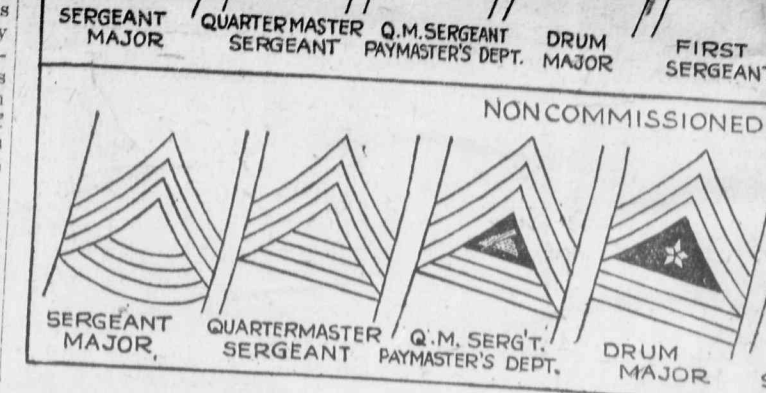


and used according to the most minute directions. Even the kind and weight of underclothing has been decided upon by the experts higher up, and no mother ever dressed her baby more carefully than the United States Government does its representatives in the field, ashore and afloat.

In addition to the clothing the Departments have of course rules and regulations as to the size, color and design of the various insignia denoting rank, so that from tip to toe, in every detail, the men are clad according not only to custom and practice, but likewise according to comfort.



service have the letters for the State instead, such as "N. J." for New Jersey and "N. Y." for New York. Officers in the Reserve Corps may be distinguished from both regulars and guardsmen through the gold letters "U. S. R." on the collar, standing for United States Reserves. Volunteers wear "U. S. V." on the collar.

There is no difference between the uniforms of the Naval Reserves and of regular navy men except that instead of the name of the ship on the blue hat the reserves have the inscription "U. S. Naval Reserves." This is for enlisted and non-commissioned men, no difference existing between



so far as the army and marines are concerned, because the sailors in the enlisted personnel always wear when on shore the blue blouse with the bell shaped trousers and never appear in khaki or olive drab. Touching on the subject of those bell shaped trousers it isn't generally known either that they are a survival of the days of wooden ships when the men had to scrub down decks a lot more than they do now and a pant leg that could be rolled up easily to keep it out of the wet was a virtual necessity. The utility of the design even in these days is great enough to insure its continuance in use. Except in this respect the history of the uniforms in the United States army and navy is that they were adopted from the French and British services, with the modification demanded by some differences in the ships, the manner of operating them and other circumstances.

The general tendency for the army these days is to do away with the colored uniforms and to develop the use as much as possible of the olive drab for both officers and men. In the navy blue and white outfits still hold sway and in the marine corps the effort is made to retain the use of the colored cloth as much as possible except when actually on a campaign.

Major-General Barnett, ranking officer of the corps, has some very definite ideas on that subject, one of them being that the distinctive uniform tends to preserve the unity of the organization. The marines are intensely proud of their work and the device worn on the cap is a fetish to them. So much do they revere it that they have had it put on the steel trench helmets which they hope to wear soon at the front in France.



Insignia of the United States Army.

The easiest of all uniforms for the layman to distinguish is that of the marines. If he isn't close enough to see the ornament on the cap he can certainly recognize the red trouser stripes and, in the case of non-commissioned officers, also by the bright red and gold chevrons. The privates likewise have red piping around the edge of the coat and around the collar and the shoulders. You can see them a block away and know them, for, if they are on duty, all of them wear white belts with shining brass buckles, the only branch of the service so outfitted.

The highest rank in the Marine Corps is Major-General. The army has a rank of General, but when he is held it since Ulysses Grant, and the highest rank in the active service at the present time is that of Major-General. Nelson A. Miles is a Lieutenant-General, but he is on the retired list. In this connection there is a story told in the War Department that when General Pershing was sent to the Philippines to lead his expedition abroad so that he will be on a more equal footing with Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, who is the ranking officer in the field just now in both British and French armies, Gen. Pershing not yet having attained a Field Marshalship and Field Marshal Joffre having been detached from active service. If Pershing is made a General he will wear for the first time since Grant the device on the shoulder loop of the head of an eagle in the center of a loop, midway between two stars whose centres must be three inches apart. Lieut.-Gen. Miles's insignia is a large star, point up, in the center of a loop, midway between two small stars whose centres are three inches apart with point up.

The present field uniform of olive drab for the army consists of a shirt, a coat, campaign hat, trousers of the "riding pants" style and puttees of stiff material which lace down the front. Marines with their khaki don't have the riding trousers cut but wear regular long trousers, and their leggings always lace up the sides, a band passing under the sole of the shoe to fasten them down. Sailors sometimes wear leggings on shore duty and when serving with marines similarly equipped. Still another difference between the army and the marines is that army men always have the letters "U. S." on the collar, whereas the marines don't.

When soldiers or sailors get into action the stipulations governing dress are largely done away with, and in all cases the commanding officer may make rules to suit the necessities of the occasion. Usually the men strip down to the lightest equipment possible or endurable, and on warships much of the clothing is dispensed with. A sailor serving a gun in a fight often-times wears only trousers, without either hat, shoes or shirt, but when there is no fighting to be done he has to don the habiliments prescribed for him.

Since the death of George Dewey the navy has no officer of the rank of Admiral of the Navy which was held by the hero of Manila Bay. A rather recent act of Congress has revived the grade of Admiral, but only for the officers commanding the principal fleets. For instance, Henry T. Mayo, now in

command of the Atlantic fleet, holds the rank of Admiral, but when he is detached from that service he will resume his rank of Rear Admiral. There has been frequent criticism of this situation because it has often placed our naval leaders at an embarrassing disadvantage as compared with other navies which keep the top rankings. The indications are that if our army and navy are expanded according to the insignia for commissioned officers, the uniforms for line officers of the naval militia are the same as for line officers of the navy except that the five pointed star on the sleeve and the silver fowl anchor in the metal shoulder insignia are replaced by a gold fowl anchor. The uniforms of staff officers of the Naval Militia are the same as for similar grades in the navy except that the colored cloth which designates the enemy reliable indications as to which the officers were with the result that the mortality among the commanders would be much greater. The same condition prevails to a lesser extent in the navy, where the formalities of dress are conserved partially and where sharpshooters with rifles aren't so apt to pick off the officers because they wear gold insignia.

### Rank and rating marks of the United States Navy.

expediency and sometimes to display. In consequence of the work of years and years in this respect the aforesaid ordinary citizen is often perplexed to identify men in the service, but also as to the branch of the service that claims them. There is no absolutely sure rule, but there are a lot of signs and symbols

For warrant officers, mates and paymasters' clerks the device is two gold fowl anchors crossed, with the same mounting as for the commissioned officers.

So much for the navy. In the case of the army men recognition depends likewise on the hats, where there will always be found the letters "U. S."

with the special device indicating the branch to which the bearer is attached, such as crossed cannon for artillery and crossed rifles for infantry. On dress caps for officers the insignia are embroidered in gold or gilt and on the service caps bronze is used. Enlisted men in the army have detachable insignia of gilt on dress and white caps

So multifarious are the uniforms and indications of rank that men in the different services have a hard time telling the status of those in another branch. They have enough to do if they can get firmly fixed in their minds the insignia of their own outfit. A veteran marine who has been in the service for fifteen years admits that he gets all mixed up when he tries to make out the station of an army officer, and navy men are more than ever at sea if they are obliged to attempt to decipher insignia of the marine officers. Of course it is always easy to tell an officer from an enlisted man, but to find out the grade of the officer is a task for a Hercules or a Solomon. Naturally enough when the professionals are in difficulties the case of the civilian is hard indeed. Sailors, soldiers and marines attached to the various recruiting stations about the city are subjected to numberless inquiries by laymen as to just what long enough and military preparations are continued on a large scale every one will be reasonably familiar with the subject, but at the present time the general ignorance is something enormous.

One very popular misconception is that all campaign uniforms are made of khaki. As a matter of fact the marines are the only ones who still cling to that material, the army long ago having given it up for the more serviceable olive drab cloth, either of cotton or wool. Mistakes in the identification of navy men are infrequent



## RANKS AND RATINGS IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Here is a description of the various devices and insignia by which the rank and rating and also the branches of the service may be distinguished for men in the navy. In the case of commissioned officers reference will always be to the collar, as that is the marking most likely to be noticed by the man in the street.

**Admiral of the Navy**—Four silver stars of five rays each, the two end stars surcharged upon gold fowl anchors, the crowns of the anchors pointing toward each other and one ray of each star pointing upward.

**Rear Admiral**—Same as for Admiral of the Navy, omitting the anchor near the front edge of the collar but retaining its star, thus having four stars, the rearmost one surcharged on a gold anchor.

**Vice-Admiral**—Same as for Admiral, but only three stars and substituting a silver fowl anchor without a star for the gold anchor surcharged with a star.

**Commodore**—Same as for Rear Admiral, but with only one star.

**Captain**—A silver spread eagle and a silver fowl anchor in the rear of the eagle.

**Commander**—A silver oak leaf and a silver fowl anchor in the rear of the leaf.

**Lieutenant-Commander**—A gold oak leaf and a silver fowl anchor in the rear of the leaf.

**Lieutenant**—Two silver bars and a silver fowl anchor in the rear of the bars, all bars at right angles to upper edge of collar.

**Lieutenant, Junior Grade**—A silver bar and a silver fowl anchor in rear of bar.

**Ensign**—A silver fowl anchor.

**Chaplain**—On the collar one inch from the neck opening a Latin cross embroidered in silver.

**Chief Boatswain**—Two fowl anchors crossed, embroidered in silver, surcharged at point of crossing with a gold five pointed star.

**Chief Gunner**—A flaming spherical shell embroidered in silver, flame horizontal and pointing to the rear, surcharged at the centre of the shell with a gold five pointed star.

The rating badge consists of a spread eagle above a specialty mark and a class chevron. The chevrons shall be made of stripes of cloth sewed flat, without padding. For blue clothing the chevrons are made of scarlet cloth and for white clothing of blue cloth. Chief petty officers wear chevrons of three stripes, with an arch of one stripe forming the arc of a circle between the ends of the upper stripe of the chevron, the specialty mark (as of bugler, quartermaster, &c.) being in the centre of the field under the arch, the eagle resting on the centre of the top of the arch. Petty officers of the first class wear three stripes in the chevron, petty officers of the second class two stripes and petty officers of the third class one stripe. The rating badge is worn on the right sleeve by all petty officers of the seaman branch and on the left sleeve by all other petty officers.

**Chief Machinist**—A three bladed propeller embroidered in silver, surcharged at the centre with a gold five pointed star.

Boatswain, gunner and machinist wear corresponding insignia, but the devices are embroidered in gold and the surcharged stars in silver.

**Chief Carpenter and Carpenter**—A carpenter's square, point down, embroidered in gold and silver respectively.

**Chief Sailmaker and Sailmaker**—A diamond embroidered in silver and gold respectively.

**Chief Pharmacist and Pharmacist**—A caduceus embroidered in gold and silver respectively.

**Midshipmen**—A gold anchor, shank vertical.

**Medical Officers**—A silver acorn leaf embroidered upon a gold spread oak leaf with the stem outward.

**Pay Officers**—A silver oak sprig of three leaves and three acorns inscribed in a rectangle.

**Naval Constructors**—A gold sprig of two live oak leaves and an acorn.

**Civil Engineers**—Two crossed silver sprigs, each of two live oak leaves and an acorn.

**Medical Reserve Officers**—A gold acorn leaf embroidered upon a silver spread oak leaf.

Distinguishing marks for non-commissioned officers and enlisted men are the following:

**Radio Operator**—Four zigzag lines as of lightning.

**Torpedoman**—A torpedo.

**Musicians**—A lyre.

**Bugler**—A bugle.

**Shipwright**—Two axes crossed.

**Ship's Cooks and Bakers and Officers' Stewards and Cooks**—A silver crescent on a dark background.

**Hospital Apprentice**—A Geneva cross of red cloth.

Sun - Nov 8/17

### THE RAINBOW DIVISION.

#### Reported Origin of a Picturesque and Inspiring Name.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Will you please explain the name "Rainbow Division"? I have frequently seen it and have inquired why it is used, but find no information forthcoming.

NEW YORK, November 7. K. A. M.

The Forty-second Division is made up of military units from twenty-seven States and first received its name as the Rainbow Division, report says, from Major-General William A. Mann, commanding. On receiving intelligence as to the widely scattered units which were to be blended to form the command General Mann exclaimed:

"Why, it will be a perfect Rainbow Division!"



# The Red Star Shines for the War Horse

## Help him to help U.S.!



By HAZEL B. HYDE

AMERICANS who have visited any of the army cantonments and have seen the hundreds of horses and mules at work in camp service, munching their oats after a hard day's work, or tethered for the night in long lines, must realize that the horse cannot be overlooked as a powerful factor in the national campaign to win the war. Every lover of horses in America knows this, because no fewer than 500,000 of the finest horses bred in this country

had been bought by the Allies and shipped to Europe before the United States went into the war. It is said that there are now 4,500,000 horses engaged in this war and that the losses on the Western front have averaged 47,000 horses a month.

What work, specifically, do they do? What happens if they are wounded? Are they left to die or are their wounds dressed and cared for? Are these silent heroes of the war as well served by the Red Star as soldier heroes are by the Red Cross?

### Not the Horseless Age Yet

Some persons may have thought that with so many motor transports in the fighting equipment of the great modern army, with the tank and the motor truck, the horse would play no important part in present day warfare. But statistics show that there are more horses in this war than in any previous one.

Horses and mules carry forward equipment and food for the men in the front line trenches; they haul the machine guns for the fighting men; to their sturdy strength is intrusted the transportation of big shells and machine gun cartridges for artillery action.

It is said that the Germans on the Western front have lost hundreds of

field and machine guns because they lacked horses to carry them along in retreat. The man who has heretofore thought that horses were needed only as cavalry mounts should remember the humble tasks which the army mule and the army horse are called on to perform and remember, also, that at any time these tasks, carried on as they are on the field of military operations, may bring the animals in range of enemy fire.

### Humanity and Efficiency Both Kindle the Red Star

It is estimated that the United States will need a million horses and mules a year in her war operations. And a transport carries only from 700 to 1,000 animals at a time. Hence, the problem of keeping the horses and mules in good condition from the time they are landed in France of giving the best possible medical and nursing attention to sick or wounded animals is of vital importance.

If a wounded horse belonging to the American army dies for lack of care, for need of a veterinary or for want of medicine or because there is no means by which he can be carried back of the firing line and put in the hospital, it means that another fresh horse must be sent 3,000 miles over the ocean to take his place. But if the wounded or shell-

shocked animal can be carried to the hospital, his wounds dressed and his life saved there will be one more horse on this side that need not be shipped across.

And this saving of life among the horses means not only saving of transportation space, but it means also, in the aggregate, a vast economy. The life-saving work for horses in the English army is estimated to have saved the British government \$30,000,000 in horse flesh. The work in England has been done by a private organization, similar to those existing in France, Italy and other Allied countries.

### And They Deserve It!

The American Red Star aims to do for horses and mules the same humanitarian work that the Red Cross does for human beings. It was organized under the auspices of the American Humane Association at the special request of Secretary of War Newton D. Baker. The director general is Dr. W. O. Stillman, and the headquarters are in Albany, N. Y. Mrs. James Speyer is chairman of the New York branch.

Already the American Red Star has sent two ambulances to General Pershing. Others will be forwarded as the War Department announces the needs of the expeditionary forces. Plans are being made to send skilled veterinarians to

France, and veterinary supplies and equipment of all kinds. Eleven motorcycles have been supplied to American veterinarians attached to the cantonments.

When a horse dies he cannot be re-

placed merely by money, because the best horses have already been pressed into the service and their places cannot be adequately filled when they fall out. Six thousand horses have died in transit and 33,000 died on this side

while awaiting transportation. These figures seem to indicate the need for Red Star activities on this side as well as over in France.

### The War Horse Has His Poet

No one has more touchingly told the story of the war horse than Lieutenant Fleming of the British army, now fallen. In one of his poems sent to the American Red Star is this verse:

There are 'eros big an' small  
But the biggest of them all  
Is the 'orse wot lays adying on the ground,  
'E doesn't cause no wars  
An 'e's only fighting yours  
An 'e gives 'is life for you widout a sound,  
'E doesn't get no pay,  
Just some oats and perhaps some hay;  
If 'e's killed no one thinks a bit of 'im.  
'E's just as brave and good  
As any man wot ever stood  
But there's mighty little thought or 'elp for 'im.

From the rapidity with which the ranks of the Red Star are being recruited, it is evident that the American public in its outpouring of patriotic effort intends to give much thought and help to the war horses that are toiling and suffering and dying along with men to win America's battles.



This wounded soldier has his ambulance, too.



# New York Tribune

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1917

## OVER SEAS FOR FREEDOM

**L**ET us be glad together that the passionate love of freedom that made the Pilgrim Fathers set sail in fragile ships to brave the unknown terrors of the inhospitable New England coast is driving us back over the seas in dreadnoughts to face the known horrors of modern warfare.

When that spirit dies there can be no more thanksgiving in America. As long as this spirit lives it is always Thanksgiving Day, whatever happens, or whatever we may have or may not have for dinner.

Let us give thanks that years of prosperity and fatness,

years of peace and security, have not served to make us entirely forget that unless we love freedom more than life, we are already as one dead; unless we know the difference between real peace and selfish security, we are already a conquered people.

Let us give thanks for our strength, our wealth and our opportunities garnered under the protection of even a dawning democracy, and for the chance to pour them out without stint for the spread of democracy to every corner of our world.

ANNE LEWIS PIERCE.

### THANKSGIVING, 1917—By Grace Ellery Channing

Give thanks, give thanks, America,  
God calls you forth again!  
Again he lifts the torch that lights  
The vision in the brain—  
The living light that leaps in fire  
Of life along the vein.

Give thanks, O mother Country,  
For sons who, long time lulled  
Luxuriously, by honeyed tongues,  
Till youth's fine ears were dulled,  
Yet heard and answered Freedom when  
She summoned forth ten million men.

Give thanks—for hearts made one and high  
For the high enterprise;  
For darkness lifted from our minds,  
Earth's bandage from our eyes;

Thanks—for strong souls made eager for  
The perfect sacrifice.

For faiths re-risen, like a star,  
For loyalties re-born;  
For all who shall be—all who are  
Found worthier; for the cross, the thorn,  
The lance of parting in the side;  
Even for our broken hearts that break  
For honor's sake  
Bravely; they shall be healed by pride  
In one who makes herself again  
The star-hope of a world of men.

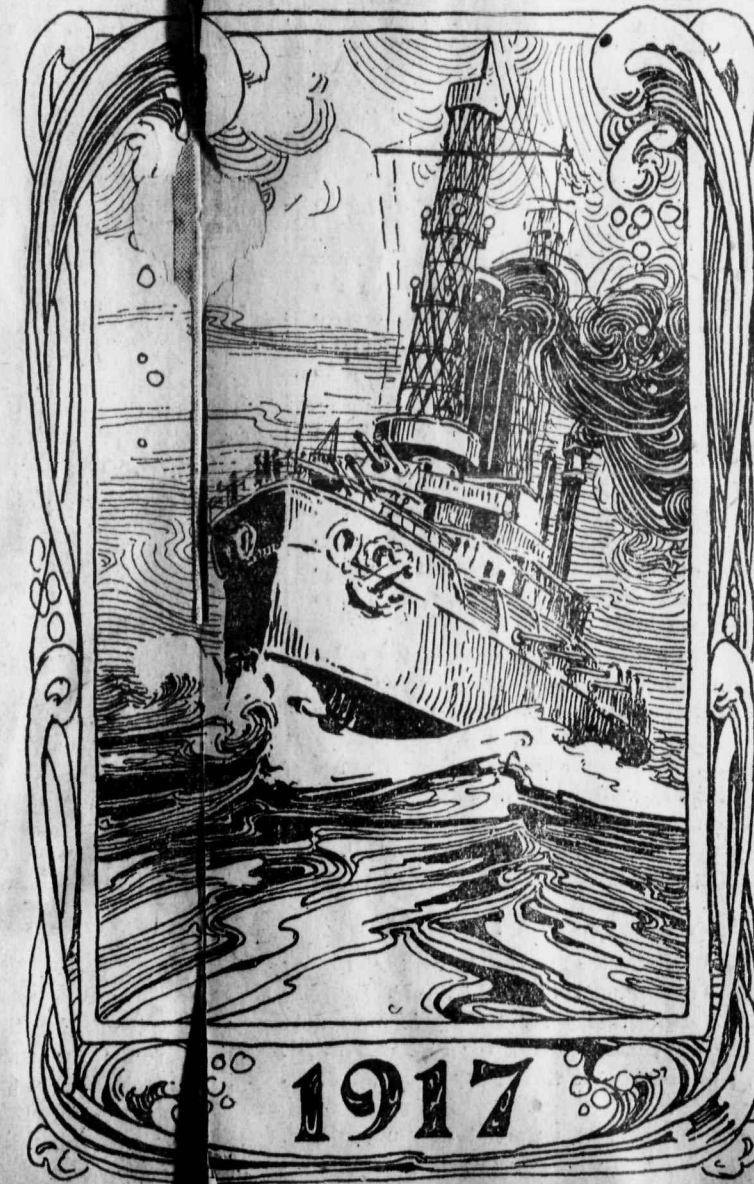
But most—give thanks, America,  
You come not all too late;  
God grants you still, to live or die  
Nobly, one hour of Fate;

Give thanks, O land He framed so great,  
That hour has not passed by!

Give lowly thanks, my Country,  
With proud and humble head,  
That you shall share with those who share  
With the immortal Dead;  
That on the holiest Field of earth,  
Lives you gave birth are shed.

Thanks!—for this Harvest reaped at last  
Of sowings long ago;  
For strength, from the adamant Past,  
Again to nobly sow  
Seed nobler, till that richest-reddened field  
White harvest to a whiter Future yield.

G. E. C.





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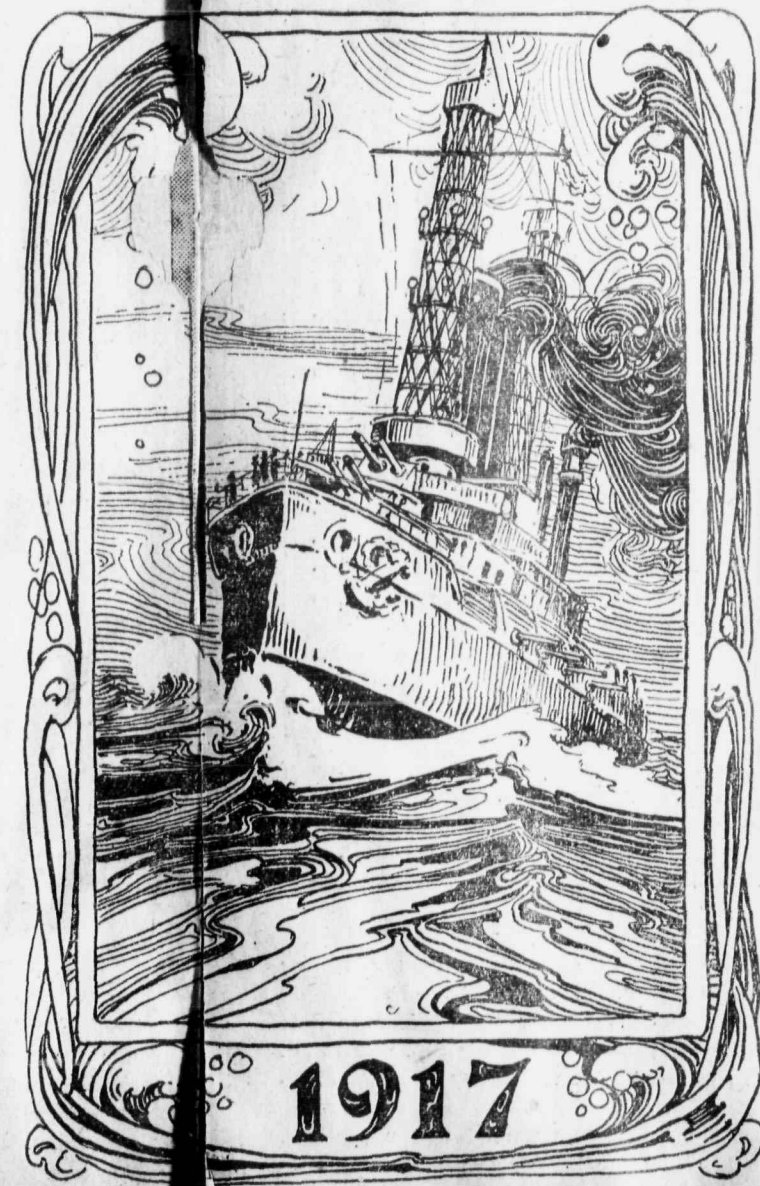
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White harvest to a whiter Future yield.

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# The Cherokee Who Fought at Vimy Ridge

Fenimore  
American  
Round  
erary  
and

More Cooper's Romances Have [Nothing on the Real Life Story of This Full-Blooded Cherokee  
American Indian From Kit Carson's Country—Trick Rider, Fistic "Meeter of All Comers," All-  
College Athlete, Prize Debater and Lit-  
Essayist, Musician, "Movie" Hero, Carlisle  
St. John's Graduate, President Wilson's Ap-

pointee to West Point Cadet-  
ship, He Now Turns Up as  
First Lieut. of "Princess Pat's"  
Crack Canadian Regiment,  
With Which He Went Through  
the Terrific Battle of Vimy  
Ridge Last Month, Only to Be  
Severely Wounded Later, on  
"One of the Quietest Days We  
Have Had."



