

RED CROSS KNOWS NO NATIONALITY IN SERVING MEN

Jack Edwards Sees Work of Americans, Whom Australians Declare Fiercest Fighters.

GERMANS CLING TO HOPE

German Efficiency Steadily Failing and Fall of Line to Constantinople Will Cripple Huns.

(Continued from Page One)

Americans went over side by side and the Australian officer summed up his opinion of the experience when he told me, "Those Americans are too much for us fellows. They fight like hell."

Yanks Have Initiative

"The American soldier," Mr. Edwards continued, "has initiative. He can fight by himself. He doesn't have to be herded in together as the German do. He doesn't have to be driven forward—the trouble his officers have is to hold him back."

Mr. Edwards does not hold to the belief that the German prisoner has abandoned hope of German victory. He does not like the German state of mind much, and he gives one illustration that points a moral. He was in charge of the transportation and storage of Red Cross supplies from the transports to the warehouses at one of the great bases since the American army landed there. The work was being done largely by German prisoners, and Mr. Edwards noticed one German corporal who was taking particular pains to see that the stores handled by him were well placed and piled to keep them safe from weather or other deteriorating causes. Mr. Edwards wondered why a German prisoner should be so interested in the conservation of American supplies, and asked him.

Kaiser Must Be Whipped

"We have been thinking," the German corporal answered, "how pleased the kaiser will be to find such a large amount of supplies waiting for him when the German army comes through here."

"That explains the German state of mind," Mr. Edwards said. "That corporal and the other German prisoners working under him had been in that place for months. They had seen hundreds of thousands of American soldiers passing through, trainloads of big guns and ammunition, and all the stupendous machinery of war being sent in a steady stream toward the German lines, but the German idea of supremacy was ground into him and he couldn't get it out. The Germans will never be whipped until the kaiser is whipped, and that is going to happen suddenly when the time comes for Foch to give the word."

Turning to the Red Cross, its equipment and its mission, Mr. Edwards gave some insight into the immensity of the task it was accomplishing.

Knows No Nationality

"The American people can rely upon two things," he said. "One is that there is nothing that goes to make for the comfort of the American soldier that cannot and will not be supplied by the Red Cross. There is a Red Cross camp sent out with every division that comes into France. His requisition is final and his demands are met promptly. There is no red tape to unravel when a call comes for supplies."

"The American Red Cross knows no nationality when necessity arises. Not long before I left, one of the hospital attendants telephoned that British Tommies had just been brought in. They had been in the trenches for a long stretch and were dirty, vermin-covered, unkempt and suffering. Within three hours the whole number had been supplied with everything from comfort kits to pajamas. That is the way the Red Cross works."

Twelve Great Warehouses

"And right here," he continued, "I want to mention these comfort kits—the little bags with a drawing at the top, filled with needles and thread, chocolate and cigarettes. They are the most prized possessions of the boys. They can hang them on their arms or the bedposts. They prize them, and the prouder the calico, the more they like it. They are a touch of home."

Mr. Edwards told of the vast scope of the Red Cross equipment. He told of the Bessemer hospital tents, 25 tents to the unit, each with a capacity of 60 beds, with oak floors and covered passageways, that were set up, covering acres of ground, close back of the fighting lines.

He told of the vast warehouse system erected for holding and distributing the Red Cross supplies along the front. In the district back of the American army there have been constructed 12 great warehouses, each capable of holding emergency supplies for more than a million men. He told of the hospitals built back of the American lines, containing 60,000 beds in the aggregate, with one alone having 10,000 beds, the building of hollow concrete tiling and all on the ground floor.

Every Need Supplied

"The base warehouses carry everything that the American soldier can need," Mr. Edwards said. "Not in hospital supplies alone, but in everything that might be demanded. I purchased in one order 100,000 pairs of double blankets, 450,000 pairs of white sheets, with the pillows, bolsters and slips to fill the allotments."

"The warehouses have tobacco stored up by the hundreds of tons. Every division that comes over is given 200 cases of tobacco kits, each box containing 146 pounds."

"When I left France the Red Cross had enough socks and knitted goods stored up to last the army throughout the winter. We had 750,000 pairs of home knitted socks and 600,000 home knitted sweaters on hand, and all these in addition to the stores accumulated for immediate demand."

