From reading the title you can note that it consists of two important words: glory and women. Glory is an abstract noun that underlines the importance the people give someone. Women underlines the possible main characters of the poem.
The poem is organized into 12 lines where the poet, Sigfried Sassoon, explains the soldiers' point of view about women's reactions when they fight in war.
Sassoon wants to underline the ignorance of women in front of the atrocity of war: women love the soldiers when they are heroes, they weep their death, they are moved in front of their tales and they prepares socks ignoring their suffering.
Considering the connotative level, you must analyze the rhyme scheme: it connects words like "leave" with "believe", "place" with "disgrace", "delight" with "fight", "thrilled" with "killed", "retire" with "fire", "run" with "mud" and "blood" with "son".
Some of this words uderline the semantic field of war, even if there are a lot of words inside the poem like "heroes", "wounded", "chivarly", "danger", "troops", "horror" and "corpses" which recall it.
Moreover the reader can understand the meaning of words through the use of run-on line in which the logical and grammatical sense continues without a pause into the next line, as you can see from the lines 3 and 4. Here the accusative tone of the soldiers is underlined very well.
In all the poem, the poet exploits the sound "T" to show the soldiers' "sarcasm" in front of women's behaviour.
It is important to remember the two points of view inside the poem: the soldiers' point of view and the women's point of view .
The poem seems to consist of a monologue where the soldiers explain all their considerations, but in reality two points of view stand out through their words.
You can note how the soldiers entertain the experience of war. They know what war is in reality and so they can't stand every positive attitude about it.
Women have a different conception of war: for them, war is an occasion to underline the soldier's honour because they have served their homeland in it.
The poet seems to be interesting about the monolologue as you can see from the last part of the poem.