At thirteen, with Wild West show.

To go through the terrific battle of Vimy Ridge unscratched and emerge the only quiet day, might be considered tough luck by any warrior. But Lieut. Sylvester Long Lance, because he is a full-blooded American Indian of the fighting Cherokee take things as they come.

LONG LANCE'S family belongs to what are known as the Eastern Cherokees, and he was born on the old estate of Kit Carson, in the wild of Iredell County, N. C. He inherited a marvellous physique, his ancestors were of the highest physical type and very long-lived. His father, mother and three of his grand-parents are still living. One hundred and thirty be one hundred and twelve years old, and another to be a

When Long Lance was thirteen years old he left home with a party of Cherokees to travel with a Wild West show. He did trick riding and showed surprising

The life agreed with him, and at fifteen he long that he decided to become a professional boxer, having more than once demonstrated that he was handy with his fists and could put it all over the Wild West roustabouts.

Under the management of Jimmie Barry, John L. Sullivan's old sparring partner, a fight was arranged for him with Ed Nolan, who had won some reputation. The bout came off at Tampa, Fla. Long Lance won, became a "meeter of all comers," and was

From Prize Ring to Carlisle School.

BUT a desire for education was growing up in him. He returned home and persuaded his parents to let him enter the Carlisle Indian School. In his second year there he made the track and cross country team and the football squad, and on three successive occasions defeated the great athlete Jim Thorpe in the three-mile run.

But not all Long Lance's energies went to athletics. He had high intelligence and much ambition. He stood among them, in 1913, at all times, and won more than one prize, the second prize for the National Tuberculosis Essay. He won at Carlisle a reputation which still of manner, clean speech and a beautiful courtesy

He had his own way to make, and his summers while he was at Carlisle were spent as a clerk in the railroad office at Tyrone, Pa., where he earned the money which enabled him

WHEN he was graduated from Carlisle he was First Lieutenant

in the Cadet Corps, President of the Literary Society, Government, Presiding team, Vice-President of the School Senior Class, valedictorian and honor graduate. Incidentally, and job pressman in the school printing plant, and a few other things.

Also, his thirst for education was not by any means assuaged, and he entered the preparatory school for Dickinson College. But one year at a civilian institution was enough for him, and 1913 he graduated two years later. While there, he made the highest yearly mark of the athletic team for winning the school spelling-bee, was a member of most voted him the best, and still holds the school's half-mile record. His fellows St. John's, as at Carlisle, his summers went to earning a living and accumulating money for more schooling. One season he posed for a moving picture company in Wild West play. The next, he became clarinetist in a military band that toured the Chautauque circuit. Whatever chance came to hand he seized, for his ambition had completely stripped him of any false shame or petty pride. The pose to educate him taken him from the circus and the prize-ring—the fixed himself and realize all his possibilities—ruled him wholly.

And Now the Glorious Climax.

THEN came a sudden and dazzling honor. In the Spring of 1915 President Wilson, whose attention had been called to this plucky and persistent Indian lad more than a year before, and who had been watching him without his knowledge, surprised him by bestowing on him one of the six precious Presidential appointments to West Point.

It is easy to imagine the vista of a future



(News Photo Service.)  
Sylvester Chahuska Long Lance, full-blooded Cherokee Indian, college graduate and champion athlete, now First Lieut. of "Princess Pat's," who fought at Vimy Ridge, and at present lies severely wounded in a base hospital, "somewhere in France."

that gift opened before the boy whose keen mind and perfect body had already made him every inch a soldier, a student and an athlete.

But Long Lance never came to join his class at West Point. Instead, he dropped out of sight, and so remained until last winter, when one of his old teachers at Carlisle was surprised at receiving a postcard, dated somewhere in France, and sent by First Lieut. S. C. Long Lance of the crack Princess Pat's battalion.

Hit By Shrapnel.

AND now, to a friend in New York has come another letter dated June 1, which shows that Long Lance's luck is still with him.

"I am in a field hospital," it says, "convalescing from a wound in the head received a couple of weeks ago. Nothing serious; only a piece of shrapnel in the back part of the head and a broken nose—the latter sustained in falling on my face, I presume. I came through the April 9th scrap (Vimy Ridge) without

a scratch, being the only officer of my rank left in my company, only to get hit a month later on one of the quietest days we have had lately. Such is war!

"Any way," he goes on, "I find the open warfare, which has ensued since we took Vimy Ridge, is much more interesting and endurable than the trench stuff that we had to tolerate all winter. We are able to see miles behind 'Fritz's' lines now, whereas, during the winter, a few yards of No Man's Land and the German front line was the visual limit from our trenches.

"I am enjoying the green trees and sunny hillsides surrounding the hospital here, after so many dreary months in the drab trenches. One would hardly know that there was a war on if it were not for the distant rumble of the 'heavies' and the drone of the battle planes overhead. We have 'Fritz' on the run now, and we are holding all the trump cards, as far as I can see from observations here. 'Fritz,' personally, is getting pretty well 'fed-up' with war. It is not infrequent that he voluntarily comes over and surrenders—when he gets a chance to sneak from his own lines."

But Sylvester Chahuska Long Lance is the sort that only goes in harder for being hit, and the chances are that while you read this the honorably hyphenated Indian-American hero of it, with his nose set and his head patched up, is back playing the game with his Canadians with the vim he has always shown in playing every game he entered.



Defeated Jim Thorpe in three-mile run.



At fifteen, professional pugilist, "meeter of all comers."



# The Cherokee Who Fought at Vimy Ridge

More Cooper's Romances Have [Nothing on the Real Life Story of This Full-Blooded Cherokee American Indian From Kit Carson's Country—Trick Rider, Fistic "Meeter of All Comers," All-around College Athlete, Prize Debater and Literary Essayist, Musician, "Movie" Hero, Carlisle St. John's Graduate, President Wilson's Appointee to West Point Cadetship, He Now Turns Up as First Lieut. of "Princess Pat's" Crack Canadian Regiment, With Which He Went Through the Terrific Battle of Vimy Ridge Last Month, Only to Be Severely Wounded Later, on "One of the Quietest Days We Have Had."



At thirteen, with Wild West show.

To go through the terrific battle of Vimy Ridge unscratched and emerge the only survivor of his rank in his battalion and then be bowled over on a lance of the "Princess Pat's" accepted the freak of fate without a whimper. For one reason, because he is a full-blooded American Indian of the fighting Cherokee tribe; and for another because his life, short as it has been, has accustomed him to come.

LONG LANCE'S family belongs to what are known as the Eastern Cherokees, and he was born on the old estate of Kit Carson, in the wild recesses of Iredell County, N. C. He inherited a marvellous physique, for all his ancestors were of the highest physical type and very long-lived. His father, mother and three of his grand-parents are still living. One hundred and thirty to be one hundred and twelve years old, and another to be a teen.

When Long Lance was thirteen years old he left home with a party of Cherokees to travel with a Wild West show. He did trick riding and showed surprising daring for his age. The life agreed with him, and at fifteen he was so big and strong that he decided to become a professional boxer, having more than once demonstrated that he was handy with his fists and could put it all over the Wild West roustabouts.

Under the management of Jimmie Barry, John L. Sullivan's sparring partner, a fight was arranged for him with Ed Nolan, who had won some reputation. The bout came off at Tampa, Fla. Long Lance won, became a "meeter of all comers," and was quite able to hold his own.

From Prize Ring to Carlisle School. But a desire for education was growing up in him. He returned home and persuaded his parents to let him enter the Carlisle Indian School. In his second year there he made the track and cross country team and the football squad, and on three successive occasions defeated the great athlete Jim Thorpe in the three-mile run.

But not all Long Lance's energies went to athletics. He had high intelligence and much ambition. He stood high in his classes at all times and won more than one prize, including the National Tuberculosis Essay. He also won at Carlisle a reputation which still lives, for clean living, clean speech and a beautiful courtesy of manner.

He had his own way to make, and his summers while he was at Carlisle were spent as a clerk in the railroad office at Tyrone, Pa., where he earned the money which enabled him to remain at school.

WHEN he was graduated from Carlisle he was First Lieutenant in the Cadet Corps, President of the Literary Society, member of the debating team, Vice-President of the School Government, President of the Y. M. C. A., Treasurer of the Senior Class, valedictorian and honor graduate. Incidentally, he was solo clarinet player in the school band, a job compositor in the school printing plant, and a few other things.

Also, his thirst for education was not by any means assuaged, and he entered the preparatory school for Dickinson College. But one year at a civilian institution was enough for him, and 1913 he graduated two years later. While there, he made the highest yearly mark in the senior class and won a medal for efficiency in his studies. He also annexed a silver loving cup for winning the school spelling-bee, was a member of most of the athletic teams, and still holds the school's half-mile record. His fellows voted him the best all-round developed student, physically, in the school. At St. John's, as at Carlisle, his summers went to earning a living and accumulating money for more schooling. One season he posed for a moving picture company in Wild West play-acting. The next, he became clarinetist in a military band that toured the Chautauqua circuit. Whatever chance came to hand he seized, for his ambition had completely stripped him of any false shame or petty pride. The impulse which had taken him from the circus and the prize-ring—the fixed purpose to educate himself and realize all his possibilities—ruled him wholly.

## And Now the Glorious Climax.

THEN came a sudden and dazzling honor. In the Spring of 1915 President Wilson, whose attention had been called to this plucky and persistent Indian lad more than a year before, and who had been watching him without his knowledge, surprised him by bestowing on him one of the six precious Presidential appointments to West Point.

It is easy to imagine the vista of a future



Sylvester Chahuska Long Lance, full-blooded Cherokee Indian, college graduate and champion athlete, now First Lieut. of "Princess Pat's," who fought at Vimy Ridge, and at present lies severely wounded in a base hospital, "somewhere in France."

that gift opened before the boy whose keen mind and perfect body had already made him every inch a soldier, a student and an athlete.

But Long Lance never came to join his class at West Point. Instead, he dropped out of sight, and so remained until last winter, when one of his old teachers at Carlisle was surprised at receiving a postcard, dated somewhere in France, and sent by First Lieut. S. C. Long Lance of the crack Princess Pat's battalion.

## Hit By Shrapnel.

AND now, to a friend in New York has come another letter dated June 1, which shows that Long Lance's luck is still with him.

"I am in a field hospital," it says, "convalescing from a wound in the head received a couple of weeks ago. Nothing serious; only a piece of shrapnel in the back part of the head and a broken nose—the latter sustained in falling on my face, I presume. I came through the April 9th scrap (Vimy Ridge) without a scratch, being the only officer of my rank left in my company, only to get hit a month later on one of the quietest days we have had lately. Such is war!"

"Any way," he goes on, "I find the open warfare, which has ensued since we took Vimy Ridge, is much more interesting and endurable than the trench stuff that we had to tolerate all winter. We are able to see miles behind 'Fritz's' lines now, whereas, during the winter, a few yards of No Man's Land and the German front line was the visual limit from our trenches.

"I am enjoying the green trees and sunny hillsides surrounding the hospital here, after so many dreary months in the drab trenches. One would hardly know that there was a war on if it were not for the distant rumble of the 'heavies' and the drone of the battle planes overhead. We have 'Fritz' on the run now, and we are holding all the trump cards, as far as I can see from observations here. 'Fritz,' personally, is getting pretty well 'fed-up' with war. It is not infrequent that he voluntarily comes over and surrenders—when he gets a chance to sneak from his own lines."

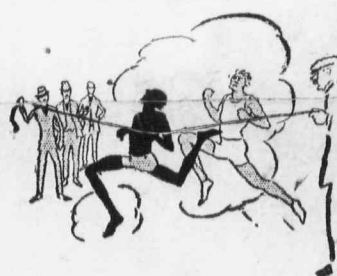
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Cadet Long Lance, athletic and literary prize medallist, graduate of Carlisle and St. John's, in his Military School uniform.



At fifteen, professional pugilist, "meeter of all comers."



Defeated Jim Thorpe in three-mile run.





TIME AFTER MESS AND THE MEMBERS OF THE CLERGY ARE LEARNING THE RIGORS OF ARMY LIFE.



Photograph copyrighted by the General War Time Commission of the Churches.

PERSONNEL OF THE SECOND TRAINING-SCHOOL, FOR CHAPLAINS HELD AT KNOXVILLE. IT IS DISH-WASHING

### SCHOOLING CHAPLAINS FOR WAR

WHEN GENERAL PERSHING cabled his recommendation for three chaplains for every regiment "with assimilated rank for major and captain in due proportion," the journal issuing from Camp Oglethorpe, *Trench and Camp*, was first to approve. "Over there men have learned the great lesson of the survival of the fittest," says a writer in it, "and the fittest are those with the best morale." The work of the chaplains has been found to be one of the strongest features in maintaining the spirit of the troops, so with the demand increasing it is not surprising to find a training-camp for chaplains at Camp Zachary Taylor, near Louisville, with near to one hundred attendants, including two commissioned chaplains from the regular Army, fifteen from the National Guard, thirteen from the National Army, and sixty-seven approved chaplain candidates. The session lasts six weeks. Previous to the Louisville camp a session was held at Fort Monroe, on Old Point Comfort; but future ones are scheduled for Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor. A recent number of *The Outlook* (New York) states:

"Lectures are given to the chaplains on international law, military law, and military rules and regulations, and conferences are held under the direction of experienced chaplains on general subjects connected with their work. Chaplain A. A. Pruden, the commandant of the school, and, we believe, the senior chaplain in the United States Army, has collected funds and erected six well-equipped buildings as recreation centers, which are provided with phonographs, pool-tables, small games, a library with periodicals, free stationery, and opportunities for writing. In addition to the special instruction there have been held drills both in marching and in horsemanship—quite necessary, since the efficiency of the chaplain depends in no small measure on his being able to endure fatigue and hardship and to make long marches both on foot and on horseback. It is hardly necessary to add that the school has no theological color, Roman Catholic, Protestant, and Jew, all being members of the school and sharing equally in its privileges and advantages.

"This is the first time that such a school has been organized in connection with the American Army, and we believe it is the first time that such a school has ever been organized in connection with any army. The necessity for it is apparent, since the duties of the American chaplain are in some important respects widely different from those of the ordinary parish priest or minister, and for these duties some special equipment and training are surely necessary."

The story of the first V. C. among the chaplains of the British Army is given by *Every Week* (New York):

"In broad daylight, out on No Man's Land, there lay a body of wounded Tommies. They had fallen in a counter-attack, meant to punish the *Boche* for a surprise visit paid that morning. In an occasional lull in the roar of guns you could hear a voice calling for water or the scream of a man maddened by pain. But the enemy were on the alert. To go out after them would be little short of suicide. There is always a bullet for a man who appears in the light of day.

"But bullets had no terror for the *Padre*.

"This particular priest belonged to the Church of England. Unless my memory tricks me, his name was Dalton. But he can be found in the list of honored: he was the first V. C. of his cloth.

"Disregarding all warnings, he crawled over the parapet, seized one wounded man, and dragged him to safety. When he appeared the second time the *Boches* were ready. His audacity probably had kept them quiet at first; but now the bullets began to fly. He got his second man back, and his third and fourth, before he came to a case so badly wounded that it was impossible to handle it as roughly as the others. This Tommy was lying on the edge of a shell-crater, and as the *Padre* bent to tend him, he himself was hit by a bullet, and for a moment he collapsed beside his charge. But he recovered quickly. Then, still clinging to his burden, he managed to crawl down into the hole.

"All day they lay there, until the sun went down, when help was sent out to him and his companions.

"It comes easy to picture the *Padre* going his rounds of the hospital, cheering one man, consoling another, administering the last services to a soldier in his last agony. Extremely tiresome and trying work this can be, too, when a convoy of five or six hundred cases arrive and there is only one *Padre* of each persuasion to attend to all. And yet, this is the least onerous and certainly the least dangerous of all his duties."



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Tribune - Dec 23/17

## Division Nicknames

(From The Boston Transcript)

Our soldiers in France succeeded in thwarting the attempt of some of their friends on this side to impose upon them the disliked nickname of "Sammie," which in the slang of West Point means "molasses," that being in the old days a never-failing and important part of the supper served every evening at the academy.

Our soldiers in training on this side of the Atlantic have not been slow, however, about finding nicknames for their respective divisions. Long before they sailed away the New England Division of Guardsmen had dubbed themselves "The Yankee Division," and they are known by that name in France to-day. The next division of Guardsmen to sail was formally christened the "Rainbow Division" because it was composed of units from the National Guard of twenty-seven states and the District of Columbia. The third division of the National Guard to get away was proud to be called "The Sunset Division," taking its name from the fact that it consisted of National Guard units from California, Oregon, Washington and Utah.

We have on this side "The Empire Division" of the New York National Guard at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and "The Blue and Gray Division" at Camp McClellan, Ala., consisting of Guardsmen from New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. The Guardsmen of the 30th Division, Camp Sevier, S. C., were somewhat slow in selecting a nickname. They were formerly state troops of Tennessee and the Carolinas. When it was found that they had a larger percentage of native-born Americans than any other division they promptly called themselves "The All-American Division." The first of the National Army divisions to select a nickname was the 89th at Camp Funston. When the first 5 per cent arrived some of them found letters and packages from home addressed in care of "The Leonard Wood Division," and it has been "The Leonard Wood Division" ever since. At Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, the 84th Division of Nationals has been renamed by the men "The Lincoln Division," because it is the only division training for service in the home state of the martyr President.

## THE JERSEY JOURNAL,

NOVEMBER 13, 1919.

REGULAR DIVISIONS  
SHORT ON NICKNAMES

Despite desperate efforts made on the part of magazine writers, newspapermen and poets in khaki, no popular divisional nickname ever became fastened on one of the Regular Army divisions of the A. E. F., accord-

ing to The Home Sector, the ex-soldiers' magazine conducted by the former editorial council of The Stars and Stripes.

There are several interesting stories connected with this unsuccessful attempt to christen a Regular division. The soldiers' magazine has this to say on the subject: "The First never claimed a nickname. For a time, it is true, it was often referred to as 'Pershing's Pets,' but that grew out of the feeling which every division had that Chaumont was picking on it. Probably the First used to call some other division 'Pershing's Pets.' Certainly the First was stunned with surprise when the chronicler of its little Cantigny exploit in Collier's attempted to christen it the 'Gipsy Division,' a preposterously unsuitable name which did not survive the week of publication.

"The Second never had a popular nickname, although 'Indian Division' was officially selected for the purpose. Only after its return to the States was it commonly described in the newspapers as the 'Devil-dog Division,' a bit of propaganda with an amusing history. The name 'Teufel-hund' was invented for the Marines by the chief of their New York press bureau, fancifully ascribed by him to the admiring Germans, and sent over to France to be given out as genuine at brigade headquarters. The correspondents, loath to do the companion brigade an injustice, impartially 'discovered' a like name for the Ninth and Twenty-third Infantry, reporting in their dispatches that the Germans were calling them the 'Blacksnakes.' But, because the Ninth and Twenty-third had no busy little press agent over here, the name Blacksnakes did not stick.

It was not repeated often enough to stick."

## A REGIMENT'S NAME.

What Is Exactness When Sentiment  
Is at Stake?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: From the strain of his letter A. R. Stewart must be devoid of all sentiment, otherwise he never would have written to THE SUN the following: "Is it not about time you and other editors stopped referring to a certain military organization now in the service of the United States of America as 'the old Sixty-ninth'? You never speak the 'old' Seventh, Twelfth or Twenty-second, so why the discrimination?"

If A. R. Stewart had as much sentiment as the editors to whom he refers, it would not be necessary for him to ask why the discrimination. He would understand the matter perfectly and realize that no discrimination is being shown in referring to the 165th Infantry as the "old Sixty-ninth." It is a title which rightfully belongs to the famous old fighting regiment, and although there are members of other regiments in its ranks, members who were transferred to bring it up to the full war quota, THE SUN makes no mistake in designating it as the "old Sixty-ninth." Certainly, it would be more formal to refer to it as the 165th Infantry, but even in war times there is no need of being formal in referring to the regiment whose members were the first of the Federalized National Guard from New York to see active service at the front. Does A. R. Stewart believe in formality to the extent that he would like to see sentiment brushed rudely aside? Well, if he does, there are not many New Yorkers who coincide with his views.

The "old Sixty-ninth" is distinctly a New York product, and being such New Yorkers are proud of it. They know it by no other name. Even the Germans heard of its fame. Not long ago THE SUN recounted how the Huns had prepared a special baptism of fire for the regiment that has made New York famous. The designation "165th Infantry" meant nothing to the enemy, but the title "old Sixty-ninth" made them quake.

New York, July 10.

W.

RAINBOW DIVISION WILL  
PERPETUATE ITS NAMEForms Permanent Organization  
With Branches in 28 States.

Announcement was made at a meeting of the veterans of the 165th Infantry (old Sixty-ninth New York) last night in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory that an organization has been formed by the veterans of the Rainbow Division with chapters in twenty-eight States to preserve the name and comradeship of the Rainbow Division.

The chapters are made up from the States which sent regiments away with the division. The men of the 165th Infantry represent this State as the New York Chapter. The other States in the organization are Ohio, Alabama, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Georgia, Maryland, California, North and South Carolina, Kansas, Missouri, Texas, District of Columbia, Nebraska, Oregon, New Jersey, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Michigan, Virginia, Louisiana and Colorado.

The permanent seat is to be at Washington, and the official color is crimson red, yellow and royal blue.

Men who have seen service with any outfit in the Rainbow Division between Aug. 13, 1917, when the division was formed, to March 17, 1919, are eligible for membership, and the nearest male relative of any deceased member is invited to become an honorary member.

The plan was adopted at a convention held in Neuenhar, Germany, on March 28, 1919.

The officers of the New York Chapter elected by vote of the men of the old 69th are: Col. W. J. Donovan, president; Major Lawrence, first vice-president; Sergeant Ferguson, second vice-president; Sergeant Sullivan, third vice-president; Lieutenant-Colonel Moynahan, treasurer; Father Duffy, historian; Father Hanley, chaplain.

Sun - July 11/18

Sun - July 11/19



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Dribme Dec 23/17

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Sun - July 11/18

Sun - July 11/19



Ev. Sun. Feb 11/18

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# Name Trenches for Manhattan

Battery Place, Wall Street, Broadway and Other City Thoroughfares at Front Will Guide New Yorkers Through Mazes.

Special Despatch to THE EVENING SUN.

CAMP WADSWORTH, Spartanburg, S. C., Feb. 10.—

"Lost in the trenches" may have an odd and romantic sound, but it is an actual experience of a great many soldiers who occupy a system of trenches for the first time. Down below the surface of the ground, where the eye can see nothing but walls of dirt, and where ditches zigzag off in almost every direction, and dugouts and shelters are scattered in profusion, it is the exceptional man who can make his way through a system of newly occupied trenches without groping around with the feeling of being in a modern labyrinth.

These observations were impressed upon Major-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commander of the Twenty-seventh Division, on his recent trip to France, and he has proposed a scheme of nomenclature, extremely simple of operation, by which the Twenty-seventh, or New York, Division, can be made to feel entirely at home in any sector of trenches into which they may be put. The plan, in a nutshell, is to designate certain of the main trenches and communicating lines after streets and avenues of New York city. By having these designations marked up in accordance with the elemental principles of the plan anybody who is generally familiar with the geographical arrangement of New York city can find his way about in the trenches without the slightest difficulty—just as if he were going from one part of the city to another.

## Applicable to Any Sector.

The plan is based upon the fact that all trench systems are similar so far as general design is concerned, although of course no two trench systems on the front perhaps are duplicates. This makes Gen. O'Ryan's plan applicable to any sector in which the New York troops may be put. When the division goes to a sector, it will be only necessary to set up a few leading signs, and the trick is done.

The proposed system is outlined in the following statement made by Gen. O'Ryan to a newspaper correspondent:

"A divisional trench system is to the average enlisted man a complicated network of ditches, works, shelters and dugouts, as mystifying as the conventional maze. Attempts have been made abroad and in this country to aid the movements of messengers and troop guides through the trench system by numbering or lettering the intersections of various trenches. In most cases they have proved of little practical value except to those who could quickly and intelligently read maps and orient themselves and who at the time had such maps in their possession.

"The proposed system will make unnecessary the use of a map and will enable any soldier who might be dropped into any part of a trench system to tell, upon reaching the first sign, his approximate position in the system as a whole, and how to get to any other point in the system.

## Layout of the Trenches.

"To understand the proposed system it should be first explained that the average trench system consists of three groups of trenches facing the enemy. The first group consists of the front line fire trench, with a parallel supervision fire trench behind it. The second group consists of a support trench, perhaps two or three hundred yards behind the first group, with a supervision trench parallel and behind it. The third group, from 600 to 800 yards behind the second group, consists of a reserve trench, with or without a supervision trench, and a number of strong points. Connecting these three groups of trenches from the rear to the front and from the front to the rear there are generally several deep and wide trenches called approach trenches or boyaux. Behind these several groups of trenches are usually placed the artillery of a division.