Transport System Wonderful

"Understand," he continued, "that

Eclipse of Sun Produces New Scientific Data

W. W. Campbell Reviews Observations Made at Golden-dale, Wash.

[During the three months that have elapsed since the total eclipse of the sun was observed by several scientific parties from vantage points in the Pacific ocean, the astronomers have been able, from photographs and observations, to make a number of important discoveries. An article was prepared for The Sunday Journal by W. W. Campbell, director of the Crocker eclipse expedition, from Lick Observatory, University of California, whose party viewed the eclipse from a point near Golden-dale, Wash.

By W. W. Campbell
Director Lick Observatory, University of California.

The latitude and longitude observations show that the station was located extremely close to the central line of the eclipse path. The total phase of the eclipse lasted 1 minute 55 seconds, agreeing perfectly with the prediction, but totality came 17 seconds earlier than the time predicted by the United States nautical almanac, because the moon was not precisely in the place assigned by mathematical astronomers. Our observations of the time of the total phase will be useful in correcting the published orbit of the moon.

Corona of Intermediate Form

The spottedness of the sun is very close to the maximum this year, and it had been predicted that the general outline of the solar corona would be nearly circular. The outline at times of sunspot minimum is expected to be greatly elongated. The corona, as observed, was of intermediate form, much more elongated than had been expected. The dependence of the outline form of the corona upon the spottedness of the sun is apparently not so close as astronomers had come to think, and the theory of this relationship must be revised.

The spectrum of the corona was successfully photographed. The wave-lengths of several bright lines in the coronal spectrum were accurately measured. These results are needed in a study of the origin of the bright lines.

The coronal spectrum is of such character as to harmonize with the hypothesis that the light from the inner corona proceeds for the most part from the coronal structure itself; and is not light originating in the main body of the sun, reflected to us by the materials composing the corona. The great heat of the adjoining surface of the sun appears to raise the temperature of the minute particles or gas molecules composing the inner corona to and beyond the point of incandescence.

Deductions About Light

Not all of the light of the inner corona, however, originates from incandescent coronal materials, for the polarographic observations show clearly that a small portion of the light is polarized. This share of the light undoubtedly originates in the sun itself and, shining upon the coronal particles or gas molecules, is scattered by reflection and diffusion, and this process causes a certain proportion of such rays to vibrate in certain definite planes, which is one of the so-called polarization effects.

The numerous and brilliant prominences visible at the sun's edge during the eclipse bear interesting relations to the streamers composing the inner corona. These streamers arrange themselves, for

these are in addition to the supplies furnished by the quartermaster's department of the army. The Red Cross stores are a reserve stock from which the soldier can draw in case he can not immediately reach his company quartermaster. The soldier is cared for by the army organization, but if that should be slow in the rush of turmoil of front line duty, then the Red Cross store and the Red Cross organization is waiting to fill the gap."

The transport system was a wonderful achievement, Mr. Edwards explained.

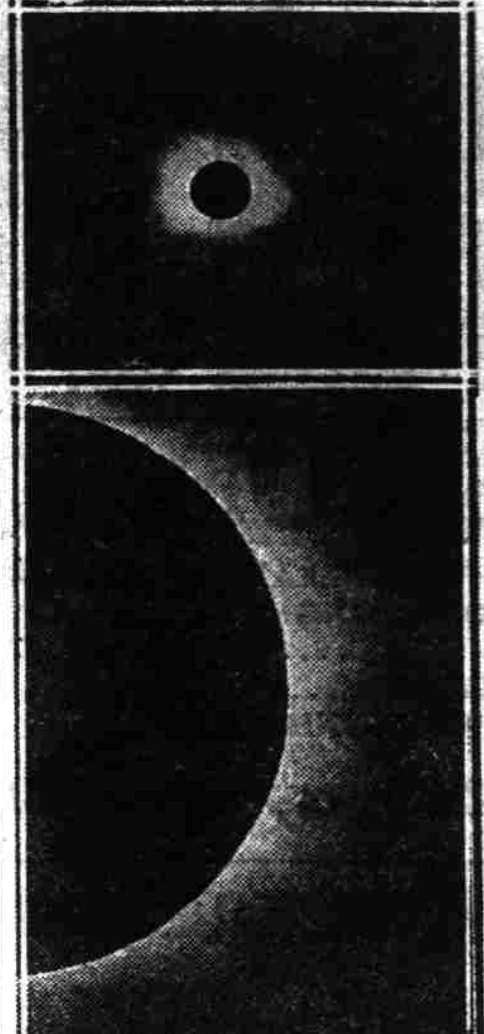
"People have a wrong idea of the French railroad," he said. "The French roads are of the same standard gauge found in the United States, and the roadbed and rails are just as good as any to be found here. Their cars are small and their rolling stock is light, but this has been replaced by heavy American equipment. The American engineers have laid additional sidings, spurs and terminal trackage which, if joined together, would reach from Philadelphia to San Francisco. There has never been a time when emergency arose and emergency stuff was needed at any point on the front that cars were not ready on demand."

