

CROWN GALL FO

IN NURSE

Young Trees Are Mo... ble to Disease Th... Ones—Control D...

(By J. M. MANN, New York Experiment Station, Geneva.)

Crown gall is a bacterial disease of plants, apples, pears, quince, peaches, raspberries, blackberries, grapes, tobacco, beets, hops, etc.

The disease is caused by the bacterium tumefaciens. It is found in the soil and enters the plant through wounds. The organism causing the disease can be scattered by irrigation water or any way that infects the soil. Crown gall is found in the roots of the plant attacked and death is caused by the disease than older plants.

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INJURY BY RODENTS

Well Fed Rats Breed Often and Have Very Large Litters.

INJURE PRODUCE IN STORES

Not Only Foodstuffs and Forage, but Textiles, Clothing and Leather Goods Are Often Ruined—Cut Off Food Supply.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The effect of an abundance of food and the breeding of rodents should be clearly noted. Well-fed rats mature quickly, breed often, and have large litters. Under such conditions the rat population becomes less frequently and the scarcity of food makes females destroy the young soon after birth.

Merchandise in Stores—In all parts of the country there is a serious economic drain in the destruction by rats and mice of merchandise in the stores for dealers. Not only foodstuffs and forage, but textiles, clothing, and leather goods are often ruined. This is due chiefly to the fact that rats are not sufficiently numerous to make it worth while to set out bait in the ratios, others do not especially care for such articles of food, but when rats are numerous enough they will eat almost anything.

Rats Prefer Grain to Poison—Rats will not eat poison if they can get enough grain. Poisoning is therefore not a satisfactory method of destroying rats. Poisoned grain is not relished by rats when they have plenty of other grain to eat