"The system proposed regards the trench sector as if it were Manhattan Island, the leading topographical features of which are well known not only

to the soldiers who come from New York city, but to well informed persons throughout the State of New York generally. The system regards the battery positions as the south end of Manhattan Island, and hence this general locality is known as Battery Place. The reserve trench, with its strong points, is known as Wall street. The two supporting trenches are known respectively as Forty-second street and Fifty-ninth street, and the two trenches constituting the group of fire trenches are known as 116th street and 125th street. The foreground, or No Man's Land, by force of circumstances, becomes known as The Bronx. The leading artery of approach—that is to say, the main boyau—is known as Broadway. The next main artery going forward is always known as Fifth avenue, and the next on the right as Third avenue. Additional arteries of approach or exit on the right would be known as Second avenue and First avenue. On the left of Broadway the main artery connecting front and rear would be known as Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

## Some Other Avenues.

"It sometimes happens that in a trench system there are boyaux running diagonally from the main boyau to the front line group. As these boyaux do not extend all the way through the depth of the sector, they are named after avenues on Manhattan Island. Accordingly, and to illustrate by reference to the existing trench system at this camp, such boyaux are named Park avenue, on the right of Broadway, Columbus avenue, Morningside avenue and Clermont avenue on the left of Broadway.

"There remains to make reference only to the large number of short trenches which connect the front line fire trenches with the supervision fire trenches and the considerable number of smaller trenches, which connect the supervision trenches with the support fire trenches. The first group of these trenches, namely, those that are part of the fire trench system, will be named after officers who have rendered valuable military services in the past, while the second group, namely, those that are part of the support system, will be named after the cities of the State of New York.

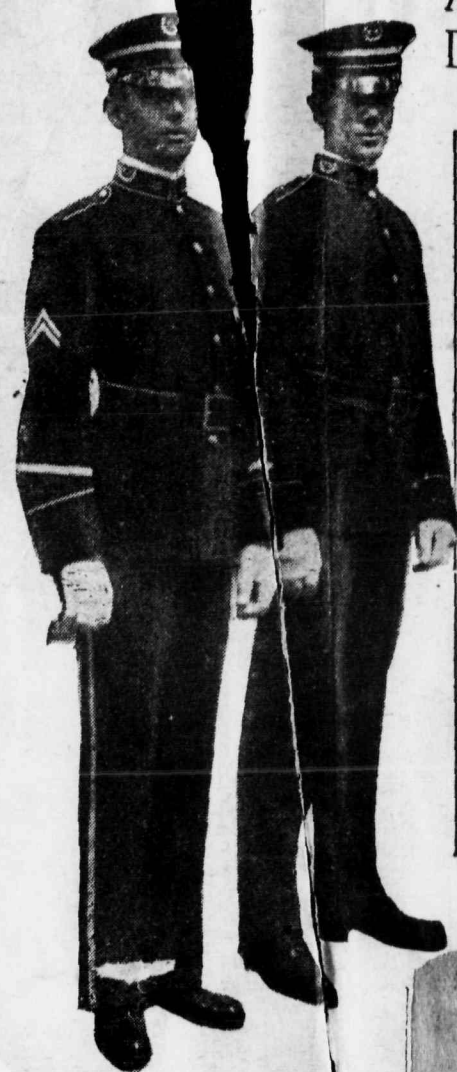
"It will be readily seen that it matters not whether the soldier is familiar with any of the names of officers which appear on the trench sign boards. If he sees a proper name on a signboard he knows that he is in a connecting fire trench and that a short distance in one direction is 125th street, which is the front line trench, while a short walk in the other direction will take him to 116th street, which is a supervision trench. In like manner if he sees on the trench board the name of a city in the State of New York, he will know he is in a short trench of the support system and that walking in one direction will take him to Fifty-ninth street, which is the fire trench of the support system, and in the other direction to Forty-second street, which is the supervision trench of this system. Arriving at one of these big trenches, like 125th, 116th, Fifty-ninth or Forty-second streets, he knows that by walking in either direction he will arrive at a well known thoroughfare like Broadway, Third avenue or Fifth avenue, which will lead him to the front or the rear as he may desire."



THE SUN, SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1913.

# SAY INTEREST IN OUR ARMY IS DYING OF DRY ROT

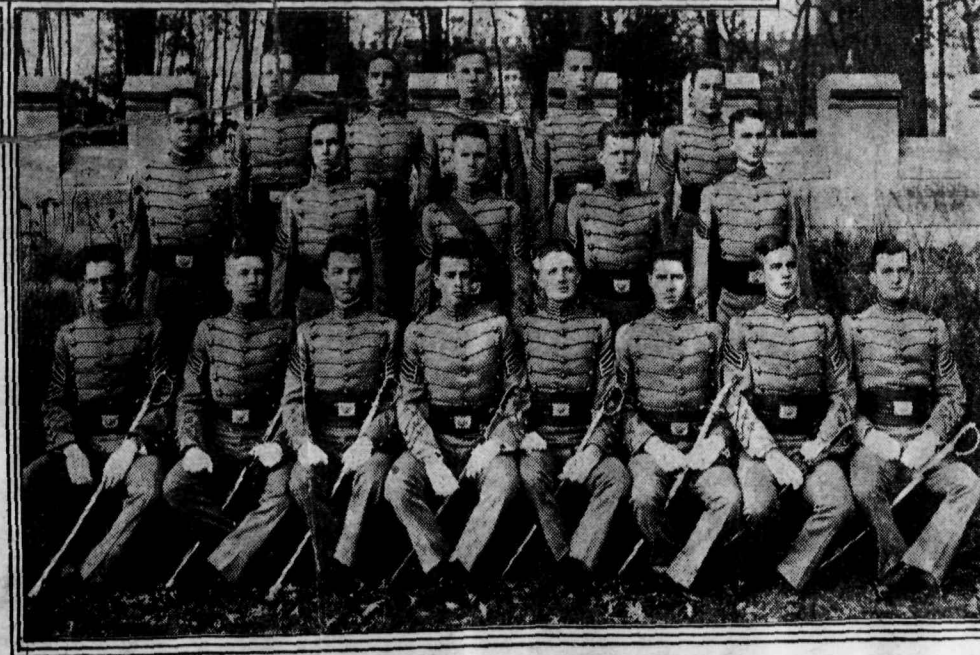
Army Officer Tells Why Our Army Is Not More Popular and Suggests More Showy Uniforms and Descriptive Names for Regiments to Arouse Public—People Know Very Little About Our Soldiers



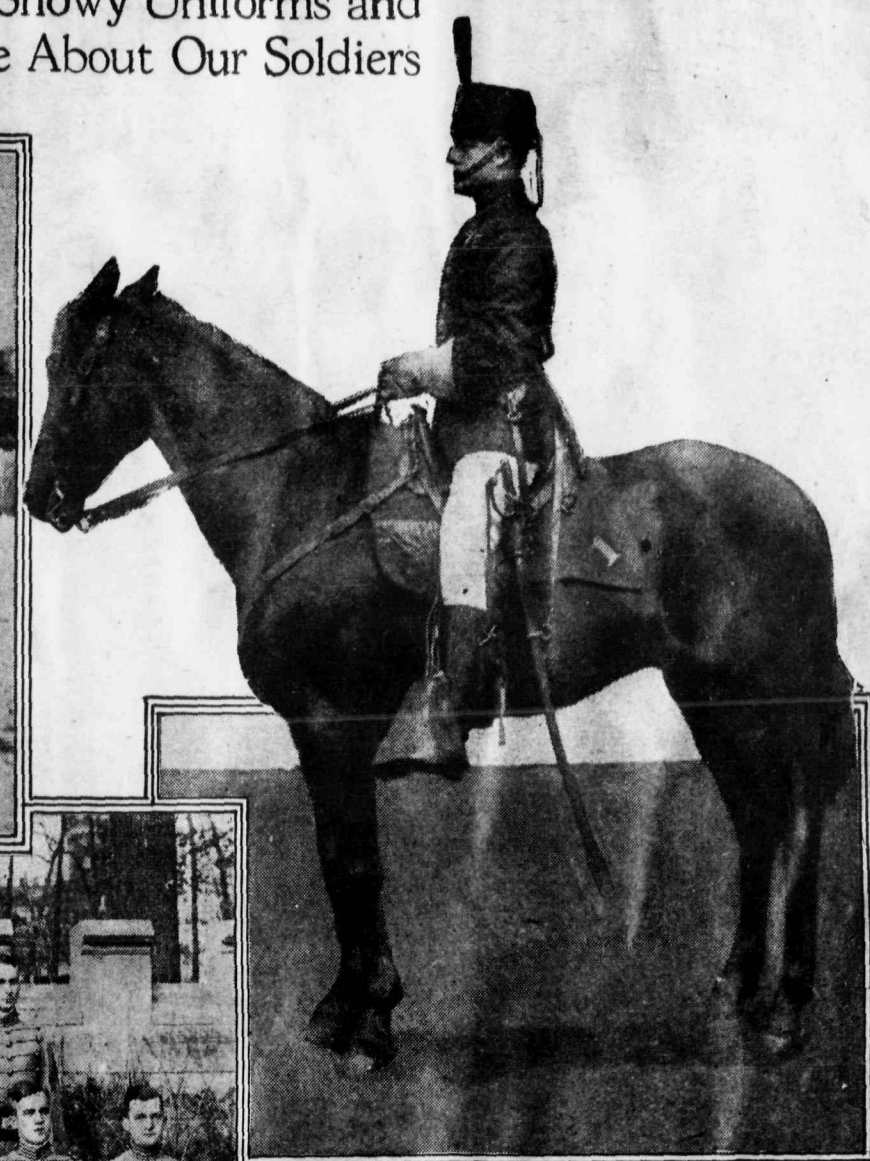
United States Infantrymen on recruiting service.



Company of Cameron Highlanders at church parade, Aldershot, England.



Cadet officers of Culver Military Academy, Culver, Indiana.



A sergeant of the Essex Troop, National Guard of New Jersey.







In the war of 1812 the high-crowned shako was the thing.



In the war of 1812, though, the officers wore hats like these.



In the Spanish-American War this was the officers' headgear.



In the Spanish War the soldiers used these.

## History of America's Wars Told in Her Soldiers' Hats



And here is the barrack cap officers used to wear.



In the present war this is the regular campaign hat.



And here is the well known overseas cap they're all wearing.



In the Indian wars backwoods fighters wore these.



During the Revolution the cocked hat of black felt was popular.



And here is the real war hat used by officers and men.



In the Civil War the McClellan cap was worn.



## New Winter Fashions for Men

## Uncle Sam's Latest Style Book



## General Officers United States Army.

1. Full dress, mounted. 2. Full dress, dismounted.  
3. Dress (boots worn when mounted).

## Officers United States Army.

4. Dress (boots worn when mounted). 5. Full dress  
(dismounted officers wear trousers). 6. Special evening  
dress.

## Officers United States Army.

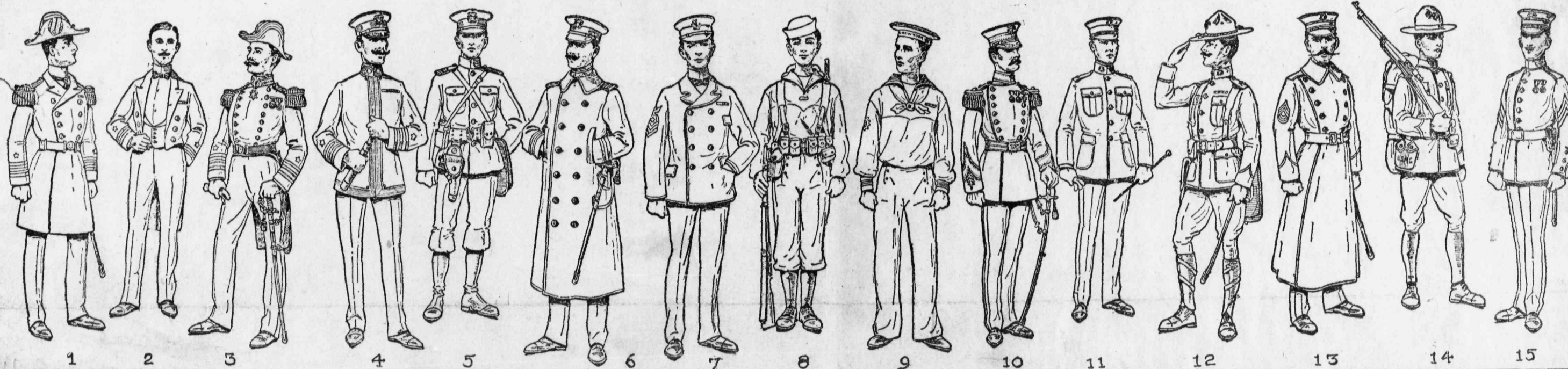
7. Field service. 8. Overcoat. 9. Garrison uniform.

## Enlisted Men United States Army.

10. Full dress, dismounted (when without arms breast  
cord is not worn). 11. White. 12. Full dress, mounted  
(when without arms breast cord is not worn).

## Enlisted Men United States Army.

13. Overcoat. 14. Garrison uniform. 15. Field ser-  
vice.



## Officers United States Navy.

1. Dress. 2. Evening dress. 3. Special full dress.

## Officers United States Navy.

4. Service. 5. White service uniform, equipped for  
shore duty. 6. Overcoat.

## Enlisted Men United States Navy.

7. Dress for petty officer. 8. Service uniform,  
equipped for shore duty. 9. Dress.

## Officers United States Marines.

10. Full dress. 11. Undress uniform. 12. Field  
Service.

## Enlisted Men United States Marines.

13. Overcoat. 14. Field service. 15. Dress.



# HOW TO IDENTIFY THE WAR NURSES



IN HER UTILITY APRON  
READY FOR DRESSING WORK  
OR THE OPERATING ROOM.

PHOTOS BY JOEL FEDER

ALL WHITE DRESS UNIFORM  
WORN IN FOREIGN SERVICE.

SHE IS PATRIOTIC IN HER  
CHOICE OF COLORS, WHITE  
UNIFORM, BLUE CAPE WITH  
A BRIGHT RED LINING.

GRAY OUTDOOR UNIFORM  
OF THE AMERICAN RED  
CROSS FOR SUMMER WEAR.

AN ANCHOR AND "U.S."  
DISTINGUISH THE NAVY  
NURSE IN OUTDOOR  
UNIFORM.

THE ARMY NURSES  
WEAR U.S. AND THE  
WINGED STAFF AND SER-  
PENT OF THE MEDICAL CORPS.

EVERY NURSE HAS THIS  
STORMY WEATHER  
EQUIPMENT.

RENCH soldiers and English soldiers, Scotch fighters, Anzacs and Canadians who have been to the front recognize at once the insignia of the nurse on active war service. They know by her uniform whether she is an American Red Cross nurse, an army nurse or a navy nurse, just as some lay persons are beginning to distinguish the various markings and uniforms of other soldiers in the war.

To help the public learn to read the uniform of the soldier who fights pain and disease with weapons of science and skill the American Red Cross, which has started a drive to enroll 25,000 nurses by January 1, has issued for publication a series of photographic lessons on how to recognize the war nurses at a glance.

These illustrations, with their descriptions, answer the thousands of questions the Red Cross receives, among which are

these:—"Are the Red Cross nurse and the army and navy nurse the same?" "Do military nurses and Red Cross nurses wear the same style of uniforms?" "Are war nurses under the government or under the Red Cross?"

Replying to these particular questions the Red Cross committee says:—"The Department of Nursing of the American Red Cross was established with the double purpose of creating a reserve for the regular military service, known as the United States Army and Navy Nurse Corps; and a nursing service for public health, hospital and emergency work as nurses were required.

"For military service preference is given to those within the ages of twenty-one and forty. When enrolled with the Red Cross the nurse is subject to duty designated by the Red Cross, according to the terms of her enrolment.

"When Red Cross nurses are assigned to duty with the Army and Navy Nurse Corps they automatically become members of these corps, serving directly under the government as military nurses, and they are then no longer under the supervision or direction of the Red Cross. The war nurse belongs to the only group of women permitted to go with the army, and she goes prepared to share the risks and fortunes of war and ready to make any sacrifice.

"In some respects the uniforms of the army or navy nurse and the Red Cross nurse are the same, but with the difference in the insignia. The Red Cross nurses wear the emblem of the Red Cross and the army and navy nurses the letters 'U. S.', denoting service with the military.

"The outdoor uniform of the army nurse is a tailor cloth coat and skirt made like a military uniform. The insignia showing her branch of service—the caduceus, the

winged staff and serpent of the Medical Corps—is worn on her collar with the letters 'U. S.'

"The navy nurse's uniform for outdoor wear includes the cape coat belted in front and with a row of buttons down the sides of the cape and the anchor and letters 'U. S.' on the collar. With this is worn a dark blue military suit.

"For summer the Red Cross nurse has selected a gray semi-military suit for outdoor wear. Nurses going to serve in Palestine, Greece, Italy, England or in country did not know what service they might be called upon to perform, or whether they would be called upon to serve singly or in groups. These nurses are working in hospitals, dispensaries, teaching centres, helping in the care of children and refugees and meeting every emergency of war. They have the

brassard with the 'American Red Cross' in red and a blue, turned down brimmed sailor hat with a blue band and a red cross in front.

"Foreign service has produced a new gray cotton crepe uniform to save laundry. This is the working dress of the Red Cross army and navy nurse. The Red Cross brassard is worn on the left arm. White cuffs, wide white collar and a white cap with the red cross in front relieve the sombreness of this thoroughly serviceable and new uniform.

"Of course, it isn't always pleasant weather where the nurses are, and it is often necessary for them to go from one building to another in a drenching rain or severe snowstorm. So each nurse's equipment includes rubber boots and a sou'wester. Nurses entering foreign service have worn this uniform for many weeks at a time while performing the duties of a

public health nurse in France, where they frequently have had to make their way through the mud from village to village when the automobile or ambulance is stalled.

"They do, on occasions, wear all white, the costume in which the Red Cross nurse is usually pictured. Because of laundry reasons all white is now a luxury, but it is seen sometimes when a wounded man is decorated in the ward or a general visits the hospital. Then the white uniform is donned as a mark of honor.

"Nurses of the Army and Navy Nurse Corps wear the same style of uniform with their insignia, either the caduceus or the anchor replacing the Red Cross pin at the collar. They may retain the red cross on the white cap, however, if they have entered military service from the Red Cross reserve.

"With the dress uniform of all white

the red lined cape of dark blue cloth is particularly effective, presenting, as it does, the national colors of this country and of France. The cape is usually worn thrown back over the left shoulder to show the brilliant red lining. This is a tradition in the service. Besides being picturesque, it is a warm garment, buttoning in front and with a close fitting collar.

"More than four thousand Red Cross nurses serving with either the Army or Navy Nurse Corps, or directly under the Red Cross, are now on military duty in foreign countries, and more than six thousand are in camp and cantonment hospitals at home. At the annual meeting of the three national organizations of nurses recently held in Cleveland the service flag displayed 11,742 nurses on active service with the Army and Navy Nurse Corps, the Federal Public Health Service and the American Red Cross."



Tallest and Shortest  
Rookies in Draft  
Camp.

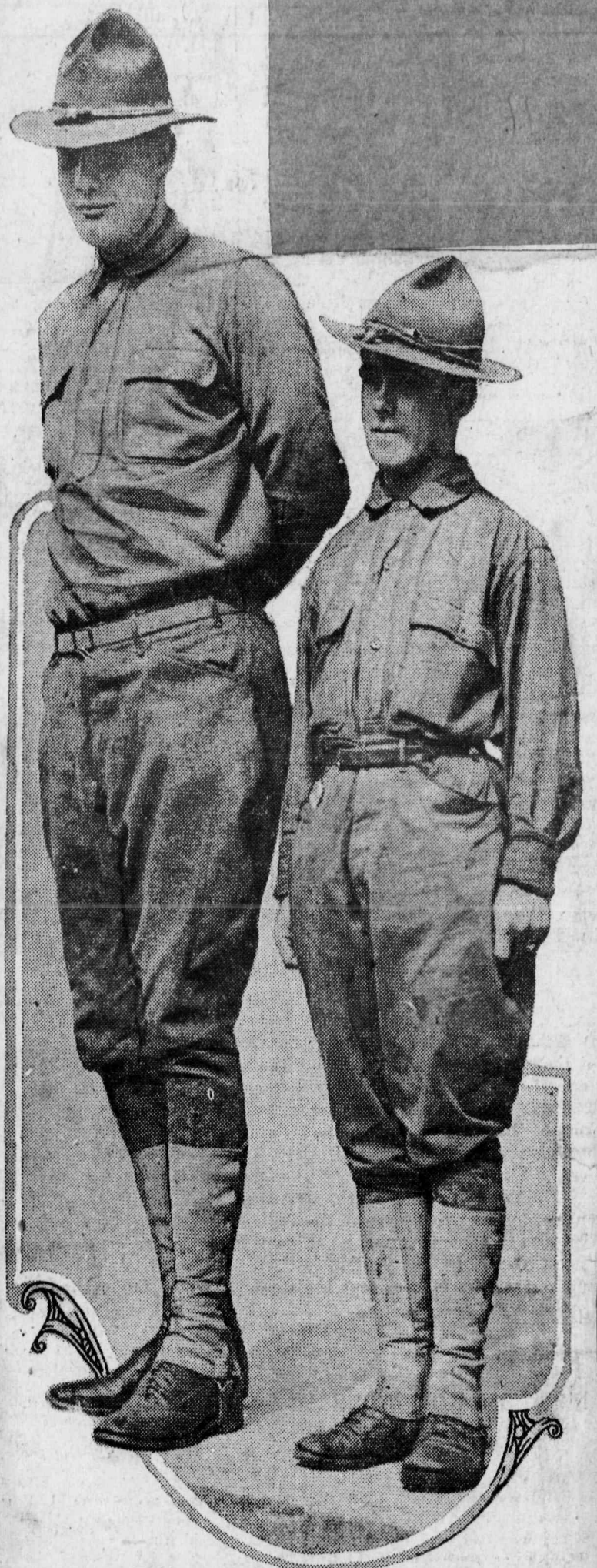


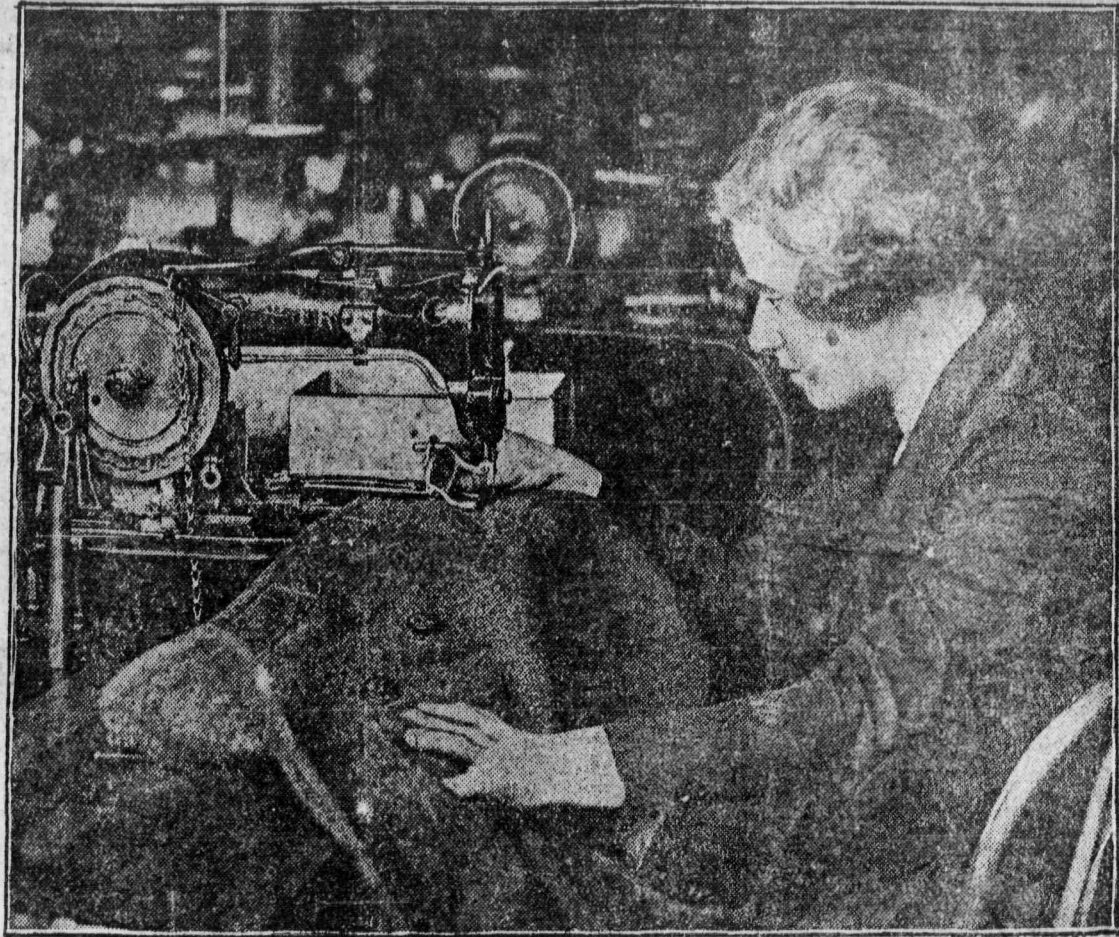
Photo by International, Passed by Committee on Public Information.

At the different cantonments, each caring for almost forty thousand men, there is considerable discussion as to who is the smallest and the tallest man in camp, and when a verdict is reached the men selected attain a certain amount of prominence among their comrades.