Germany's End Seen

"Even during the drives, when at one big depot trains loaded with troops, guns, ammunition and all the equipment of war were passing out of the station at eight minute intervals, not for days but for weeks at a time, there was never an occasion when I could not get cars and transportation for Red Cross supplies without delay or difficulty."

Turning from the Red Cross back to the general war situation, Mr. Edwards believes that the end is in sight. How soon he will not predict, but of the outcome he is confident. He attaches the utmost significance to the offensive along the Bulgarian front. If the German line of communication there is cut, then Germany soon must fall, he holds.

"Germany can not live on herself alone," Mr. Edwards says. "It takes iron and copper and all sorts of ma-



Above—Solar Corona as photographed at Lick Observatory station at Golden-dale, Wash., June 8. Below—The inner Corona.

the most part, in the form of arches, completely enclosing the prominences, thus indicating that the forces which have produced the prominences are also the forces which control the forms of the coronal streamers. The relationship of the prominences and the coronal streamers to the actual spots existing on the surface of the sun at the time of the eclipse is under investigation, but the results will not be available for some time. The problem is extensive and difficult.

Other Photographs to Be Taken

The photographs of the sky surrounding the sun and corona were interfering with somewhat by the clouds which bounded the clear sky in the region of the sun and corona. Many faint and well known stars were recorded in this area, but no strange or unknown objects were observed. It is hoped that these photographs will give evidence as to the reality or falsity of the so-called Einstein effect, but the duplicate photographs of the same region, when that region will be a part of the night sky, cannot be secured until the winter months, and no attempt will be made to extract the evidence from the photographs until the duplicates have been secured.

into the allied lines now where they were sending 50 before America joined the allies.

"Germany has one vital line of eastern communication still open running to Constantinople. The allied forces are less than 100 miles from the main artery along the Bulgarian frontier. When that is cut Germany will be isolated and the end will draw closer."

"I do not believe there will be inactivity along the western front this winter," he said. "It is my guess that the allies will continue to hammer forward. It is not far beyond the Hindenburg line before the allies will reach level and open country. No one has any idea of the difficulties of the present battlefield, of its roughness, its deep ravines, its steep hills and dense forests. There were 150,000 wild hogs killed in France last year, some indication of the extent and the nature of the forests of the country."

"But beyond the Hindenburg line it will be easy going. When that country is reached the allies will have Fritz out of his hole in the open where it will be man to man and the allied cavalry can get into action. When that time comes the end will come quickly, for the Boche won't fight when he is going back and he will go back if the allies get him into the open country."

"It rests with the Liberty plans to end the war," Mr. Edwards concluded. "The American army now has air supremacy in its sector. If it could have fleets of airplanes, not by the hundred but by the thousand, to send out over the enemy lines, no German division could live under them. Germany would be at their mercy. It could not stand against them. The more airmen the allied armies have the sooner the war will be over."

Grazing in National Forests to Be Used To Fullest Extent

E. N. Kavanaugh, in charge of grazing at the district forest service, returned Wednesday from Bend accompanied by J. T. Jardine, national grazing inspector, where they attended a conference of grazing men from Oregon and Washington. Mr. Jardine has gone to California to inspect grazing forests there and in the Southwest in general before returning to Washington, D. C.

"We decided to continue the work we have started upon a more comprehensive scale," said Mr. Kavanaugh, "so as to include the entire district next year. We want to be sure where we are, and we are going to make use of every bit of range under our control in both Oregon and Washington, beginning as early as possible in the spring."

The question of range improvements which would result in an increased use of the forest was also discussed, how best to construct them and under what circumstances.

Germans Lose 43 Planes

London, Sept. 25.—Forty-three German airplanes were brought down by the British Friday. Nineteen British machines are missing. Eight German balloons were destroyed by fire. Forty-eight and a half tons of bombs were dropped Friday and Friday night on various German targets.

Materials to Supply a Nation at War

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FAMILY ANXIOUS

Mrs. A. H. Tasker, of 1728 East Stark, Portland, missing since Sunday, Sept. 23. Height, 5 feet 9 inches; weight, 122 pounds; noticeable brown eyes; hair slightly gray; slight birthmark on left cheek; age, 45 years; wore blue serge suit and wide white straw hat; manner dignified and agreeable. Family and friends anxiously await word of her welfare. Phone Tabor 933.

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