The above picture, taken at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., shows the tallest and the shortest man in the camp. Private Stucken, the tall soldier, wears size 16½ shoes, and they cost the Government \$18 a pair. They have to be made to order.



World - April 2/18



©. UNDERWOOD &amp; UNDERWOOD.

IT TAKES THREE SECONDS for the girl running this machine to sew a button on a soldier's coat. And this includes the time required for her to shift the coat to the place for the button and put the button in position. The photograph was taken in one of the great tailoring establishments devoted to turning out uniforms and overcoats for Uncle Sam's army. The entire garments are cut, sewed and pressed under one roof.

NEW YORK AMERICAN—A Paper for People Who Think—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1917

## CLOTH MEN HERE HIT ARMY HEADS

Impossible to Get Contracts,  
Though Soldiers Need Uniforms,  
They Say, Planning Conference.

Clothing and garment manufacturers of New York want to know why the Government cannot keep them busy with garment contracts for the soldiers. An investigation of the situation was started yesterday in behalf of the manufacturers by Henry T. Price, a trade economist.

The purpose of the investigation, the manufacturers say, is not critical but constructive. Mr. Price said:

"If the Government needs uniforms for the soldiers, we want to help the Government place those contracts where it will get the speediest and most satisfactory results. Thousands of machines and workers are idle, waiting for just this kind of work. Cloak and suit manufacturers have been hit a heavy blow by the war thrift campaign waged among women. At least 30,000 garment workers are looking for jobs. More than 15,000 are working on half time.

"New York firms can manufacture uniforms and other clothing needed by the soldiers. Yet I know several manufacturers who tried to get Government contracts who couldn't get a hearing.

### CONTRACTS HARD TO GET.

"Some firms were told the Government had restricted uniform contracts to firms specializing in clothing manufacture. Yet when the clothing manufacturers went after Government contracts they were told, in effect, that the Government had no desire to patronize 'sweat shops.'

"Just think of discussing sociological questions at a time like this!"

Mr. Price said garment manufacturers all over the country had risen in arms at the recent reports that soldiers were dying in cantonments because the Government was unable to secure sufficient clothing to keep the men warm. He told of letters and telegrams which reached him after Surgeon-General Gorgas reported on the increasing mortality rate in training camps where the majority of men were wearing khaki instead of the regulation O. D. wool.

### CONVENTION PLANNED.

A report of these conditions will be discussed at the meeting of delegates from clothing manufacturers all over the country, held here in January. The purpose of this convention is to form a committee representing the entire clothing trade to co-operate with the Government in the war. In a meeting of New York clothiers, at the Hotel Brevoort yesterday, Charles W. Endel, president of the New York association; Max L. Wile, treasurer, and William Goldman were named as the local delegates to the convention.

Representatives of the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association were present and named Herbert C. Ansorge, president; Norbert D. Light, treasurer, and Leon Mann, manager, as their delegates.

## Goethals's First Task to Get Wool Uniforms.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The task of supplying plenty of woolen clothing to the men of the army will be the first to which Major-General Goethals will apply himself after he has assumed to-morrow the office of Acting Quartermaster-General. He is determined there shall be no further reason to complain of insufficient blankets and heavy clothing.

If it should become necessary, it is said, General Goethals will commandeer woolen cloth in sufficient quantity to provide for all the needs of the men in camp. It is not believed such action would be followed by protest from either the manufacturers or the public.

It has been disclosed through reports made to Secretary Baker by Surgeon-General Gorgas that men in some of the camps are still wearing khaki and are without overcoats. This lack of warm clothing has been responsible for many cases of pneumonia.

Reports have also come to the War Department that at one camp the men have but one uniform apiece, while at another it is reported that the men are about to be deprived of their extra clothing in order to supply men in another camp. Recently a large number of heavy uniforms were taken away from Camp Logan, Texas. It was explained they were to be given to men about to embark to France.

Secretary Baker discussed the reports of General Gorgas to-day. He pointed out they were based upon observations made two weeks ago. Since that time, said Secretary Baker, there has been constant improvement, and the reports of lack of clothing which were made to General Gorgas probably would not be made now. He said:

"These deficiencies have been remedied as fast as possible. Whenever the Surgeon-General or any other authority communicates the existence of a need at any time or place to the Chief of Staff, the latter proceeds immediately to apply the remedy."

The provisioning of the army with clothing, Secretary Baker explained, is in the hands of Mr. Eisman and Colonel Hirsch, of the Quartermaster's Department, both being members of the Council of National Defense. The contracts are made and paid for through the Quartermaster's Department.

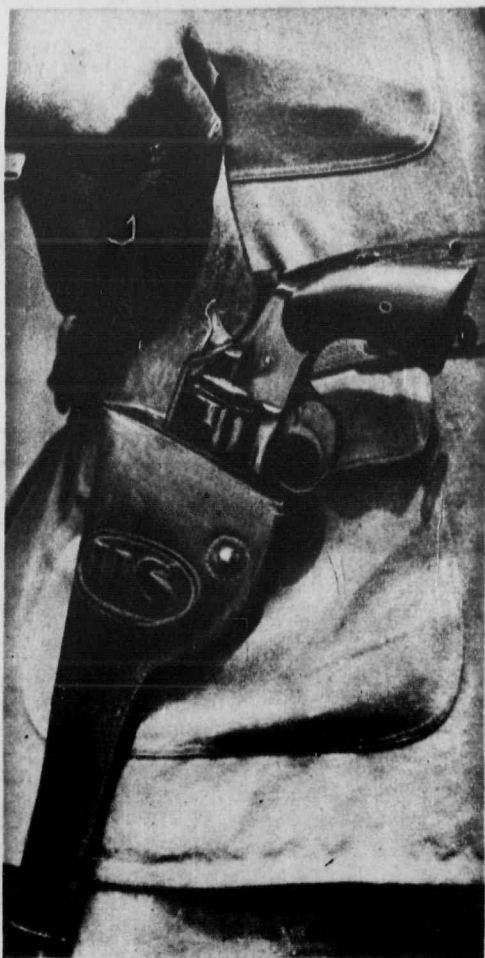
The Council of National Defense has suggested to all manufacturers of woolen clothing that they should conserve the supply in every way possible. Circulars are to be sent to all the trade asking them to dispense with unnecessary ornamentation such as flaps over pockets, double-breasts on waistcoats and cuffs on sleeves and trousers.



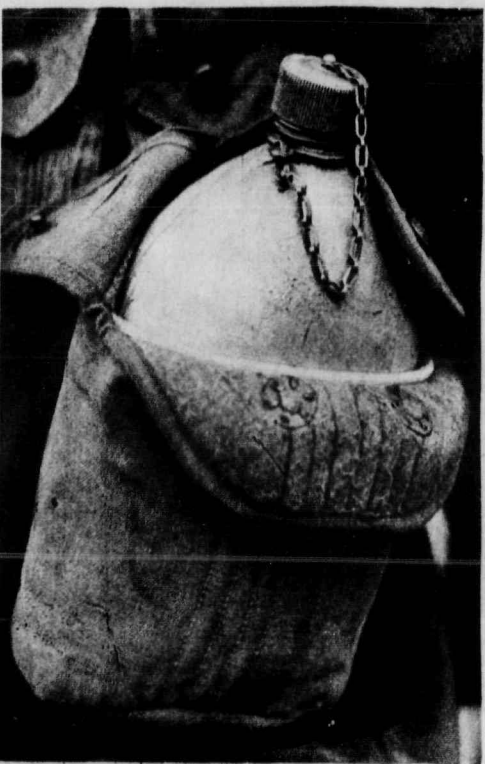
WHY IT COSTS UNCLE SAM \$156.30 TO EQUIP EACH INFANTRYMAN  
FOR SERVICE IN FRANCE.



Here's a front view of him  
with his complete outfit.



This shows the 38-Colt carried by  
non-commissioned officers.



Each man has a canteen that holds  
a liquid quart.



Rear view of Infantryman—observe his  
new style of pack.



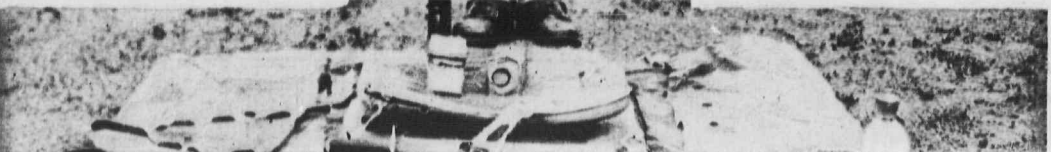
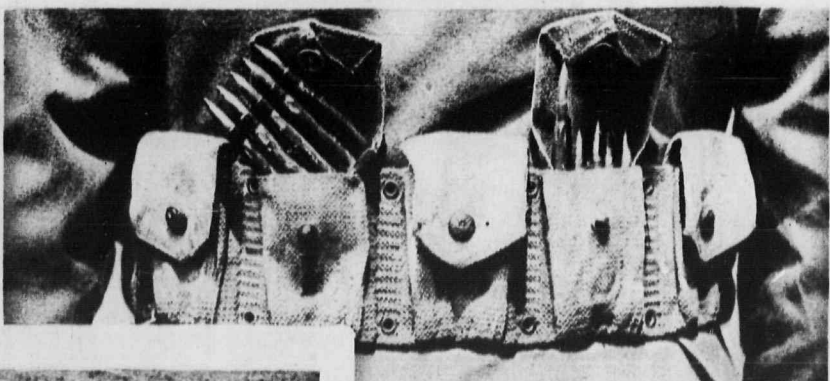
All the troops now have  
this first aid kit.



Here's his Springfield rifle with the bayonet attached—  
The man is Private Long, 23rd.



This trench tool is part  
of the outfit.







Here's a front view of him with his complete outfit.



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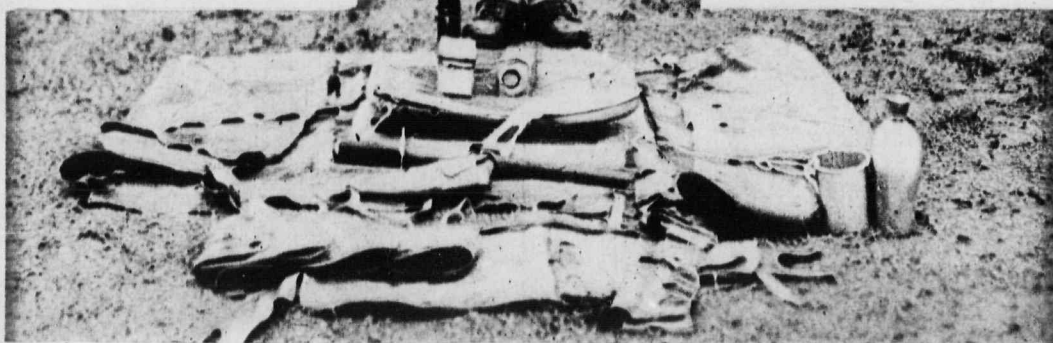
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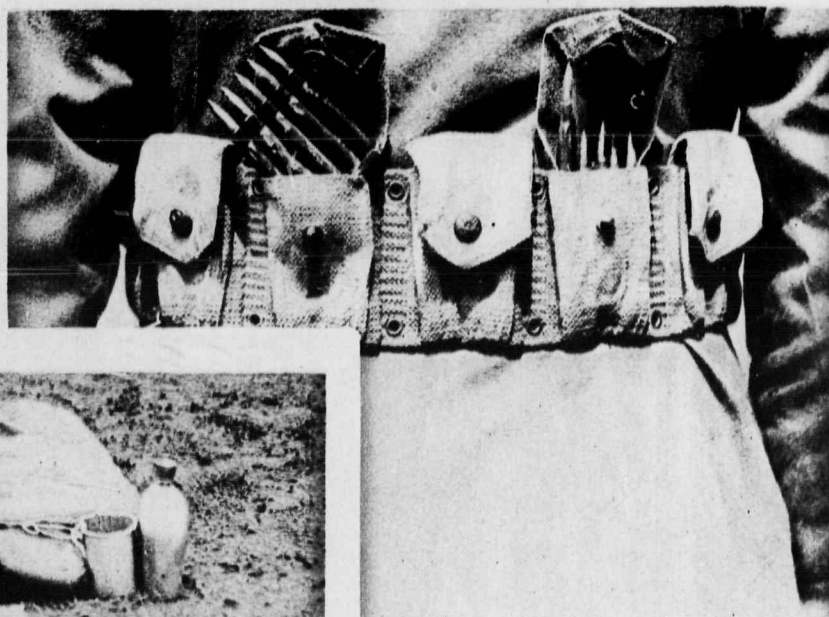
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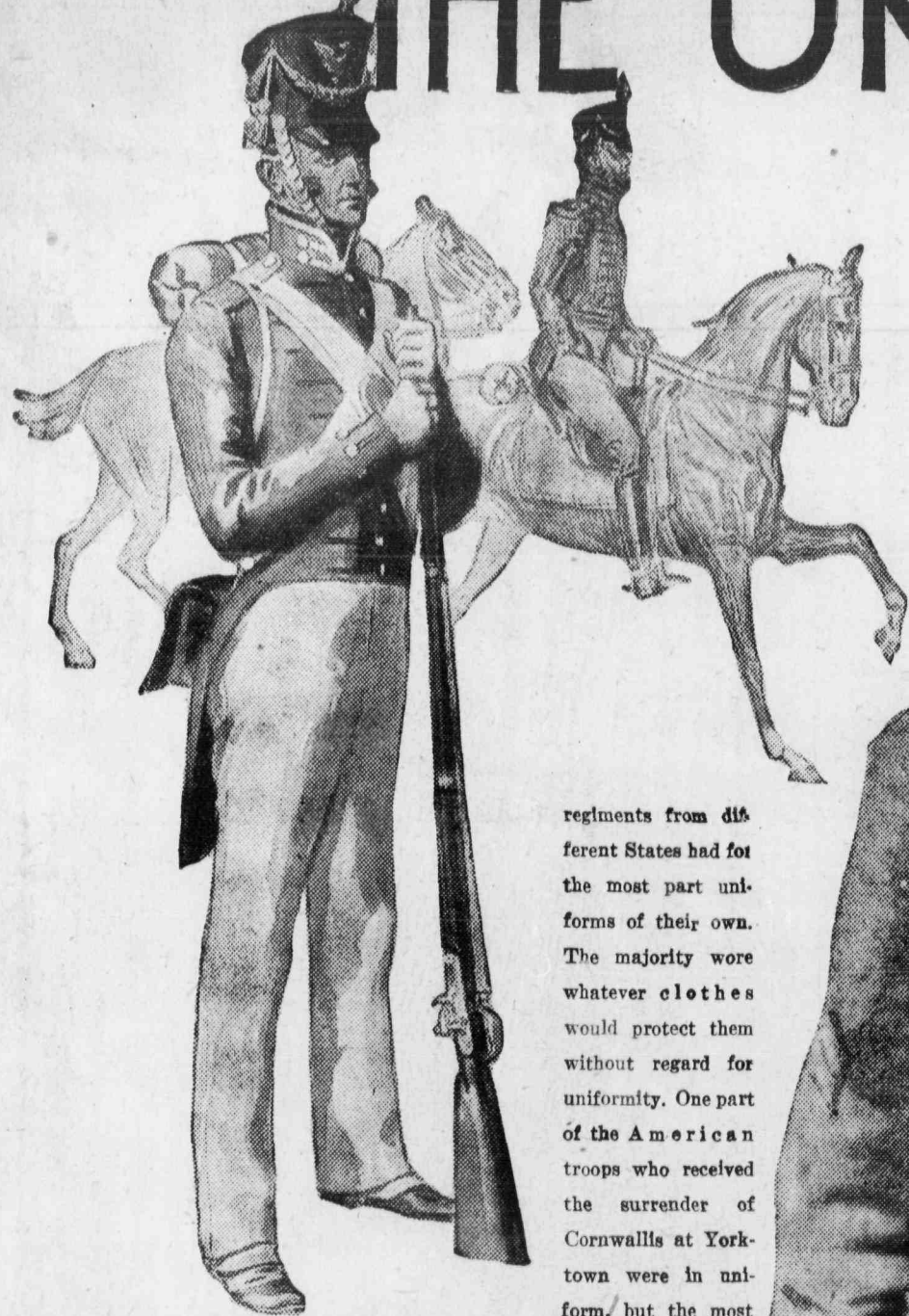
As he stands here his clothing costs \$101.21, fighting equipment \$47.36 and his eating utensils \$7.75.



The cartridge belt showing how ammunition is carried.



# THE UNIFORM of the U.S.A.



regiments from different States had for the most part uniforms of their own. The majority wore whatever clothes would protect them without regard for uniformity. One part of the American troops who received the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown were in uniform, but the most

HERE is little in the businesslike, simple uniform of the American soldier, which lately has become such a familiar sight in the streets, reminiscent of the colorful, almost bizarre garb of the early army of the United States.

From the time of the Revolutionary War, or soon thereafter, the tendency was steadily toward simplicity, but it was not until after the war with Spain that khaki was adopted and the easily visible blue trousers and shirt discarded.

To-day the American soldier's uniform is designed for comfort, serviceability, protection from both weather and discovery by the enemy—in short for efficient service. What some of the picturesque old uniforms were devised for is more than one can say—unless it was for their picturesqueness.

Washington's armies, when they had uniforms, wore the familiar "Continental" of buff and blue or gray, but



of them still wore rags of homespun. The uniform for the period between 1802 and the War of 1812 reflects the style adopted by European armies at the time. The three cornered cocked hat of the Revolution had been abandoned and the officers wore chapeaux bras, while the enlisted men of the infantry and artillery wore round leather hats with bearskin crests, creating a very picturesque effect.

## The Days of 1812.

During the War of 1812 several types of uniform were worn by the American forces. There was little left to remind one of the Revolutionary War. Instead of the long cutaway, enlisted men wore single breasted, close buttoned coats, with the skirts fashioned after the civilian dress coat of to-day. Facings disappeared and the collars became enormously high, rising to the tip of the ear. Hats were high, some infantry wearing head pieces much like those worn by the cabmen of the days just preceding the taxicab. The officers of the line and the men wore coats of the same form, but the trimming was white tape or silver lace.

The uniform of 1812, or at least some features of it, has prevailed within the memory of many persons alive to-day, and it exists now, very slightly changed, in the coats and cross belts of the dress



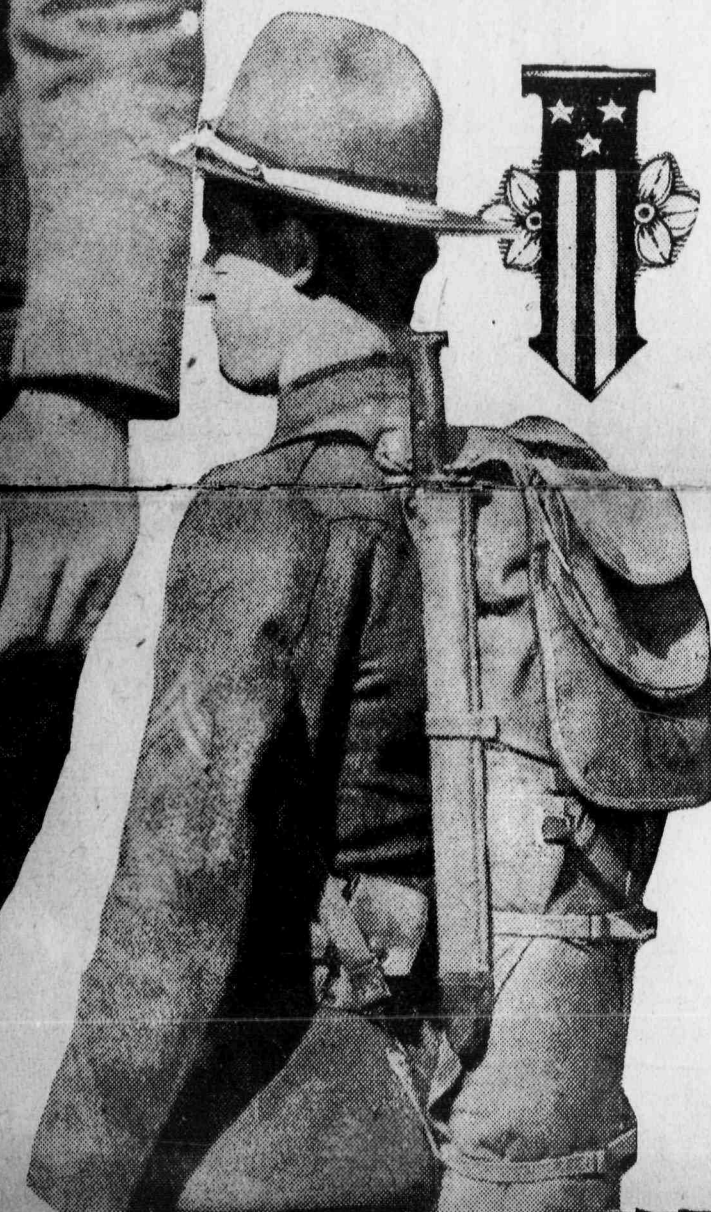
Upper Left.—The uniform of the period of the War of 1812. Trousers and gaiters were white, the long tail coats dark blue with white cross belts. The hat was black with a white pompon. The coat trimmings were white with silver trimmings for the infantry and yellow with gold buttons for the artillery. The ammunition was carried in a leather box at the hip, the blanket rolled and strapped to the top of the knapsack. The infantry uniform was much like the dress uniform of the Seventh Regiment, N. G., N. Y., to-day. "Riflemen" wore trousers and coats of gray with black trimmings and gold buttons. Their hat trimmings and pompons were green.

Lower Left.—Service uniform of the corps engaged in the Mexican War. The caps worn are forage caps of soft, dark blue material. The waist belts and single body belts were white. Ammunition was still carried in a leather box at the hip. Dragoons wore light blue trousers with yellow stripes, coat trimmings were yellow with gold buttons and the short coat was dark blue. Infantrymen wore slate blue uniforms with white trimmings and silver buttons. Riflemen were called "Voltigeurs" and wore gray with gold buttons.

Upper Right.—The uniform in the Civil War. All arms wore light blue trousers, dark blue coats and the familiar campaign caps. Ammunition was carried in a leather box at the hip. The rigors of campaigning practically eradicated all trimmings and ornamentation. The blanket was generally carried strapped to the top of the knapsack or in a roll over one shoulder.

Lower Right.—The regulation uniform in the Spanish-American War was a short blue coat with light blue trousers and brown leggings. Felt hats were worn, but of a different shape from those in use to-day. White stripes on the trousers denoted infantry, yellow cavalry and red artillery. Ammunition was carried in waist belts. Blankets were carried strapped to the top of the knapsack or in a roll over the shoulder. Khaki was experimented with in the Spanish-American War.

Centre.—The field uniform to-day is very simple and is the most comfortable and serviceable for field work which has as yet been worn by American soldiers. The blouse (coat) and breeches are of khaki. Stiffened canvas leggings take the place of the softer leggings worn in the Cuban campaign. The pack is worn on the back. The campaign hats are of felt. A light blue hat cord denotes infantry, yellow cavalry and red artillery. An officer's uniform is similar, but the hat cord is black and gold and the leggings or puttees are of leather.



breeches are worn with leggings or puttees. The woollen shirts are olive drab or khaki colored.

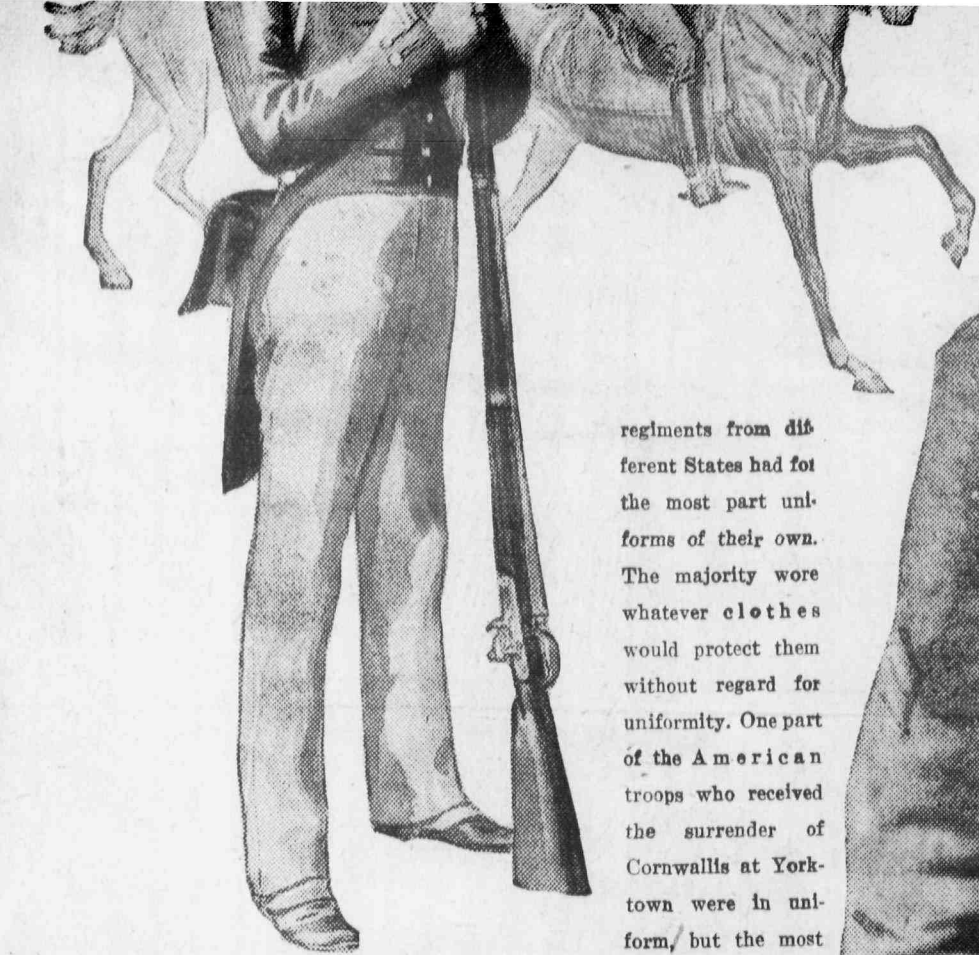
The campaign hat for officers and men alike is wide brimmed and made of felt. The cord around the hat designates the branch of service for enlisted men, and all officers wear a black and gold cord.

In campaign uniform this and the bars on the shoulder are the only distinguishing marks between officers and men. Leather puttees are worn by officers, but the British abandoned this since the war began, because sharpshooters picked off the officers. It is reasonable to suppose that similar orders will be issued to the American troops in the field.

War always brings about changes in uniforms, and the changes which are, of course, dependent upon the nature of fighting and the nature of the country in which the campaign is fought. What improvements will be needed in the uniform of the American soldier are matters of conjecture, but it is certain that the men who enter the field to-day will be better uniformed for service and for their protection than were the boys who went to Cuba in 1898.

The uniforms of the United States Army and Navy are protected by law. They cannot be reproduced exactly for use on the stage or for other purposes nor reproduced for private livery. Discrimination against the uniform by managers of restaurants, theatres or other public places is punishable by law.





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The uniform of 1812, or at least some features of it, has prevailed within the memory of many persons alive to-day, and it exists now, very slightly changed, in the coats and cross belts of the dress uniforms of some of our national guard regiments, notably the Seventh of New York.

Coats of the infantry and artillery were uniformly blue and were modified somewhat in shape by an order issued in 1813, the long tails being found inconvenient in the field and in fighting through wooded country and underbrush. The word "coatee" was coined for the new garment and the only trimming consisted of tape on the collar. The high hat was changed to the bell crowned leather shako and worsted or leather pompons replaced feathers.

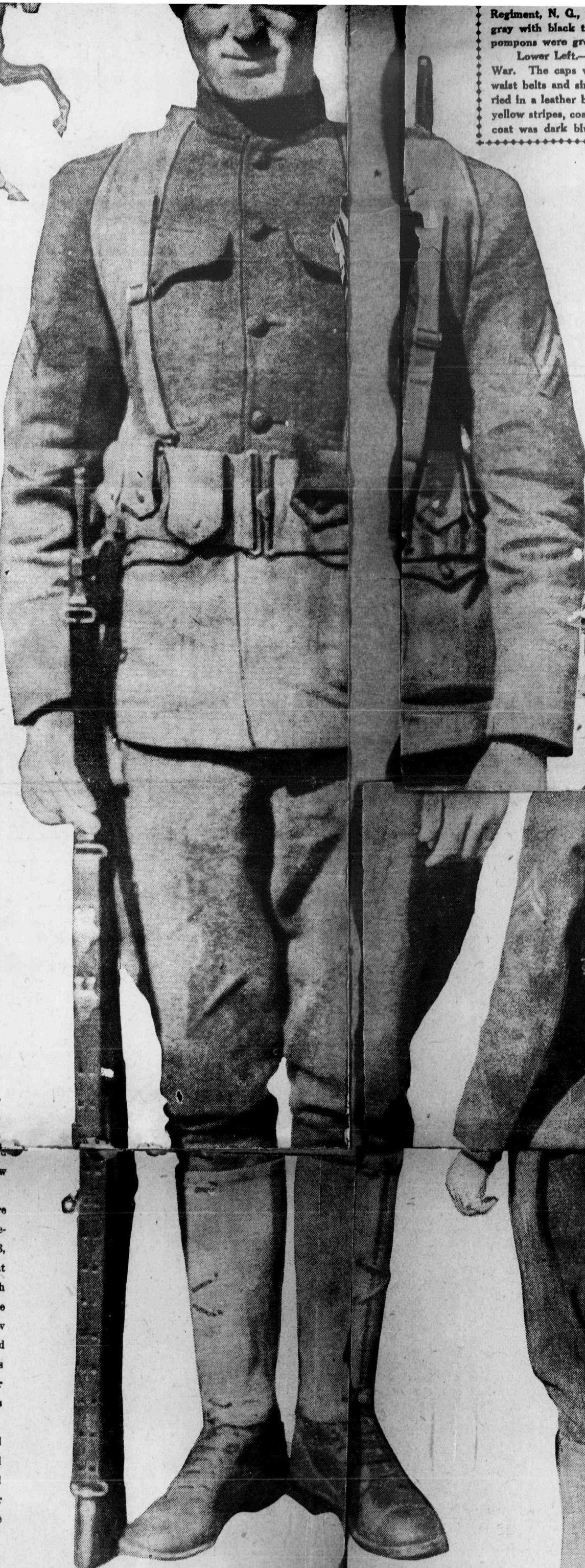
Foot troops wore modern trousers and overgaiters with the Jefferson shoe. Red disappeared as the color for artillery and yellow, which formerly had been used for certain branches of the artillery, became the distinguishing color.

At this time the buttons ceased to be flat and bore corps insignia, the light dragoons, however, retaining the flat buttons, which were silver plated.

#### Early Dress Uniforms.

Distinction between dress and field uniforms began to be made about the time of the War of 1812. The full dress consisted of the Hussar jacket and the skirt had a double plait in each fold. The collar and sleeves were worked with silver braid. The trousers were white cassimere or buckskin for parade and dark blue for service.

Knee breeches sometimes were worn on



social occasions, with yellow knee buckles. Instead of strings, yellow buckles in the shoes and a chapeau bras instead of the cap. The waistcoats were of white cloth in winter and of jean or nankeen in the summer.

The enlisted men wore uniforms like their officers except that worsted was substituted for gold and silver. The infantry coat and cap differed from the artillery in the trimmings, which were white instead of yellow.

When the Mexican War began a distinctive campaign uniform was adopted. The flat, soft forage cap came into prominence and the frock coat was worn by

officers. Men and carded cross belts but a waist belt, jackets, which did not from the service uniform.

Wars have always been able influence on uniforms. The gray coats and leather cap of the War of 1812 and the short jackets of the Mexican War have had a great influence on the National Guard and cadets until to-day.

The influence of French victories in the Zouave

officers alike discarded one body belt the artillery wore entirely disappeared after the Civil War.

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French victories in the Zouave

Regiment, N. G., N. Y., to-day. "Riflemen" wore trousers and coats of gray with black trimmings and gold buttons. Their hat trimmings and pompons were green.

Lower Left.—Service uniform of the corps engaged in the Mexican War. The caps worn are forage caps of soft, dark blue material. The waist belts and single body belts were white. Ammunition was still carried in a leather box at the hip. Dragoons wore light blue trousers with yellow stripes, coat trimmings were yellow with gold buttons and the short coat was dark blue. Infantrymen wore slate blue uniforms with white trimmings and silver buttons. Riflemen were called "Voltigeurs" and wore gray with gold buttons.

Upper Right.—The uniform in the Civil War. All arms wore light blue trousers, dark blue coats and the familiar campaign caps. Ammunition was carried in a leather box at the hip. The rigors of campaigning practically eradicated all trimmings and ornamentation. The blanket was generally carried strapped to the top of the knapsack or in a roll over one shoulder.

Lower Right.—The regulation uniform in the Spanish-American War was a short blue coat with light blue trousers and brown leggings. Felt hats were worn, but of a different shape from those in use to-day. White stripes on the trousers denoted infantry, yellow cavalry and red artillery. Ammunition was carried in waist belts. Blankets were carried strapped to the top of the knapsack or in a roll over the shoulder. Khaki was experimented with in the Spanish-American War.

Centre.—The field uniform to-day is very simple and is the most comfortable and serviceable for field work which has as yet been worn by American soldiers. The blouse (coat) and breeches are of khaki. Stiffened canvas leggings take the place of the softer leggings worn in the Cuban campaign. The pack is worn on the back. The campaign hats are of felt. A light blue hat cord denotes infantry, yellow cavalry and red artillery. An officer's uniform is similar, but the hat cord is black and gold and the leggings or puttees are of leather.



breeches are worn with leggings or puttees. The woollen shirts are olive drab or khaki colored.

The campaign hat for officers and men alike is wide brimmed and made of felt. The cord around the hat designates the branch of service for enlisted men, and all officers wear a black and gold cord.

In campaign uniform this and the bars on the shoulder are the only distinguishing marks between officers and men. Leather puttees are worn by officers, but the British abandoned this since the war began, because sharpshooters picked off the officers. It is reasonable to suppose that similar orders will be issued to the American troops in the field.

War always brings about changes in are, of course, dependent upon the character of fighting and the nature of the country in which the campaign is fought. What improvements will be needed in the uniform of the American soldier are matters of conjecture, but it is certain that the men who enter the field to-day will be better uniformed for service and for their protection than were the boys who went to Cuba in 1898.

The uniforms of the United States Army and Navy are protected by law. They cannot be reproduced exactly for use on the stage or for other purposes not reproduced for private livery. Discrimination against the uniform by managers of restaurants, theatres or other public places is punishable by law.

abandoned for field work were restored.

In the 80's the uniform was much as it was during the Spanish-American War, except that men and officers wore helmets much like those of the London "bobby" to-day, instead of the slouch felt campaign hats used in Cuba. The coats were dark blue short frock coats and the trousers light blue. Stripes on the trousers denoted the branch of the service and, in the case of the officers, plumes on the helmets were used.

In the Spanish-American war the uniform consisted of a dark blue coat (shorter than the frock coat), blue flannel shirt and light blue trousers. Stripes on the trousers denoted the service—white for infantry, yellow for cavalry and red for artillery.

It was not until after our last war that khaki and olive drab came into vogue, although the marines and a few infantry units tested it in the war with Spain. The light blue trousers and dark blue coats are still worn in garrison for semi-dress uniforms, but in the field olive drab is the color.

It is difficult to distinguish olive drab from a distance and it is serviceable. Instead of trousers,

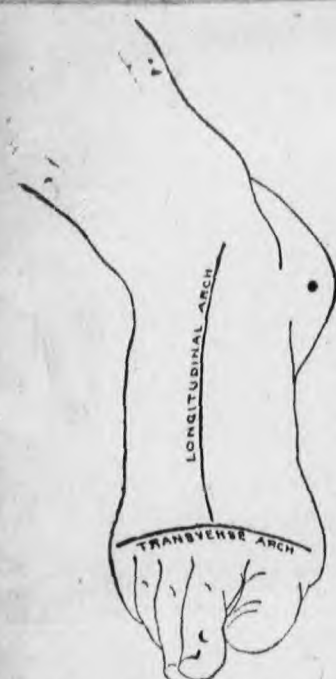




Sum August 23/14

## UNCLE SAM HAS PERFECT FOOTGEAR FOR HIS FIGHTING MAN

Experts Who Have Spent Four Years in Studying Scientifically Foot Needs of the Army Have Evolved Suitable Shoe---Germans Handicapped With Hobnailed, Uncomfortable Boots



Arches that expand and contract like springs under pressure of weight of human body and added load of soldier.

THE great General Staff of Germany has slipped a cog in its minute preparations for the present conflict. The Kaiser's foot soldiers are paying the price for the oversight, and thousands of them have limped to the front and suffered a crucial handicap at the moment of combat. Their hobnailed boots have stood well the rigors of the march, but, alas, the feet within have suffered woefully. If you have tramped far on a hot day in new shoes you will probably be fully prepared to sympathize with these clumsily, yes, carelessly, shod Teutons.

It costs a tidy sum to shoe a standing army in time of peace, and it costs a great deal more to provide footgear for an army when war is rife, and this pretty penny becomes still more appalling when boots are to be ready for the mustering in of the bulk of the reserves. Most European nations have exercised a deal of thrift in this very matter of shoeing their fighting men, and the aim has been to combine economy with ruggedness, and ruggedness has pretty generally been obtained without regard to the foot and its normal requirements. A company of German infantry marching upon a city street sounds much like the tramp of cavalry, and when they "goose step" in salute and bring their iron studded soles to the ground with a vigorous stamp the din is akin to the clatter of some hundreds of guns answering to "order arms." Not only is the boot the Kaiser prescribes for his infantry a sturdy, heavy and ugly affair, but it is harsh to the foot and never really comfortable. It is so inelastic that the men walk almost as if shod with wooden shoes, and what we criticize about the Germans in this particular is equally applicable to other Continental armies.

Napoleon has been accredited with a wide variety of wise sayings, and among them that an army moves upon its stomach. This is not exact. It may fight upon its stomach in the sense

that food gives strength and also spirit, but the fighting man moves to-day, as he did many centuries ago, on his feet, and the condition of those extremities is vitally related to his efficiency in the hour of trial. This has been brought home with painful emphasis among the belligerents abroad, and it should be a cause for rejoicing here that our army is provided with a perfect shoe. Our experts have had this problem in mind for a long while, and as one of them expressed it recently, "Next to the quality of the gun he carries more depends upon the condition of the shoe he wears than upon any other factor that goes toward the makeup of an effective soldier."

Our war with Spain brought home to us the need of a substantial change in the footwear of our soldiers; we learned then that when the shoe pinches the soldier is not a fit fighting man. Indeed, at such a time his mind is anywhere but on his chosen job. Accordingly, the matter became one for investigation, and the way to betterment was not made clear until some of the members of the Medical Corps of the United States army approached the problem from a physiological standpoint. The men that have been conspicuous in this phase of the subject have been Majors E. L. Munson and William W. Reno, both of whom have written exhaustively, convincingly and suggestively upon this important topic. Indeed, Major Munson was the medical member of a special board which two years ago made a thorough investigation of the foot needs of the army and reported upon the general requirements of a suitable military shoe. Please observe that we use the word shoe and not boot, because, as we understand these words in America, the boot is the top affair which reaches further knee-ward and which is in common use in the continental armies of Europe. The boot is a waste of leather, overhot, heavier to carry and needlessly expensive.

Until our medical and combatant experts of the army began the serious study of shoes for the soldiers the men wore creations that might fittingly be termed brogans, and the army of foot troubles ran the entire gamut for which sufferers seek the chiropodist. Unfortunately the evil did not end with the plebeian corn, but obtained the proportions of its unholy brethren, bunions and their ilk. Indeed, the toes were displaced and the nails were not infrequently forced inward. This was the penalty which civilized armies had come to pay for the adoption of the boot and shoe, and while inventive genius lent its restless skill to improving guns and ammunition, scarce a thought was given to the very foundation of the fighting soldier, the covering for his feet.

This topic is one that concerns the civilian quite as much as it does the soldier, and the army experts are really blazing the way for national betterment in this matter of sane footwear. Almost all of us have abused nature in choosing the shoes that pleased the eye, and have paid little or no attention to the requirements of the feet. Just fancy

what would be the mediocre measure of our dexterity if our hands had been continually glove clad. You probably have never thought of this vital subject in this way before. The Japanese were greatly superior to their enemies, the Russians, when on the march, and all because of the sandals which gave their feet free play. Here is what Major Reno has said upon this matter:

"Barefoot and sandal wearing races are notoriously better marchers than shoe wearing peoples. History is full of testimony to this fact. It seems that one of the penalties of civilization is decreased marching power. And one of the principal causes is not hard to find. A shoe limits the freedom of the foot and in time causes atrophy of certain foot muscles. The normal foot is very flexible. Great freedom of action is needed in walking, running, jumping and climbing. The large joints of the foot must not be confined. The grasp of the toes against the ground and the backward push of the great toe is of value at every step. The longitudinal and transverse arches must be free to

long enough to allow for free play in both of these directions. The ordinary shoe does not do this, and indeed the footwear commonly in vogue not only cramps the foot in these two particulars but actually tends to deform and to lessen the efficiency of the foot in another vital direction.

Dr. Hermann Meyer, the first man to formulate correct lines for footwear, declared that "the great toe must lie in such a position that its axis when carried backward shall pass through the centre of the heel." Now when the great toe is bent away from this line and inward by the pressure of the shoe a distortion is produced which the technical man terms "hallux valgus." A foot of this sort is not the perfect lever which nature intended it to be. Have you ever tried to dislodge a stone with a crooked stick or a bent crowbar? If so you will recall your difficulties and remember how inefficient your lever was. The man that tries to walk for any distance or the soldier upon his hike should not be obliged to employ such levers either, and yet until very

is greatly increased, as the body is already falling forward for the next step when it is applied. The continual loss of power in the backward push caused by hallux valgus is a further potent factor in decreasing marching capacity."

The muscles immediately concerned first feel the strain, and then the sense of fatigue is taken up sympathetically by other muscles, and soon the whole body is utterly wearied. You know just exactly what this means after standing for a long time or after a tramp in the usual run of shoes. Not only have the muscles been fatigued, but the constriction of the shoe has hampered the circulation of the blood. This has its nervous reflex and, so the doctors tell us, lowers our powers of resistance and makes us easier victims to the attack of disease microbes.

Not more than four years ago one of the inspecting officers of our army reported: "While the infantry is composed of the best material in the world and is as well, if not better, trained in the use of the rifle than any other army, its marching capacity is below mediocrity; and yet it is admitted to-day that the fate of battles of the future depends, as has in the past, upon the marching capacity of the infantry." Major Reno says: "The expert rifleman gets extra pay every month. The expert marcher gets nothing. Why the discrimination? Improvement is needed in all possible directions. But just as a good rifle is necessary for expert shooting, so is a well fitting shoe necessary in marching."

Accordingly, the army has spent the better part of the last four years in studying scientifically the foot needs of its men and in evolving a shoe that has no equal elsewhere. It is the perfect footgear for the fighting man; but before its physical requirements were determined the feet of many hundreds of soldiers were examined minutely—internally by means of X-ray photographs and externally by the most careful inspection before and after a march. In this way the army surgeons traced the effects of fatigue upon the bones and muscles of the foot, and saw that a suitable shoe would have to be large enough to meet the lengthening and widening of the foot as the arches gave under the stress of fatigue. A shoe that seemed comfortable before the hike and fitted the foot easily then was pretty certain to be too tight ere the march was done.

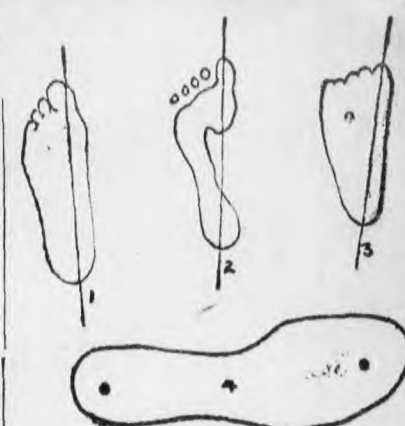
The experts learned too that but few men really know the proper size of shoes for their feet. A lifetime habit of choosing shoes that were too small has commonly destroyed good judgment in this particular. According to the very latest army regulations shoes are picked out for the soldier in quite a different way from the manner in which we civilians go into a shop and make our choice while seated. "All measurements

prescribed herein will be taken with the soldier standing in bare feet and with a 40 pound burden on his back, bearing the entire weight upon the foot to be measured." In this fashion the needs of each foot are determined, and the shoe given the man is just so much larger than the measurements obtained in this way. The forty pounds represent the field equipment of the infantryman, and this burden has a deal to do in fixing the size of the shoe suitable for each man. A notable feature about the last of the new army shoe is the straight line of the inner side. This gives the great toe full play in its normal direction and helps to eliminate "hallux valgus" where the distortion has not become permanent. The big toe alone does quite 40 per cent. of the total work of the toes, and for efficiency it is absolutely necessary that this member should have the fullest and freest play.

The shoe is of the well known blucher pattern, made of the best russet full grain calf, with a broad heel and a flexible sewed sole and costs per pair but \$2.97. It is a beautiful specimen of the shoemaker's craft, and is the result of tireless efforts on the part of the quartermaster's department. The toe is soft, and this is one of the admirable features that make for the soldier's comfort. The civilian shoe ordinarily has a hard box toe. Now when the foot in lengthening encounters the yielding leather of the military shoe the toes are not bruised nor rubbed, nor are the nails driven backward or turned into the flesh as is so commonly the result of wearing shoes made for the public.

According to the army regulations, "All shoes should be properly broken in before beginning a march, but if this is impracticable, then the following is suggested, but not required: The soldier stands in his new shoes in about 2½ inches of water for about five minutes until the leather is thoroughly pliable and moist; he should then walk for about an hour on a level surface, letting the shoes dry on his feet, to the irregularities of which the leather is thus moulded in the same way as it was previously moulded over the shoe last. On taking the shoes off a very little neat's foot oil should be rubbed into the leather to prevent it hardening and cracking."

"Light woollen or heavy woollen socks will habitually be worn for marching; the socks will be large enough to permit free movement of the toes, but not so loose as to permit of wrinkling. Darned socks, or socks with holes, will not be worn in marching." One eminent line officer strongly recommends the wearing of two pairs of heavy woollen socks. He says that sand, gravel and grit work down into the shoes and cause abrasions unless the feet are properly cushioned. The double socks serve as buffers against just such particles, where a harsh cotton sock or a thin woollen sock would not be a sufficient defence. Golfers, tennis players, gunners and other sportsmen would do well to heed the



Figs. 1, 2 and 3 show Meyer's line in foot deformed by "hallux valgus" and same line traced from centre of heel to axis of big toe in case of Arab footprint and outlines of a baby's foot. Harmful effect of shoe is very evident in Fig. 1. Fig. 4—Sole pattern of new army shoe.

army regulations, and all civilians would confer a boon upon themselves and their posterity if they adopted shoes fashioned upon the lines prescribed by our military experts.

Let us quote once more from the army regulations, because all of us have feet and want to have useful and comfortable ones. "Before a march is undertaken by foot troops company commanders will personally inspect the bare feet of their men. While on the march they will personally see each day that their men wash their feet as soon as possible after reaching camp, prick and evacuate blisters, and cover such blisters or excoriations with zinc oxide plaster, supplied by the Medical Department, applied hot, dust the feet with foot powder supplied by the Medical Department, and put on clean socks. Hereafter an undue amount of foot injury and disability from shoes will be regarded as evidence of inefficiency on the part of the officers concerned and as causes for investigation."

Broadly, in armies not provided with proper footwear, and the English come nearest to us but lag considerably behind, the loss in efficiency has been on an average about 20 per cent. due to bad shoes. At the end of the first day's march of any body of infantry anywhere from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. of these soldiers were sure to suffer from foot injury, and at least 10 per cent. of these hurts were serious enough to call for treatment at the hands of the surgeon in charge. In the militia this defect has been worse still, and it is probably the reserves in the European force that are now complaining loudest about their painful boots.

As a proof of what the new shoe has made possible here in the United States, the old and the new footgear were tried out simultaneously on a nine days march covering 118 miles, in which there were 375 men engaged. The soldiers equipped with the new shoe finished the hike easily, while a very big percentage of those wearing the old style footwear were compelled to quit on account of shoe trouble. This tells its own story.



The army's perfect shoe.

contract or expand with every variation in the load."

Most of us have heard about the falling of the arch of the foot, leading to that ultimate malady flatfoot. Now that arch is the longitudinal arch referred to by Major Reno, but there is another arch which crosses the foot just about the part we call the "ball." This arch carries the weight upon the ground when we rise upon our toes and serves as a resting point for the forward end of the longitudinal arch. Both of these arches flatten and expand when the weight of the body with its load is brought to bear upon them. This means that the foot actually lengthens and widens, and, as the experts have shown, the shoe should be wide enough and

recently no thought was given to this handicap under which the fighting man labored if he belonged to the infantry. As Dr. Reno says: "In exactly the same proportion as the great toes are bent is the efficiency of the foot as a lever reduced and marching capacity lessened."

Of so much concern is this subject of "hallux valgus" that it is necessary that we elaborate still more upon it, and again let us quote Major Reno: "At every step as the foot leaves the ground the great toe by virtue of its intrinsic muscles and leg assistance gives a final backward push that is of material aid in propelling the body. It is like the well timed shove to a swing in motion. The effectiveness of this backward push



## Not All Women Go To War But All Wear Soldier's Hats



The colors are red, white and blue, but it's the cap of a French sailor, with a white top, red pompom and a blue band. She might almost have been given it as a memento by some French "Jackie" visiting an American port.



The British Tommy wears this cap to war and his girl wears a replica of it back in Leicester Square. It has British red patent leather bands and chin strap and is adorned with army buttons in military style.



Whether it is used by him as a protection against Boche bullets or by her as a protection against the sun, the British trench helmet is pretty as well as useful. It is a steel straw and leather combination.



There are still Belgian soldiers, their spirits are still cocky, and their caps are just as cocky as their spirits. The band and tassel of this Belgian soldier cap are black, yellow and red, the Belgian colors.



A new hat on the French front, and a new hat in the fall style windows—a George Washington hat in black velvet with gold trimmings, and, therefore, most becoming to Sammy's lassie, whatever the color of her hair.

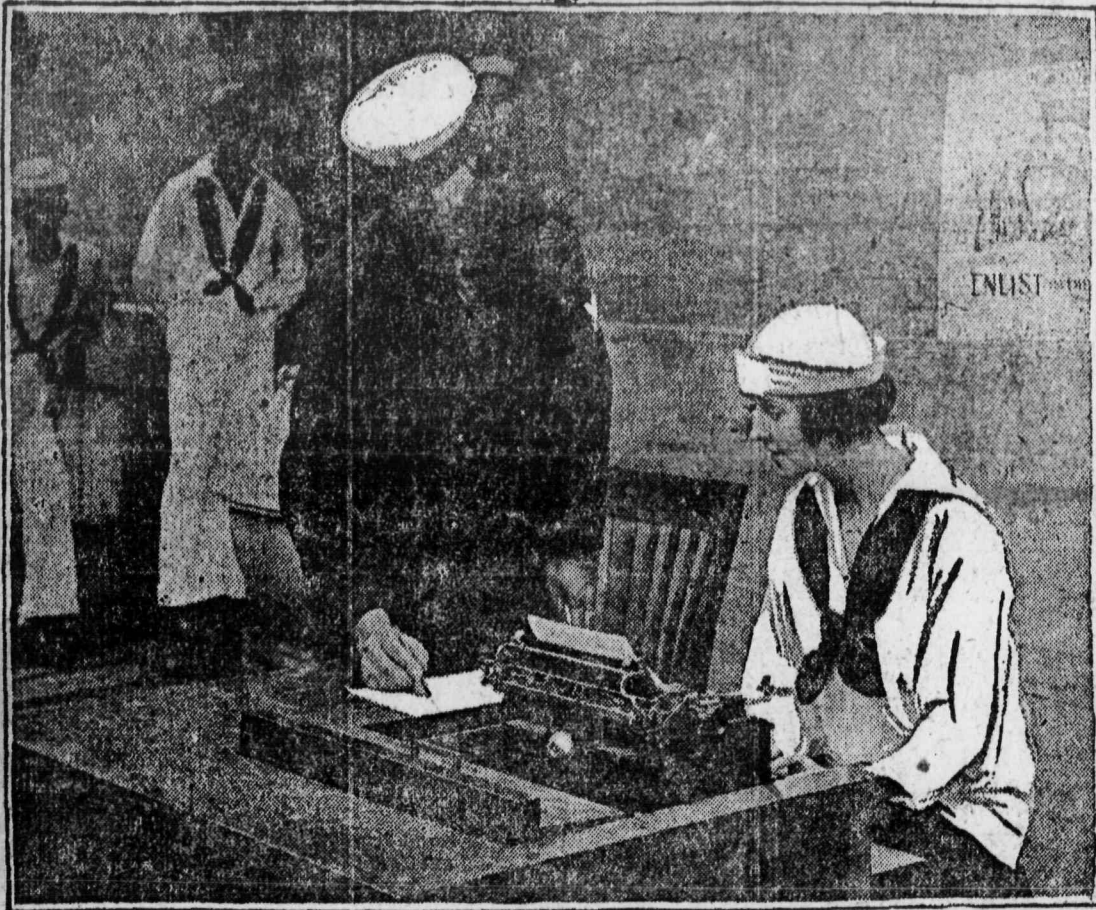


BY BETTY BROWN.

The boys of the U. S. fleet would take off their caps to this cap—an American sailor hat in navy taffeta silk. The band is of silk and the military character is borne out by the metal anchor in front.



## TEXAS GIRL WAS QUALIFIED FOR SERVICE AS U. S. YEOMAN



LUCY COTTON taking YEOMAN'S EXAMINATION before  
CHIEF HEIPI

But, Being a Girl, They Had  
No Use for Her on a Land  
Battleship.

Recently there came to the U. S. S.  
Recruit in Union Square Miss Lucy

Cotton of Houston, Tex., to enlist as  
a yeoman.

Chief Yeoman Heipi, Surgeon J. J. Mavene, Capt. Charles F. Pierce, Capt. H. C. Gunn and Chief Boat-swain's Mate Sellman put her through a rigid examination and she proved to be thoroughly posted on naval regulations. Her case was put up to the officers in the Metropolitan Recruiting District, but they found that there

was no use for a yeowoman on the only land battleship in the world, despite the fact that she fully qualified.

Miss Cotton has had a varied career. She has been a model for such artists as Fisher, Christy, Wenzel, Gibson and Kemble and her face has been seen on magazine covers throughout the country. She is also an actress and has appeared in "The Quaker Girl," "Little Women," "Polygamy" and "Turn to the Right."

HOW A GIRL "YEOMAN" LOOKS  
IN FULL UNIFORM.



Copyright International Film Service.  
Miss Marie Breslin, assistant to  
Commander G. G. Mitchell, in  
charge of the Charlestown Navy  
Yard—This is the very first of the  
full regulation yeoman uniforms  
used in the United States Navy  
and shows that a woman loses  
none of her attractiveness by go-  
ing into Uncle Sam's service.

## SISTERS-IN-ARMS TO U. S. SAMMIES

Committee Appointed by Sec-  
retary Baker Will Report  
on Proposition.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The American Army may soon have its "Tommy-waacs." The advisability of organizing a woman's service here similar to this noted British organization is to be investigated by a committee of six women and three men, organized by Secretary of War Baker and announced to-day.

The "Tommywaacs"—sisters-in-arms to the British Tommies—are as real a part of the British Army as the Tommy himself. They have their own uniforms, sleep in regular army barracks and do work behind the fighting lines that releases many men for the front. One of the things they pride themselves on is keeping the graves of their fighting brothers green and properly marked.

The British "Tommywaacs" live under grim military rules, their "officers" are directly responsible to "head-quarters," and military punishment is relentlessly meted out to wayward members.

The Baker Committee is composed of:

Mrs. Maurice L. Cooke, Washington; Miss Mary Van Kleeck of the Russell Sage Foundation, New York, and head of the Woman's Division of the Ordnance Department; Miss Henrietta B. Walker of the Russell Sage Foundation; Mrs. Raymond Robbins of Chicago, president of the National Woman's Trade Union League; Miss Amy Hewes of the Committee on Women in Industry of the Council of National Defense; Malcolm McBride of Cleveland, of the Commission on Training Camp Activities; Miss Maude E. Miner of New York, chairman of the Committee on Protective Work for Girls, and L. H. Nichols of Buffalo, secretary.



Sept 17/18

READY TO ADVANCE INTO GERMANY.



American soldier equipped in heavy marching order.

## SOLDIERS CARRY REMARKABLE PACK

Tools, Arms and Equipment  
Weigh 70 Pounds.

The marching equipment of the American soldier overseas weighs about seventy pounds, and when it is strapped in place not much of the olive drab uniform remains visible except trench cap and leggings.

On his back, which, with the help of his neck and shoulders, bears most of the weight, the soldier carries shelter half, haversack, trench helmet, trench tool and blanket roll. Strapped to his ammunition belt are canteen and first aid package at the right and sheathed bayonet at the left.

The mess kit containing knife, fork, spoon, cup and a combination frying pan and plate, all of aluminum, is suspended at one end of a strap, which passes behind the neck and crossing over the chest hangs below the waist. On the other end of the strap are the special tools of the soldier's branch of the army—the wires and pincers of the Signal Corps or the wrench and jack of the engineer.

The shelter half or pup tent is so named because it makes half of a tent in which there is just room for two men to bunk. Rations and personal belongings, such as soap, tooth brush, cigarettes and underwear are carried in the haversack. Most extra clothing, however, is put in a dunnage bag, which travels on a supply wagon.

Blankets are rolled in a waterproof slicker and the canteen is encased in a canvas cover, which keeps the water cool.

NEW YORK EVENING JOURNAL

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1918

## Khaki Should Not Be Worn by Women, Officer Says

Boston, Mass., Jan. 11.—“Women can do their bit without robbing our fighting men of their uniforms,” said Brigadier-General John A. Johnson, commander of the Department of the Northeast, in expressing his disapproval of the wearing of khaki by women. He added:

“Khaki is the distinctive badge, as it were, of the soldier whose duty it is to fight, and, if need be, sacrifice his life in the fulfillment of that duty. Not one square foot of khaki should be appropriated for uniforming women. If women are permitted to organize and clothe themselves in khaki uniforms the soldiers will be the sufferers, because it will become next to impossible, in view of the present condition of the wool market, to clothe them.”

Sun - June 18/16

## MAY CHANGE NAVY UNIFORMS.

White Apparel for Enlisted Men  
Make Them Easy Targets.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Navy Department contemplates changing the uniform of the enlisted force, with special reference to the apparel of landing parties.

The use of white clothing obviously furnishes a better target than either blue or khaki, and naval officers do not see why the uniform of enlisted men should not serve as a protection instead of making them conspicuous as targets. Expert opinion is divided between a shade of blue or olive drab or grayish green.



FOR the first, and, it is hoped, the last time, the United States marines are asking for help. The bill just passed by the House of Representatives increasing the strength of the corps from 17,400 to 30,000 men has caught the marines in the unfortunate position of having over half of the whole corps at sea, in our foreign possessions, or in such disturbed localities as Hayti and Santo Domingo, while those in this country are so occupied with recruit training that they cannot send out enough men to bring in the 13,000 additional recruits needed to raise the corps to its new strength.

Now, just what is a marine? It is a curious thing that, although the Marine Corps is the oldest military establishment in the United States, few outside of the service understand what a marine really is or what he is supposed to do. His status, however, can easily be explained.

Marines have been called the "soldiers of the sea," and this is what they are. They are the soldiers of the sea for this reason: under international law it is an act of war to land a soldier in a foreign country. It is not an act of war to land a marine; hence, a body of marines may be landed in a country with which we are at peace to preserve order, lives and property without such landing being considered an act of war by the United States; just such a landing was that effected by the marines at Vera Cruz in 1914.

And now, what are the duties of marines

## "THE MARINES GO FIRST"



The Emblem of the Corps

while they are at sea? One has perhaps read in the papers or heard some one say that a marine is a policeman aboard ship. That impression should at once be corrected. A marine is not a policeman aboard ship; he has no police duties. The police aboard ship are the petty officers of the bluejackets. The marines lead their lives entirely independently of the bluejackets. Bluejackets and marines are the best of friends, despite what is sometimes printed to the contrary.

A number of stations on the ship are filled by marines, as much as a matter of custom as for any other reason, and in all important ceremonies the marines have the position of honor on the quarterdeck. But their real duties are more important than this.

The chief duty, for example, of a marine at sea is to man what is called the "torpedo-defense battery." This battery, so called, on a

modern ship consists of about twenty 6-inch guns, arranged in a row on each side of the ship. The purpose of these guns is to guard the ship from torpedoes by sinking the ships which carry them. Fortunately, too, the marines are wonderful shots with these 6-inch guns and have made brilliant records. The largest percentage of hits scored in the naval battle of Santiago was made by these guns, and insistent demands at once arose for more marines for the battleships. And this is not the only important duty of the marines. They are in charge, also, of the anti-aircraft guns. It is only recently that guns to destroy aeroplanes have been placed aboard ships. But so reliable are the marines that the handling of these guns has been entrusted to them. A marine must have a clear eye and a clear head.

Because of internal dissension, riots or dis-

turbed conditions it may become necessary for the United States government to take control of a foreign port. The ships by threats, or sometimes by actual bombardment, make it possible for our forces to land, as we have done in Cuba, Hayti and Santo Domingo. What forces are to be landed from the ships? Not the bluejackets, certainly, for they are not soldiers, and, moreover, a bluejacket's business is to fight the ship and he is not trained to serve on shore. No. It is the marines who are landed. "The marines go first." One has seen these words on the posters, and now one may understand exactly what they mean. The marines go first—under protection of the guns of the fleet.

Concerning the difficulties which they face and surmount, concerning the opposition which is made to their landing, concerning the difficulty of subsisting themselves in a foreign country, often when they have gone far from the ships, little is seen in the public press. We at home are accustomed to hear shortly after the marines have started for a disturbed locality the laconic expression: "The marines have landed and have the situation well in hand." This expression carries to the knowing ones the information that over every obstacle, in spite of Alaska's cold, in spite of tropical rains and tropical suns, the marines have again done their bit, cleaning up the job assigned to them.

Their motto is "Semper fidelis"—"Always faithful."

### WEARING THE UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Some one complained lately of the misuse of the soldier's uniform by the wearing of it in places and circumstances not warranted. I have lately noticed that the uniform is being exploited in the theatre a great deal—when escorting a woman.

It occurs to me in bad taste to see a man all fussed up in his new uniform parade down the orchestra aisle, generally very late, and be the "cynosure of all eyes." These surely are none of the soldiers who cannot find enough time to put on street dress for the theatre—and it would be seemingly in better taste. It would also seem that for women who want to do something for the war here is a case where they could "begin at home."

L. B. M.

New York City, May 11, 1917.

### Soldiers' Uniforms in Public.

Calling on women to refuse to go to the theatre or to other public places with men wearing the uniform of a United States soldier, "L. B. M.," in a communication printed in the letter column of the HERALD to-day, protests against this "exploitation" and calls it "bad taste." It might be undisgracious to the letter to address a disgruntled man too old to wear the soldier's uniform or to a disconsolate man whose heart's desire has deserted him for a boy in khaki. It might interest him, also, that the War Department has ordered all officers on duty in Washington to wear their uniforms.

Too many soldiers in uniform in public? As well complain of too many flags in public! While the United States is at war there cannot be too many uniforms on display just as there cannot be too many flags. The flag is the emblem of liberty; the soldier is the defender of the flag when it is assailed. When he appears in a theatre it is proof that beneath his tunic beats no skulker's heart and that he is prepared, day or night, to start across the seas to risk his life so that his flag may continue to exist.

The more uniforms—thank God!—the greater the tribute to American manhood, the finer the proof that it has awakened to the world's danger, the more magnificent the resolve that the banner of liberty shall continue to wave not only over this land of the free but over the homes of the brave in Europe.

### SOLDIERS' OUTFITS.

While troops are continually parading here and the streets are filled with soldiers, it has occurred to many that there is a noticeable lack of uniformity in equipment.

There is no desire to carp at anything being done, and the immensity of the undertaking is conceded, but while armies are being outfitted why cannot there be uniformity of color in clothing, in foot wear, in blankets and leggings, and make of hat?

Is it not also desirable to so stamp our troops for ready identification as well as render them more soldierly in appearance?

It occurs also that there is a multiplicity of insignia, both in the Army and Navy, which is confusing.

Simplification, it is suggested, might be desirable.



Eve. Sun Sept 19/17

J.C. Journal Nov 20/17

## Girl in U. S. Khaki Gets in Court

### Charge of Masquerading in Male Attire Quickly Shatters Her Dream of Service in France Near Her Soldier Fiance.

Miss Freda Hart's dream of service in the trenches in France in the khaki uniform of the United States near her soldier fiance is ended.

She risked all in what was to be her great adventure, but now her hopes are shattered. Instead of enlisting as a soldier Miss Hart had to answer in a Jersey City court to-day to a charge of masquerading in male attire.

Disguised as a man, Miss Hart, who is 18 years old and a resident of Candon, N. Y., was arrested early this morning in the Central Railroad of New Jersey station at Communipaw. She did her best to appear mannish in a checked suit and cap pulled down over her ears, but her feminine movements were too pronounced to disarm the suspicion of a policeman who observed her. Miss Hart had even gone to the extreme of cropping her hair close to her head.

It was several hours before Miss Hart would confess to the police the motive that had prompted her to don male dress. Constant questioning elicited from her the information, however, that she intended to enlist in the army. "I was on my way to join my fiance, Lieut. Anton D. Hathaway, who is stationed somewhere near Washington," she said.

"I wanted to get into his regiment to fight beside him in the trenches in France. I wanted to die, if need be, for my country, if he had to die."

Life on an up-State farm grew dull and listless for Miss Hart when her fiance marched away to join the colors. A few days after he left she reached her decision to follow him and enlist in the same regiment.

Some time ago she arrived in New York, and for a time obtained employment in the Y. W. C. A. at 52 Lexington avenue. With the money gained she bought the male clothes and a ticket for Washington. After equipping herself she had just 1 cent left, and that was found in her possession when the Jersey City police arrested her to-day.

She was waiting for the Washington train when the policeman who is detailed to the railroad station noticed her feminine actions. He questioned her, and when she refused to answer his questions he took her to the station house. There she finally confessed.

The young woman is good looking and refined. She said she had a brother-in-law, Merritt W. Malter of 136 Prospect avenue, Binghamton, N. Y. She will be arraigned in court on a charge of disorderly conduct.

#### WEARING THE UNIFORM.

Editor Jersey Journal:

Dear Sir—Will you kindly inform me through the queries and letter column of your esteemed paper whether the wearing of a United States army or navy uniform will be permitted this coming Thanksgiving Day?

By so doing you will oblige

A Constant Reader.

Jersey City, Nov. 18, 1917.

It is illegal for any man to wear a service uniform on the street unless he is attached to either the army or navy forces.—Ed.

#### HONOR THE UNIFORM.

UNCLE SAM'S uniforms, to be worn with honor in the fight for humanity abroad, must be made with regard for humanity of the toilers at home. It would be a sad thing indeed that our boys should go forth to war in the name of liberty, but dressed in uniforms made under slavish conditions.

The charge has been lodged that irresponsible contractors are lining their pockets by the use of underpaid labor for this important work. Even Germany could do no worse than to talk of freedom when grinding down the people. Speed the investigation and give justice to the workers.

We have seen thousands of young men fail to qualify army service because of poor physique. Many of them were born and reared under just such conditions as the sweatshop fosters. It is impossible to bring forth virile manhood from cellars and garrets where sunshine and health are strangers. Every sweatshop is an enemy to the nation.

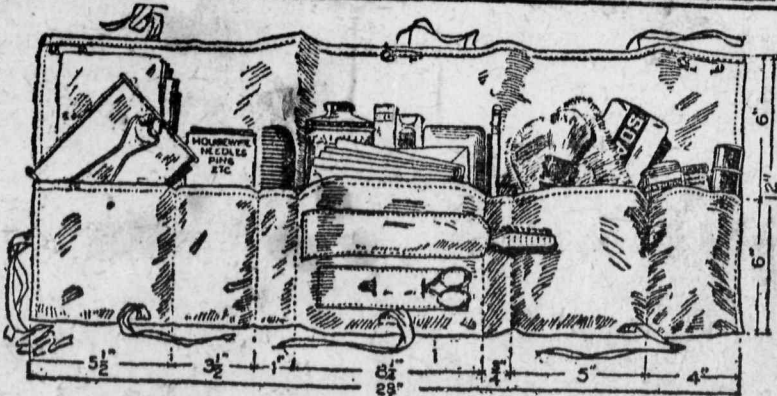
New York City has 300,000 needleworkers. A large percentage of them may reasonably expect some form of employment on Government contracts. Their part in helping the nation to prepare is an honorable part, and it must not be made less so by the greed for gain. Every soldier's suit of khaki is a precious thing—the symbol of a free America.

## How to Make a Soldier's "Housewife"

A GREAT many women have found a way to do their bit by making and equipping soldiers' "housewives" for the men already at the front in Europe and the hundreds of thousands who, now being called to the colors, will eventually join the first contingent. The soldier appreciates these folding kits, especially if "the girl he left behind" made it.

The soldier's kit, herewith illustrated, approved by a Colonel of the National Guard because of its compactness, can be made easily of a band of khaki cloth, according to these instructions reprinted from Popular Mechanics. The kit, including the "housewife," requires cloth, 27 inches wide. Cut 12 inches from one end for the housewife, which is 5 by 5 inches wide.

To make the housewife, fold under edges one-quarter inch, and fold end over 2 1/4 inches and the other edges for pockets. In the larger



centre pocket can be placed court plaster, adhesive tape, photographs, letters, &c. Bind the edges one-quarter inch, and form other pockets, as shown. The entire kit weighs 1 1/4 pounds and can be carried by the soldier in his army blanket. The housewife, if necessary, can be removed and taken to the firing line. Handy articles to be fitted in the

kit are mirror that can be hung up, comb, box of talcum powder, cold cream, tooth paste, pencil, wash cloth, soaps, shaving brush, tooth brush and scissors. Three safety pins at the top of the bag enable it to be hung up in the tent. Strong binding tapes are sewed to the bag, and it can be folded handily in three sections.



## Two Uniforms Worn by the Marines, "The Loaded End of the Big Stick"



IN KHAKE

IN BLUE

The man of the marine corps, which Theodore Roosevelt, then President, called "The loaded end of the Big Stick," wears two uniforms, and since he is the first man Uncle Sam sends to a fight, since he has led every fight for a century, and will lead the fight in France, the two are here shown. He dresses in khaki for field service exclusively. That is a uni-

form similar to that of the infantry of the army. But aboard a warship and for dress purposes he is in blue. The coat is a navy blue with sky blue trousers like the blue dress of the infantry. His chevrons are yellow like those of the cavalry; his trimmings red like those of the artillery, and his cap, with its globe and anchor design in front, suggests the navy.

### SAM BROWNE BELTS.

Worn in the Civil War and Long Ago  
in the Unchanging East.

TO THE EDITOR OF "UN—Sir: A belt very much like Sam Browne belt was worn in the civil war by cavalry and such infantry officers who preferred steel scabbards to the leather things that the tips fell off from. They served to relieve the diaphragm or gizzard or something from the weight of sabre and revolver. A picture of myself taken by Brady in 1863 shows the shoulder belt.

Many Russian troops have suspended their swords in this way, with the scabbard rings in front instead of as with us. This no doubt allows drawing the weapon for a sudden slash perhaps half a second sooner than with the hilt in front, just as the present practice of carrying pistol muzzle to the front, originating with the cowboy, supersedes the old position on the hip.

Asiatics invariably have the shoulder belt to sustain their sidearms. In the "unchanging East" no doubt Alexander, Xenophon and other famous classical guys found the Sam Browne of the period favored by their foes.

Why are we so fond of imitation? In the civil war we had French drill and caps, whether McClellan or "pudding bags," modelled after the kepi. The old brigand hats for all arms and braided jackets for artillery and cavalry were reminders of the Mexican war.

Then we had an epidemic of helmets, somewhat like the German pickelhaube. Tin hats and that horror, the overseas cap, are all the go now, but why not resume the shoulder scales of yore? They might serve to turn shrapnel, and for body armor, light, fragrant, cootie discouraging and general source of joy, have cuirasses of plug tobacco. Lives were saved by such at Fredericksburg.

W. L. D. O'GRADY.

Captain late Eighty-eighth New York  
(Meagher's Irish Brigade.).  
NEW YORK, March 15.

## WOOD AND ZINC TO SAVE SAMMIES FROM COLD FEET

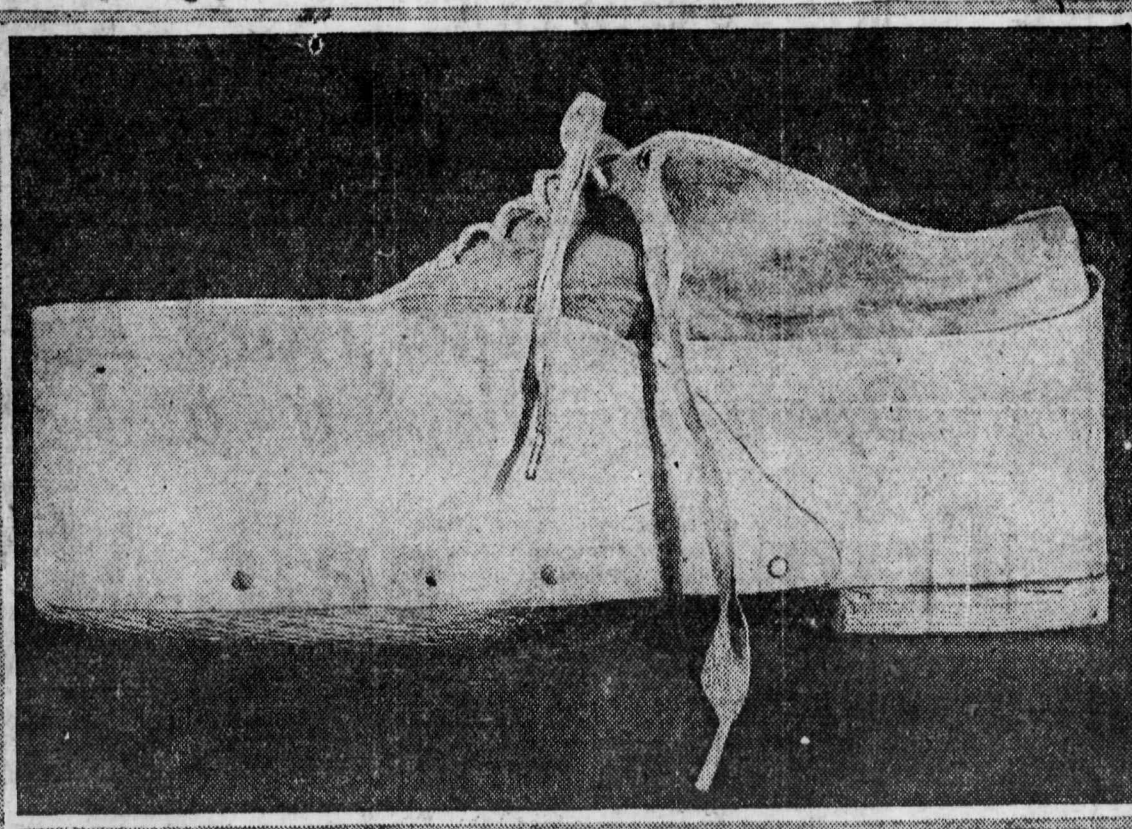


Photo by International.

### THE LATEST IN TRENCH FOOTWEAR.

"Trench feet" will be unknown in the American army, according to L. E. Harris, of Washington, D. C., if the Government will only adopt a style of footwear which he evolved some time ago for use in his garden. Mr. Harris, who is an employe of the Census Bureau, states that his "trench shoe,"

of which the above is a photographic reproduction, is a combination of wooden soles, zinc vamp and canvas uppers, so constructed as to be light, water-proof and comfortable. The idea is said to be under consideration.



All Outdoors Jan., 1914.

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## The New Army Shoe



THE shoe which the United States Army adopted was designed primarily to permit the foot to take practically the shape it would if not encased in a shoe. The shoe which the average man wears, and, formerly, to a great extent the men of the army, greatly compresses the foot at the ball, and squeezes and bends the toes all out of shape, with the result that sore feet, blisters, corns and bunions are common.

The new army shoe is a straight last, lace shoe having a sole cut from a single thickness of leather so as not to be too stiff and unyielding, and a broad, flat, low heel. The shoe corresponds with the general shape of the foot of the wearer, and great care is taken to see that it is of the proper length, width (measured when the full weight of the body is placed on the foot) and height. If the shoe is the proper width when the weight is placed on it and the upper across the ball is grasped between the thumb and fingers, it will lie smoothly under the hand; if it is of the proper height, there will be no compression over the toes or across the ball or front of the foot arch, and the toes will be able to wriggle about freely; the heel fits snugly, and the lacing over the instep is firm.

### SOLDIER'S UNIFORM.

Editor Jersey Journal:

Kindly inform me whether it is allowable for a soldier to change his uniform to civilian clothes when home over the week-end.

Harry Conover,  
712 Ocean Avenue.

Jersey City, Oct. 26, 1917.

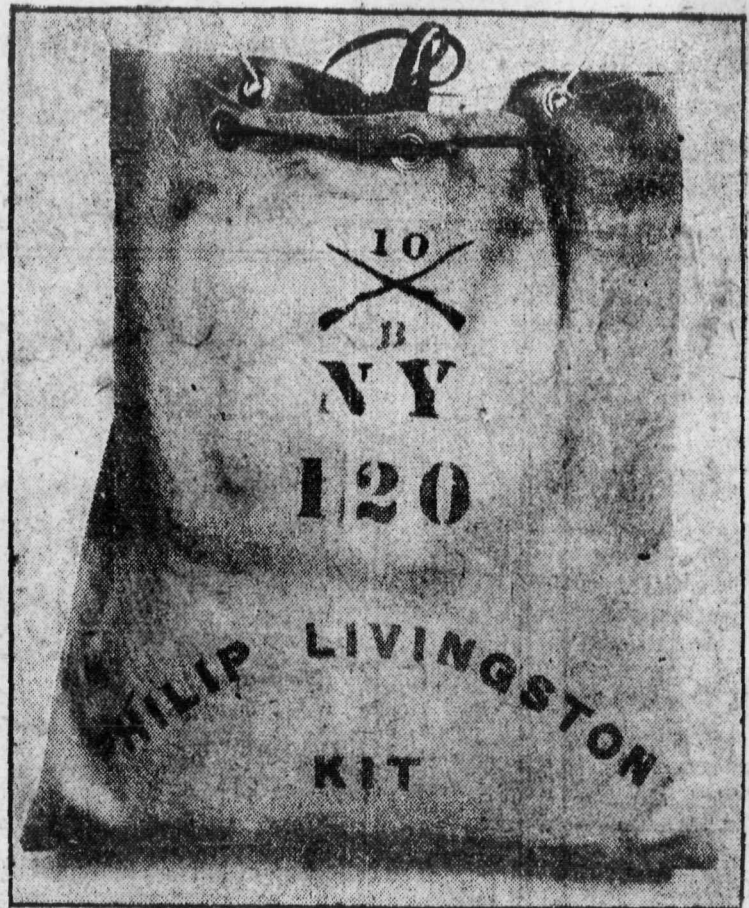
It is forbidden by the Army regulations.—Ed.

ELECTION CLAIMS

EVENING WORLD,

NOVEMBER 1, 1917.

## Joy and Comfort for Soldiers In Kit Bag Invented by Woman



### Nothing Overlooked in Bag Designed by Mrs. Samuel Lyman Munson.

That women's ingenuity will likely be recognized in the War Department is conceded by those who have seen the kit bag designed by Mrs. Samuel Lyman Munson of Albany. Though it had been called the Munson Kit Bag, the woman designing it preferred that it be called the "Philip Livingston," after the Sons of the Revolution Chapter in Albany.

Arrangements are being made to secure the official approbation of the War Department when Mrs. Munson and those associated with her will make them in large numbers. The bag has met the approval of many

prominent military men. Interested in the construction and distribution of the bag and in promoting it for use in the army, are Mrs. George Curtis Treadwell, Mrs. Edgar R. Thorne of Albany and Vance McCormick.

The bag is lined with water proof material and when emptied of its contents may be used for a pillow, and everything is so compactly arranged as to make a comparatively flat package. It contains the following articles: Three towels (2 ordinary and 1 bath), 1 metal mirror, 1 Bible or prayer book, according to religion of soldier, 2 spools of darning thread, 1 spool of sewing thread, 1 common soap, 1 petroleum jelly, 1 wash rag, 1 pin and button kit, 1 face soap, 1 tooth powder, 1 tooth brush, 4 clothes pins, 1 package shaving cream, 4 handkerchiefs, 1 lead pencil, 3 pairs brown shoe laces, 1 package cards, if desired; 1 aluminum comb, 1 pad and envelopes and 1 package of chewing gum.

Herald Oct 18/17

## Sam Brown Belt Barred Here by War Department

HERALD BUREAU,  
No. 1,502 H STREET, N. W.,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday.

The War Department came out strong on the Sam Brown belt controversy to-day and uttered an order that is not likely to be misunderstood, even by youthful Reserve Corps officers—at least, if they are firmly convinced that "orders is orders." The War Department authorized the publication of this statement:—

"It has been observed that some officers are wearing a belt known as the Sam Brown belt. There is no authority for the wearing of this belt within the limits of the United States, and until such authority is given this belt will not be worn."

It is said that the worst offenders in the indiscriminate wearing of the Sam Brown belt are Reserve Corps officers. They recently read sable despatches in the newspapers to the effect that General Pershing had authorized the Sam Brown belt for the officers of the expeditionary force in France. They immediately made inquiries for the Sam Brown belt in this country, and the manufacturers, always ready to meet a demand of this sort, but out thousands of them, patterned after the belt worn by British officers on duty in this country. It has a strap going over the right shoulder of the wearer, which supports the belt proper.

Following this it is said the commanding officer of the Signal Corps, Brigadier General George O. Squier, authorized the belt for aviators under his command. The War Department has not attempted to interfere with General Pershing's order, but the statement to-day certainly shunts off the operation of General Squier's authorization.

It is possible that when the General Staff gets around to it the Sam Brown belt will be authorized for American army officers on duty in this country. But until this is done the statement issued to-day will control the situation here. Army officers say there is no denying the fact that the Sam Brown belt is a great improvement over the present United States Army belt.



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*All Outdoors Jan. 1914.*

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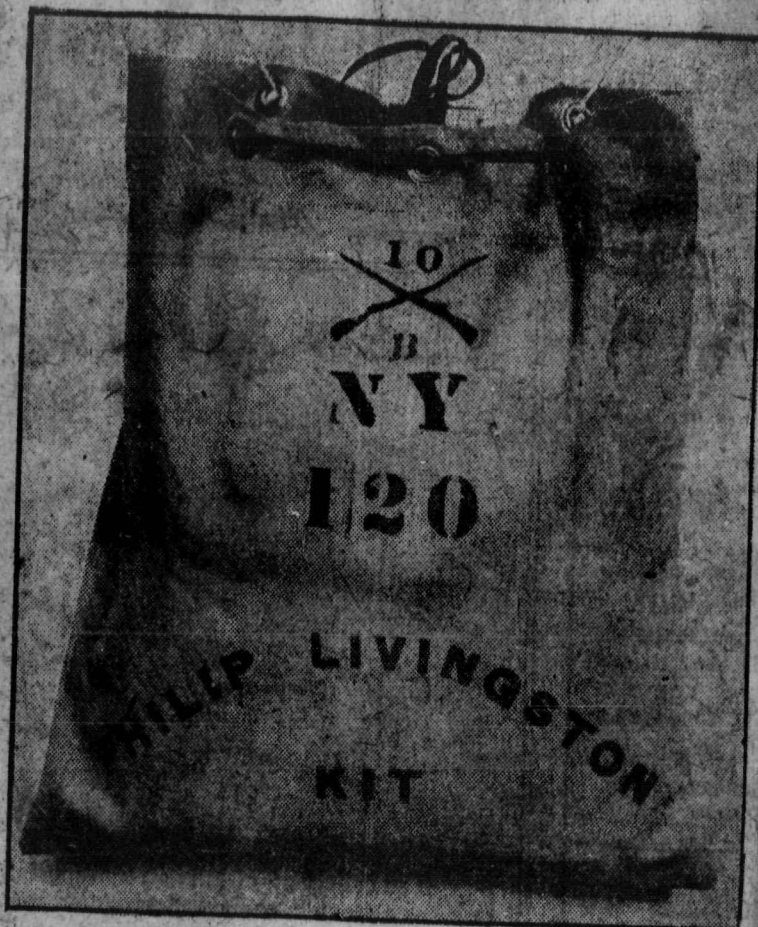
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Jersey City Journal - Feb 12/19

# Army Training Schools for Nurses Being Opened by Gen. Gorgas Throughout the United States

## The Nurse's Uniform Confers Upon a Woman the Same Dignity That the Army or Navy Uni- form Gives to a Man

After every big drive in France the cry at home and abroad becomes more insistent for a larger army of women nurses. So urgent has this demand now grown that army training schools for nurses in connection with the cantonment hospitals are being rapidly opened throughout this country, and a call is being sent forth by the women's committee of the Council of National Defence and by Gen. Gorgas for 25,000 women volunteers to fill these training schools at once as members of the United States Student Nurse Reserve Corps. Miss Annie W. Goodrich, president of the American Nurses Association, has been appointed dean of the war nursing schools, with headquarters at Washington in the Surgeon-General's office. And a campaign to secure recruits will take place during the two weeks between July 29 and Aug. 11.

There is great need at this moment in the army hospitals of America for student nurses who will be able to release the skilled graduate nurses for work abroad, the reporter was informed by Miss Isabel M. Stewart, assistant professor in the Department of Nursing and Health of Teachers' College, Columbia University.

"It would be impossible to have too many women recruits for these training schools," Miss Stewart insisted earnestly. "And it is up to the women of this country to respond, just as the men have done."

"This is no war for amateurs," as President Wilson said," she quoted, "and especially is this true of nursing. Good will and devotion cannot take the place of knowledge, experience and skill. There is abundant evidence to prove that wherever skilled nurses have taken the places of unskilled the mortality rate has gone down, and when we substitute untrained for trained nursing service we pay for it in lives. Florence Nightingale discovered during the Crimean War that without expert nursing the death rate was often as high as 50 per cent., but with good nursing it was reduced to 2 per cent."

"In the Spanish-American War," she continued, "seven men died of disease for every one killed with bullets. Much of this was due to inadequate medical and nursing service. Such neglect now would be criminal in view of our present knowledge and resources."

"Modern war nursing is much more complicated than ordinary nursing," she stated, "and the most highly trained women are needed for it; but in order to make it possible for these experienced nurses to go it is necessary to have a large corps of student nurses to take their places. Ten thousand nurses at the very least are required for every million men sent over."

The pupil nurse system is infinitely better than any volunteer untrained system, Miss Stewart emphasized. "Because the pupil enters the school as an



Miss Annie W. Goodrich, Dean of the New War Nursing  
Schools for Women

integral part of the hospital force," she explained. "She starts with the serious purpose of mastering her art and she begins at the bottom, with a sound foundation, and works up steadily, step by step. She puts herself under discipline and training as a soldier does, which is the only way of becoming efficient, and she is held up to definite standards of work and conduct. Standards of amateur work always tend to be slack."

The one uniform that a woman can wear, Miss Stewart maintained, which confers upon her the same honor and dignity that the army or navy uniform gives to the man in the service is the garb of the hospital nurse.

"Only the woman nurse and the woman doctor have the distinction of standing side by side with the soldier, the sailor and the aviator as equals in sacrifice and courage," she said, "and this call for student nurses now offers to every intelligent, able bodied woman between the ages of 19 and 35 the opportunity to be of the utmost service to her country and to humanity."

"If our nursing forces are too small, and if men's lives are lost for lack of

proper care, every one of us will be responsible. The blame will not rest upon the nurses alone but on all American women who could have come forward and did not do so. No healthy, capable young woman should be idle or wasting her time knitting and making surgical dressings when she could be so much better employed," Miss Stewart insisted seriously.

"Let older women do these things," she advised. "The burden of actual nursing care must fall on younger women who are comparatively free from home ties and who are not trained for other needed fields of work."

"We could use in this country and abroad just for reconstruction work all the students that are at present in our training schools—and more. We cannot have too large a number of well trained women."

"And not only are the student nurses needed in the war hospitals of the United States, but also in civil hospitals, to fill the gaps left by trained women in public health and welfare work, as visiting nurses and school nurses and in the mental hygiene department. In addition we need nurses

## For Every Million Men Sent to Fight on the Other Side at Least Ten Thousand Nurses Are Required, Says Miss Isabel M. Stewart

for hospital administration and educational work and as teachers and supervisors in training schools.

"Our armies are engaged largely in the work of destruction. Let us women take up the work of conservation and reconstruction. To offset the terrible loss of life, let us apply ourselves vigorously to the saving of life as we have never done before, and see if we cannot help to balance the score."

"Mothers are largely responsible for keeping their daughters out of nursing," she declared. "But they should be as proud to give them to this service as they are to have their sons volunteer. Mothers have no right to make suckers of their daughters and to refuse them the supreme joy of service in critical times like these."

"Our women have the reputation of being clever, capable and generous but rather self-indulgent and self-centred. Here is our chance to show that we can forget ourselves, that we can give up everything if need be and apply ourselves as the women of England and France have done to any line of work in which our services may be needed."

"We believe in equal rights for men and women. This means equal effort, equal responsibility, equal sacrifice. Are any of us except our nurses and doctors making any sacrifices that can compare with those which our men are making?"

"Women must wake up to the seriousness of this matter and every one must ask what her duty is."

HUDSON DISPATCH,

JULY 7, 1921.

## SAM BROWNE BELTS OFFICIALLY ADOPTED

Washington, July 6.—The Sam Browne belt, which was worn by officers of foreign armies and Americans who saw service overseas during the World War, was approved today as part of the regulation issue uniform for officers of the United States Army.

Under the orders all officers in uniform will be compelled to wear the belt beginning July 15. Members of the Army Nurse Corps and warrant officers are not permitted to wear the belt.

General Pershing and his staff continued to wear the belts upon their return from Europe, but all other officers were ordered to discard them. The explanation was made that the belts served to distinguish those who served overseas from those who saw service only in the United States.

Officers who have worn the Sam Brownies declare they lend an improvement in appearance to the uniform, and in addition an aid in carrying sabers and side arms by removing the weight of such burdens from the waist to the shoulders.



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## For Every Million Men Sent to Fight on the Other Side at Least Ten Thousand Nurses Are Required, Says Miss Isabel M. Stewart

for hospital administration and educational work and as teachers and supervisors in training schools.

"Our armies are engaged largely in the work of destruction. Let us women take up the work of conservation and reconstruction. To offset the terrible loss of life, let us apply ourselves vigorously to the saving of life as we have never done before, and see if we cannot help to balance the score."

"Mothers are largely responsible for keeping their daughters out of nursing," she declared. "But they should be as proud to give them to this service as they are to have their sons volunteer. Mothers have no right to make slackers of their daughters and to refuse them the supreme joy of service in critical times like these."

"Our women have the reputation of being clever, capable and generous but rather self-indulgent and self-centred. Here is our chance to show that we can forget ourselves, that we can give up everything if need be and apply ourselves as the women of England and France have done to any line of work in which our services may be needed."

"We believe in equal rights for men and women. This means equal effort, equal responsibility, equal sacrifice. Are any of us except our nurses and doctors making any sacrifices that can compare with those which our men are making?"

"Women must wake up to the seriousness of this matter and every one must ask what her duty is."

HUDSON DISPATCH,

JULY 7, 1921.

## SAM BROWNE BELTS OFFICIALLY ADOPTED

Washington, July 6.—The Sam Browne belt, which was worn by officers of foreign armies and Americans who saw service overseas during the World War, was approved today as part of the regulation issue uniform for officers of the United States Army. Under the orders all officers in uniform will be compelled to wear the belt beginning July 15. Members of the Army Nurse Corps and warrant officers are not permitted to wear the belt.

General Pershing and his staff continued to wear the belts upon their return from Europe, but all other officers were ordered to discard them. The explanation was made that the belts served to distinguish those who served overseas from those who saw service only in the United States.

Officers who have worn the Sam Brownes declare they lend an improvement in appearance to the uniform, and in addition an aid in carrying sabers and side arms by removing the weight of such burdens from the waist to the shoulders.



Herald - May 9/17

WHY USE KHAKI?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—  
Why are our troops to be clothed in khaki color or near khaki? At the beginning of the war correspondents telegraphed from the front that the German troops in their greenish gray uniforms were almost invisible at a distance. The French have given up their historic red trousers and adopted a grayish blue. The Spanish writer, Blasco Ibanez, calls it "azul grisaceo." France is not arid Arizona or Mexico or British India, where khaki is suitable. Why not discard khaki for greenish gray to save our soldiers?  
A newspaper of April 29 said that the United States cartridge was to be of a calibre larger than that used by France and Great Britain. Is it not obvious that Allies should have rifles and cartridges of the same calibre? In emergencies soldiers from different countries may have to use each other's ammunition.  
HOWARD W. VERNON.  
Brooklyn, N. Y., May 5, 1917.

World - May 29/17

Uniforms for Government Clerks.  
To the Editor of The World:  
Since there are spies in our Government departments, I suggest that all clerks in the army and navy service be put into uniforms. As it is now, they have nothing to distinguish them from any prowler. A spy might very easily pass himself off as a clerk and gain access to important records.  
I have talked with some of these clerks and know a uniform would be very welcome to them. They are anxious to show that they are working for Uncle Sam.  
J. A. J.  
New York, May 28.

N. Y. American July 13/17

SAMMIES' IN NEW BASE CAMP

Crowds Cheer and Sing for American Troops in Their Ride Through France.

By International News Service.  
With the American Army in France, July 12.—Pershing's boys crossed France to-day from the camps near the French seaport where they first landed, to the new permanent base.  
It was a great triumphal procession. In trains carrying one thousand each, the American troops rode through some of the most beautiful parts of France. Nearly all the way they sang, patriotic songs, marching songs, ragtime—everything. Several displayed their linguistic and musical talents by humming French airs they had picked up in the few weeks in camp.  
All along the itinerary, in every city, town, village and hamlet, the trains were greeted by cheering crowds. The inhabitants in the immediate vicinity of the stations came running up. No place of gossip ever made such wildfire run through towns, big or small, as the news that the "Sammies" were passing through. Everywhere thousands of men, women and children streamed up and when the last train passed through, the tracks were thickly lined with a jubilant multitude.  
At places where the passing of the "Sammies" had been known beforehand, the Stars and Stripes were displayed with opulence that strikingly suggested American towns celebrating the Fourth of July. Townspeople and villagers brought goodies and refreshments to the trains.  
At the various army stations where the troops were, of course, expected, the school children, in their best holiday clothes, were assembled and sang the American and French national anthems, the American having been specially studied for the occasion. Little girls in white dresses threw roses at the soldiers. Others offered cigarettes and sweets. Some were anxious to recite a poem. Elaborate rest stations had been established. The "Sammies" were heaped with gifts of every description.  
General Pershing inspected to-day the biggest French munitions plant near Paris.  
A number of changes has been recommended in the American uniforms, chief of them being to supplant the army ponche with a cavalry slicker. The length of the overcoat will be shortened, cloth puttees will be furnished and folding fatigue caps for use under the shrapnel helmets. Each man will be furnished with canvas, sleeveless, flannel-lined jackets.  
A tremendous job confronts the Quartermasters' Corps. Men of the highest executive ability are needed. A big refrigerating plant is needed, as well as refrigerating cars capable of carrying a million pounds of meat daily. All must be supplied from America, as only lumber and cement are available here. In addition, the army will need storage oil tanks of a 1,000,000-gallon capacity and salvage depots for the renovation of the clothes of the troops. A pair of shoes, it is said, last only one week in a French.

Sun - May 5/17

Wearing Khaki.

The United States Government has arranged to take over from the manufacturers so much khaki cloth that retail dealers are not, in many instances, holding out any assurance of being able to supply the material for an indefinite time to come. Those retailers who have khaki uniforms on hand will sell them to all comers while their supply lasts. It is now impossible to buy khaki uniforms at many shops and the number of places where they may be procured will grow steadily smaller.  
This is certain to cause much grumbling among those who have occasion to require khaki for uniforms or costumes of any sort. But the necessities of our soldiers are paramount. Those of us who cannot buy uniforms will have to do without, and we might as well do without cheerfully. Some of us are already wonted to drilling with wooden rifles. It is as practicable to drill in old clothes. Appearance needn't count.  
If a man wants khaki for outdoor wear and cannot get it let him content himself with an old suit. If men have to practise the extended order in military drill, deploying as skirmishers and the advance by rushes, they can have the "tailor" affix buttons to their pockets or sew on buttoning flaps. This will secure the contents of the pockets when, running at top speed, they drop flat on the new firing line and open fire without loss of valuable time.  
The restricted supply of khaki will perhaps be a good thing in repressing that natural human weakness known as vanity. Most men are rather too proud of what they have on and rather too unconcerned about what they have in them.

World - July 16/17

WHAT IT COSTS NOW TO OUTFIT ARMY OFFICER

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Prices for the bare essentials have taken a tremendous jump since the declaration of war. Previous to April 6 an officer of the United States Army could plan to get outfitted for from \$135 to \$150. Now it costs from \$259.50 to \$359.50, according to a well-known outfitter to army officers, even if the very lowest prices are quoted. His figures for different articles, as published in the Army and Navy Journal, follow:  
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Revolver ..... 20.00  
Sabre ..... 12.00  
Belt ..... 5.00  
Insignia ..... 3.50  
Despatch case ..... 9.00  
Incidentals and extras..... 50.00  
(and if mounted)  
Saddle and spurs..... 45.00  
Halter and bridle..... 10.00  
Riding gloves ..... 7.00  
Mount accessories ..... 38.00  
Total .....\$359.50

Newark Call - July 20/17

Sailors in White  
A Shining Mark  
For the Enemy

The sailors of the United States Navy are wondering if they are to go into action wearing their white working suits, and they are hoping that Uncle Sam will presently give the order that their "whites" be dyed some other color, or that they be given clothes of a brown, gray or other inconspicuous hue.  
White against the battle gray of the ship makes a shining mark. The boys found that out in the fighting off Mexican ports. The Admiral saw the point and ordered them to color their suits in coffee, if they had nothing better aboard ship.  
Nobody in authority in Washington seems to have given this matter any particular thought; at least there has not been any official action so far.  
Do something, Uncle Sam! Do it quick! Send the ships plenty of dye—the jackies will do the rest.



Herald - May 9/17

World - May 29/17

N. of American July 13/17

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## "Uniforms for Exempts."

### Service in Industrial Operations Held to Deserve Distinctive Dress.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING SUN—  
Sir: I should like to express my approval of the letter by "Constant Reader" appearing in last night's SUN under the heading of "Uniforms for Exempts."

The men in Class 3-K, of whom the writer is one, are performing valuable services in the country's industrial organizations, upon which the present future operations of the army and navy largely depend. As it has been frequently stated elsewhere this war is to a great extent one of mines, blast, furnaces, foundries and machine shops, and of their products, the ships, engines, machine tools, motor cars, locomotives, small arms, ordnance, ammunition, airplanes, and so on, in a well nigh endless list of materials necessary to the prosecution of the war. It is essential that the necessary industrial organizations be kept at maximum efficiency to insure the supply of these munitions being maintained.

A large proportion of the artillery and small arms, as well as most of the airplane and shipping output is being taken care of by private concerns in conjunction with the Ordnance Department, the Bureau of Aircraft Production, the United States Shipping Board and the Navy Department. These private firms having Government contracts, as well as the various arsenals, navy yards and other Government establishments, depend on other private concerns for their machine tools and supplies for fabricating their products.

The Class 3-K men, who have become experts in their lines, are undoubtedly of greater value in their present capacities than they would be in possibly any branch of the service, and their work is intimately connected with that of the Government departments above mentioned. They are by no means slackers and many of them have been requested to remain at their posts rather than to enlist; nor has their work been made easier by the reduction of office, drafting room and shop forces and the substitution of inexperienced assistants.

It would be an excellent idea to give Class 3-K men a distinctive insignia. If a complete uniform might not be considered necessary, a conspicuous badge or lapel button, such as issued to civilian employees in the navy yard, would probably serve. At any rate, the plan suggested by "Constant Reader" is a splendid one, and one which has frequently occurred to the writer. Let us hear from others on this subject.

New York, Aug. 2.

DEFERRED.

## A Soldier's View.

### Military Uniform Might Well Imply Military Service.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING SUN—  
Sir: May I reply to the writer under the caption "Uniforms for Exempts" in last night's EVENING SUN? He claimed that he should use a uniform because engaged in certain necessary industry.

Uncle Sam placed no man in deferred class unless he himself claimed exemption. He could waive it and go into the ranks. So your reader claimed exemption. He rails because he is subject to suspicion as a slacker. Is he as patriotic as the chaps who waive exemption and offer their all? What is he sacrificing? Presumably he obtains better wages than ever, has all possible comforts and his life is safe. What right has he to any uniform?

What about the discharged soldier? My three brothers are now in service over there. Two were foremen in Pacific coast shipyards, one a railroad man and I a follower of the sea. These industries were classed as essential. The four of us waived exemption and enlisted in the infantry. On reexamination prior to embarkment I was discharged because my heart had been strained; and mine was the bitter pain of seeing my comrades from the other coast and my three brothers leave for No Man's Land without me. If your correspondent has any legitimate claim to a uniform, how about the thousands situated like me, who did our level best to enter the infantry and other fighting ranks, but were denied the chance? But we would be the last ones to suggest indiscriminate use of uniforms, though we take the same chances of being called slackers. When I sadly gave up the khaki for civilian clothes it never entered my mind to complain because I might be thought a slacker. I have been called upon on various occasions to exhibit my papers; but why should that bother me? We are at war, and that is one of the things we cannot complain about. If I had any right to distinction from other civilians, how about the married man, as patriotic as I and as good an American as I, but whose family duties stifle his reasoning that he should follow the flag? He is more of a sufferer than I, yet we do not find him complaining.

If your reader is too touchy, let him remember the thousands over there who, like my brothers, are undergoing the hardships of trench life and wounds without murmuring. Their patriotism relegates their private discomforts to the rear and they never complain. Is their patriotism to be brought down to the level of the man who claimed exemption, remains behind, has all the comforts of life and yet who complains because he is subject to that terrible discomfort of suspicion as a slacker? Let your reader compare that infinitesimal annoyance with the discomforts of the man in the trench; and if it is too much for him to endure let him don the uniform. It is up to him. Uncle Sam will get along without trouble, and Uncle Sam can use him in the ranks to good advantage. We discharged men do not complain, because our consciences are clear; and we are ready at any time to serve wherever we may.

A DISCHARGED SOLDIER.

New York, Aug. 2.

## Is Khaki Best?

To the Editor of The World:

Why are our troops to be clothed khaki color or near-khaki?

At the beginning of the war correspondents telegraphed from the front that the German troops in their greenish-gray uniforms were almost invisible at a distance. The French have given up their historic red trousers and adopted a grayish blue. The Spanish writer Blasco Ibañez calls it "azul grisáceo." France is not arid Arizona or Mexico or British India, where khaki is suitable. Why not discard khaki for greenish gray and save our soldiers?

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HOWARD W. VERNON.

Brooklyn, May 5.

OBSERVER, MONDAY

AUGUST 27, 1917.

## ARMY MEN AFFECT THE SWAGGER STICK

Washington, Aug. 27.—America's army has a bad case of swagger-stickitis. The germ of swaggerstickitis is the swagger stick. The disease is virulent and has affected practically every officer and enlisted man the country has. The swagger stick itself is just a young, inexperienced cane. It's about two and a half feet long and looks very much like a robust lead pencil.

"The swagger stick is used," said Captain William B. Hudson, of the field hospital unit at Camp Ordway, "to keep the soldier's hands out of his trousers pockets." Maybe if every "dip" in the country was supplied one it would keep his hands out of other people's trousers pockets. The captain didn't say it. But the idea's worth trying.

Anyhow, Uncle Sam thinks the swagger stick is all right. He's very particular about the soldierly appearance of his soldiers. Very! "And when walking," said one of his chevroned representatives, "a soldier who has nothing in his hands generally stoops and destroys his military front. But when he carries a swagger stick to balance in his hands he walks erect."

But there's a point the officer overlooked. The swagger stick is a splendid weapon. If as many Germans had come as near being blinded, run through and otherwise permanently disabled with the blasted things as we have, we are sure the War Department would seriously consider putting them on the firing line and away from Pennsylvania avenue.

When one wears a swagger stick, naturally one swaggers. And when one swaggers, when one wears a swagger stick, one is apt to cause one's fellow citizens to seek life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness in other and less swagger sticky fields of endeavor.

Now we have no prejudice against the swagger stick, as such. But when one dally, in one's preregiminations here and there about town is in momentary danger of being swagger sticked to death on all sides, one is apt to damn the swagger stick heartily, military appearance or no military appearance.

## UNIFORMS.

Reports of officers in charge of recruiting stations indicate that more soldiers have been obtained for service in France because of the profusion of uniformed men in the city than for any other reason.

The fine appearance of the uniformed men is said to have stimulated men to join the colors, not only because they had ignored the call before, but because there was a feeling of guiltiness when they chanced to sit beside a uniformed man in a trolley car or elevated and in other public places.

Good looking uniforms fitting well on fine big soldiers have done much for enlistments, though little or nothing has been said about it.

## THE WHITE UNIFORM.

### Too Good a Target at Vera Cruz; Should It Be Changed?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Can not something be done to get the Navy Department to discard the white uniforms now in use?

When the sailors and marines landed at Vera Cruz less than two years ago in their "whites" they made good targets for the Mexican riflemen, and Admiral Fletcher ordered all landing parties to dye their "whites" with coffee, drugs, &c., and after that the loss of life was very small.

We paint our ships battle gray to give them little visibility, and we paint our men white and make conspicuous targets of them; and it doesn't seem right.

There surely is enough dye in this country to make our men's uniforms the same color as our ships, and the cost would be small when we consider that it would save lives. Ex-BLUEJACKET.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.



## When in France Read the European Edition of the Herald.

### SOLDIER'S LOT IN TORRID WEATHER NOT ENCOURAGING TO "ROOKIES"

Full Field Equipment Means Weight of Seventy Pounds Hung on Each Man.

DRILLS SUSPENDED DURING HEAT WAVE

Medical Officers Feared Commands Would Lose More Men Than They Would Gain by It.

Can you wear a woolen shirt and tight breeches and leggins in hot weather? Can you carry some seventy more pounds of weight over your shoulders and around your waist than the haberdasher decrees? Can you take your siesta with no padding between your bones and the armory floor and no pillow under your head? And can you do those things without ever complaining about the weather? Then you have taken the first step in becoming a soldier.

It has been said that it takes four years to make a soldier. The city workers who have become soldiers of the National Guard during the last few days of excessive heat have had a trying ordeal as beginners. They hope that the rest of the time which theoretically should be used to make a soldier will not be so hard to stand.

It is difficult for a civilian to fancy what it means to be soldiering in the heat. When soldiers go equipped for field service—as one company of the Twenty-second Engineers went away last week—they must carry enough weight to worry a pack mule in torrid weather. The service pack, which has superseded the old haversack, and the blanket roll weigh from forty to fifty pounds when fully packed with the things which a soldier must have on the march. The canteen filled with water—the only welcome burden—the Mills belt jammed with cartridge clips and the stubby Springfield rifle bring the burden of the soldier, militiaman or regular, up to a point just short of the limit of endurance. Yet experience has shown that this weight can be carried safely if not comfortably, and that every article is needed for the safety and comfort of the men.

#### Drilling Is Suspended.

Drilling without the pack and blanket roll and with the rifle and suspender belt as the only burden proved too great a task during the first few days of last week. Until the hottest of the hot weather began the men of each organization, drilling as infantry, had drills twice daily in the streets. But none of the commanding officers allowed his men to venture out in the great heat. The medical officer warned that it would break more soldiers than it would make. So most of the men were allowed to rest as best they could.

But the necessary duties, the armory guard and the assembling of materials preparatory for the coming campaign could not be given up, heat or no heat. The men on quartermaster detail continued to wrestle with heavy boxes and sacks of supplies. The "cookies" sweated over their stoves in the armory kitchens and the sentries strode about as stiffly as ever.

Each armory has baths for officers and men. But there is a limit to their capacity. The men strip in their company rooms and often are seen scurrying up the corridors to the baths with nothing more on



The smiling pair in a trio from the Seventh New York infantry are amused by their companion, who is wearing a woollen shirt and leggins and carrying the regular army pack that distributes more than seventy pounds over his shoulders and around his waist.

than the army poncho—the soldier's dressing gown. In the company rooms the men loll at ease, play checkers or ukeleles. On the outskirts of these family groups men lie on the floor like dead horses sound asleep. But the armories are busy places at guard mount time. The daily military ceremonies of armory or camp are not abandoned. Only the heavy drilling was given up for the time.

#### Officers Have Their Troubles.

The officers do not carry the weight under which the men of the rank and the sergeants and corporals strain. But they have their discomforts in equipment. The officer carries no rifle, but the present regulation automatic pistol is worn in the low hung holster with a strap around the thigh. This strap galls on the march. Then, too, the officer's leggins of leather are hotter than the canvas issue for the men. The canvas leggins, old soldiers argue, are really cool if they are properly fitted, and if the breeches are cut to cling, but not to bind.

The most difficult thing a "rookie" has to do is to wear a woollen shirt, probably for the first time in his life—a thick woollen shirt, whose only virtue in his eyes is its low collar. But the "old-timers" insist that the wool shirt is better in the heat than a cotton one, because it absorbs moisture and does not cling as does goods of any other material. What does a soldier wear inside? In the summer Uncle Sam gives him an undershirt of soft cotton to

keep the wool from his skin, and drawers usually of the elastic seam type, made of heavy cotton jean cloth. A new issue of drawers is made of woven material, but the elastic seam drawer has retained its popularity. The binding breeches and leggins make impracticable the abbreviated drawers so favored by civilians.

#### Parade Not Popular.

There is one prospect which is not popular among the officers and men of the National Guard, as shown by interviews with many of them. That is the "Send-Off Day Parade," suggested as a parting tribute from the public to the boys who will fight in France. The militiamen are confronted with doing the parading before the throngs of stay-at-homes. The suggestion, combined with the weather, caused much comment in all of the armories.

"Of course the public should not be expected to know what it means for us to parade over city pavements in full marching order—that is, carrying sixty-five pounds a man besides the man himself," said one soldier. "It means, perhaps, the hardest and most gruelling day's work he can do under any circumstances. The fact that he is being honored by doing it will not help much when his back aches and his head swims and his feet blister in his shoes. He will do it because he is ordered to do it. The men would not complain if it was done to stimulate recruiting or for any other useful purpose. On the level—doesn't parading in August to 'send ourselves off' seem a bit vainglorious?"



S.C. Journal, June 23/17

**RESPECT THE UNIFORM.**

Soldiers and sailors are naturally keen to have the uniform they wear respected by the civilian public, but unfortunately all who wear Uncle Sam's uniform do not themselves act as if they respected it. Because a man wears the uniform of his country it does not follow that he is at liberty to disgrace it. The uniform of a soldier or sailor should be something to be proud of and it should be sacred.

Soldiers and sailors should be scrupulously honorable in their dealings with others. Every man in uniform should so conduct himself that neither his friends nor his country will ever have cause to blush for him. The men who are to fight the battles of their country should be gentlemen in the best sense of the word. The soldier or sailor who does not conduct himself like a man is little better than a traitor to his country. The ruffian in uniform lowers the standards of the service and gives civilians the impression that soldiers and sailors are a "low lot," to be shunned whenever possible by decent people. That impression does great injustice to those men in the service of their country who are an honor to it and a credit to themselves. The great majority of the men in all arms of the service are of this high class and it is unfair that they should suffer in the public esteem because of the acts of a small minority.

"Respect the uniform," remembering that it can be disgraced only by those who wear it. Drunkards, beggars, libertines, the foul-mouthed and other moral defectives do not belong in the Army or Navy. Persons who will not respect themselves cannot win respect for the uniform.

**KHAKI USED SINCE 1848.**

From the Popular Science Monthly.  
What is the origin of khaki? To whom are we indebted for it?  
It was first adopted in British India in 1848 by Sir Harry Burnett Lumsden, who had been asked to equip a corps of guides to collect intelligence and to conduct an English force on the northwestern frontier of India. The cloth used was a light cotton drill, as suited the climate of Hindustan, and took its name from a native term, "khaki," which means in the Urdu language "dusty," being derived from "khak" or dust. Thus the term applied to the color of the cloth rather than to the material. Though the dictionary tells us it is pronounced kaykee by the natives, the English have given it to us as kharkee, and this is the correct pronunciation.

Having been approved, the use of the cloth spread from the guides to others in the Indian army, and it was worn in the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 by the English troops. In the Boer War, 1899-1902, khaki was adopted in the British service for an active service uniform and so worn by all English and colonial troops in Africa. But as cotton was not warm enough for the African highlanders uniforms of the same kind were made of serge, and the term khaki thus included woolen as well as cotton fabrics. Because it was well fitted for the climate of Cuba and the Philippines the United States chose khaki for the soldiers' uniforms during the Spanish-American War.

THE SUN, MONDAY,

SEPTEMBER 3, 1917.

**New Names for Sailors' Caps.**

It might be suspected from a glance at the list of new names given to the seized German ships in American ports that JOSEPHUS is a student of mythology as well as of the Bible and Indian lore. What Kaiser WILHELM II. will think of the substitution of AGAMEMNON's name for his own we may not learn for years. Agamemnon would be a fine name for a Hudson River boat, for it is of record that the brother of MENELAUS made a great trip to Troy.

ANTIGONE, whose name goes on the former Neckar, was the victim of acts on the part of CREON that were Prussian in their brutality. AELUS, which is now substituted for the Grosser Kurfurst, is more of a sea name, borrowed from that friend of the gods

who kept the wind in bags. The Senate may not like this reminder of the first director of cloture.

Friedrich der Grosse disappears in favor of the kindly but almost extinct Huron. The Rhein is the unwatched Susquehanna. The Hamburg becomes Powhatan, and that chief's historic daughter gives her name to the erstwhile Princess Irene.

The Vaterland has the best of the new names—Leviathan. "None is so fierce that dare stir him up." "Out of his nostrils goeth smoke, as out of a seething pot or caldron." "He maketh the sea to boil like a pot." But he shall not make "a path to shine after him" if the smoke boxes can help it.

Exc. Del. Sept 7/17

**DON'T PROTECT UNIFORM.**

Frank N. Kroengold, son of a shirt-maker, posing as a United States officer, displaying the proper insignia on the collar of his coat and a sharpshooter's first grade medal, visited Governor's Island, purchased three army shirts, signing for them as a lieutenant, and obtained information concerning government contracts for the making of army shirts.

This impudent fraud was punished by the imposition of a fine of \$50 by Federal Judge Sheppard.

Assistant United States District Attorney Harold A. Content pleaded for leniency in Kroengold's behalf. He believed, he said, it was a "boyish prank."

See that the American Bar Association in Saratoga has just summed up against Germany and indicted the Kaiser.

Bar Association had better start a few indictments nearer home.

If the United States government fails to protect its uniforms the rightful wearers of them will be driven to take the law into their own hands.

Herald - Sept 5/17

**SHOULD WEAR UNIFORMS.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I saw two poor fellows on the street today who had lost a limb each in the war, and the thought occurred to me that all wounded men should be allowed to wear the army uniform as long as they live should they wish to do so. Once in civilian clothes they will pass unnoticed, and in the hands of everyday life many unthinking, no doubt, will forget to give them the many little kindly things which are their due. We owe them—more particularly the boys who were disabled—a great debt and we should never be allowed to forget it.

Orange, N. J., Jan. 11, 1913. X. Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Sunday Call:  
Is a soldier doing duty allowed to wear a black suit at the funeral of his father? We are told he had to keep on his uniform. MORRIS AVENUE.

Unless he can get special permission from his commanding officer he will have to wear his uniform. It is difficult to obtain such permission at this time.—Ed.

Herald Call - Nov 7/17



Sept. 7/17

## Our Sailors and Marines Sleep On Their Life Preservers

It must afford considerable consolation to the navy recruit to realize that the mattress on which he sleeps so comfortably at night will stand him in good stead in case of an accident to the ship. In fact, the very buoyancy which makes it such a comfortable bed is also the quality which makes it possible for it to be converted at a moment's notice into a life-preserver.

The mattresses are stuffed with kapok, a lighter-than-cork material which is imported from the West Indies in bales similar to bales of cotton, says Popular Science Monthly. It is made from the seeds, and silk of a tree not unlike the cotton-wood tree, but instead of being in puffy balls, the kapok is in slender threads, which when compressed make a mass that is six times more buoyant than cork.

Thin layers of the kapok are inclosed in strong ticking for the mattresses. Each mattress is provided with tapes long enough to tie around the body and over the shoulders, as



shown in the illustration. It requires only a minute to adjust them.

## GERMAN SNIPER'S MASK



This German sniper's mask is made of 2-inch Krupp steel. It is very heavy and is believed to be only used when resting on some object. It was captured in a recent battle by Canadians.

Eve. Tel. Nov 20/17

## KEEP THE UNIFORM CLEAN.

According to an order issued by agents of the Department of Justice stationed at the Boston Navy Yard, young women, excepting those connected with the Naval Reserves as yeomen, are forbidden to wear any part of the regulation uniform of the United States Navy.

The Department of Justice agents wish it distinctly understood that there is a severe jail penalty for violation of this order.

It is a proper order, should have been issued years ago, long before the war, and should be extended, if it has not been, to include the army, the Red Cross, the Ambulance Service and the Boy Scouts, and broadened so as not alone to forbid the wearing of the "regulation uniform," but of any infringement on, or close resemblance to, said uniform.

Begging in uniform on the public streets and passing the hat at prize fights or other entertainments should be taboo under penalty.

Eve. Sun.

## Sleeping Bags for Soldiers

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN'S PAGE—My sister and I have just completed a sleeping bag for my soldier son, and I thought some of your readers might like the hint, for the cold nights are very hard on men unaccustomed to open air sleeping. Sister had an old pony fur coat and ripped it up, sewed it flat on to a piece of sheet twenty-six inches in width and seven feet long. We turned it up at the foot for extra warmth, as he is six feet tall; then sewed a width of gray eiderdown cloth all round to within a half yard of the top. We left the eiderdown longer than the fur at the head, to wrap his head up in. We finished it off with a silk blanket binding, and parcel posted it. I have just got word "it is dandy and warm and the envy of the company." There must be lots of old fur coats in town "out of work" that would make nice warm sleeping bags and not very hard work, either, considering what these lads are doing for the "stay at homes." M. C. B.

Sun. Oct 17/17

## FOUR DOLLAR WOOL.

The Price of Material for Soldiers' Clothing Doubles.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: A matter which appears to need a little attention is the cost of wool used in knitting sweaters, mufflers and other articles for our fighting men.

My entire family has been engaged in this work since last May, at which time the wool cost \$2 a pound. To-day the stores ask \$4 for the same material. A great many people are unable to pay this amount of money.

It takes half a pound of wool to make a sweater, and about one week's steady sewing, so that one who applies herself steadily to the work will be spending \$104 a year for wool at the prevailing prices.

Should the women who unselfishly give their time to this good work be called upon to pay the 100 per cent. advance in the price of wool? Should not the price be kept at a figure at which thousands can buy the material to make articles for our soldiers?

HERMAN MORITZ.

New York, October 13.

Remark Call. Dec 7/17

## Soldier and Hat.

To the Editor of the Sunday Call: Please answer the following: A says a soldier in entering an office or business building (passing ladies on the way into a private office) should remove his hat. B says a soldier is supposed at all times to keep it on. Which is correct? If B is correct, what is the reason for a soldier having the privilege of keeping his hat on when it is etiquette for other men to remove it? R. R. AND N. C.

B is correct. It is considered undignified for those in the service to tip or take off hats when acknowledging a bow or addressing those of the other sex in public, hence the rule.—Ed.

Finance. Oct 18/17

## \$32,550,000 in Army Shoe Orders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The greatest order ever placed for army shoes has been given by the War Department through contracts just completed, calling for 7,000,000 pairs at an aggregate cost of \$32,550,000. This enormous order has been distributed among many factories. Through the Council of National Defense, the Government, and not the contractors, fixed the price at \$4.65 a pair.



## FOREIGN OFFICERS TO DON U. S. KHAKI

### Instructors at Camps Will, However, Retain Own Caps.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The three hundred-odd French and British officers who are engaged in teaching youthful New Jersey how to command soldiers at the officers' training camp at Fort Myer were happy to-day over an announcement by Secretary Baker that they can wear the khaki of the United States Army while acting in the role of instructors, but will be allowed to retain their foreign caps.

The reason why the War Department has made a special ruling in their case was because the hard work incident to instruction in trench warfare left its marks on the stylish clothes the officers wore while off active service.

The French and British officers, many of whom were only recently on the battle lines in France, are happily situated in their new home at Fort Myer and are enthusiastic over the prospect of teaching the student officers the different phases of modern warfare.

The uniforms to be worn at the camp by the foreign officers will be of plain khaki, minus the frills that deco-

rate a foreign service officer. On dress parade and while in the capital on business connected with their respective missions the officers will attire themselves again in the full dress which they wore on coming to Fort Myer.

Trench warfare, hand grenade throwing and hurling of bombs made up a large part of the week's programme, which was one of the most routine of the second camp. The men attended a Halloween dance given at the Columbus Country Club, a club supported by the Knights of Columbus, where several hundred Washington girls were invited. Georgetown University students were the other invited guests.

With the coming of cold weather repair work has been found to be necessary to the comfort of the student officers. The long wooden build-

ings have been patched up where holes were cut through for comfort during the hot weather. New temperature conditions have changed and the cold, frosty air of the Virginia hills gives speed, dash and pep to the student officers as they assemble before breakfast for setting up exercises as the first order of the day.

## SIX ARMY HAT MEN INDICTED

### Headgear Furnished by Three Firms for a Million Soldiers Is Found Shoddy.

The service hats worn by more than a million American soldiers will give from six to nine months less service than specified by the Government's contracts, according to the United States District Attorney's office here. Six indictments of individuals and three of corporations were returned by the Federal Grand Jury yesterday in this connection. Conspiracy to defraud the Government is charged.

The indictments followed an exhaustive investigation by Frank M. Roosa, Assistant United States District Attorney. He charges the substitution of an inferior quality of fur in the felt mixture has resulted in hats which will wilt and be unfit for wear within three to six months. They are supposed to last at least a year if the proper material is used.

Tentative pleas of not guilty were entered yesterday before Judge A. N. Hand by four of the individual defendants, William B. Thom, president of the Thom & Bayley Company, of Nos. 3 and 5 Washington street, and J. J. Slattery, second vice-president of the company and president of the H. D. Parmelee Company, of Newark, two of those accused, were released in \$5,000 bail each. Joseph Ives, treasurer and superintendent of the Peekskill Hat Manufacturing Company, was released in \$2,500 bail, and Edward Slattery, foreman of the mixing room at the Parmelee plant, in \$1,000.

Arthur C. Gilsom and Peter J. Duffy, the other two men indicted, are inspectors of the Quartermasters Corps, U. S. A. They are civilians. Neither appeared for pleading, and their cases were put off until to-day. They are charged with passing on the hats, though aware that blown fur was being used in their manufacture instead of coney back skin.

The three firms are sub-contractors. Ten contracts calling for 1,115,209 hats were given out between June 24, 1916, and June 26, 1917, to the Sigmund Eisner Company, at \$1,750,000. They were sublet by him to Thom & Bayley, the Parmelee and the Peekskill companies, the three indicted.

Special investigators visited the factories on October 3. They reported that blown fur was being utilized in the manufacture. Captain R. R. Loening of the Quartermaster Corps and Assistant District Attorney Roosa began an investigation.

The contract prices range from \$1.29 to \$1.70 per hat. The Sigmund Eisner Company, acting as middleman, receives four per cent, or about six cents on each hat manufactured. The company may be civilly liable, but is not open to criminal prosecution. The three indicted firms are exposed to civil proceedings from the Government to recover close to a half million dollars if they are convicted on the indictments. This amount represents the difference between the value of the material specified by the Government and that alleged to have been substituted.

Additional contracts, aggregating \$1,250,000, have been awarded to Eisner. These, it is believed, will be held up, pending the disposition of the nine cases. The investigation is said by District Attorney Roosa to have assured better headgear for the second National Army than for the first.

THE WORLD: TUESDAY

## PRIVATES SNUBBED, INQUIRY PLANNED

### Senator Overman Wants to Know Why Officers in Camps Put Sights on Subordinates.

### MANY COMPLAINTS HEARD FROM SOUTHERN PARENTS.

### Army Men Say Regulations Do Not Require Discourteous Behavior.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Senator Overman of North Carolina will introduce in the Senate to-morrow or Wednesday a resolution asking the War Department for information about charges coming up from National Army camps in the South that officers are snubbing privates in public places, such as hotel lobbies and ballrooms. This action is to be taken at the instance of Southern men who have sons in the camps referred to.

"I am going to offer this resolution," said Mr. Overman to-day, "to ascertain whether there is any regulation that requires or even suggests that officers snub or slight men in the ranks. There are many young fellows of good breeding in these camps and their fathers complain to me and to other Senators that officers refuse to talk to young women in their presence, to attend dances where they take part, or even to be seen in hotel lobbies where privates foregather.

"What I want is the basis upon which these officers act. If there is such a regulation I do not know that I will go further, but I see no reason for such behavior on the part of army officers in the United States.

"One man wrote me that his son and two other boys were asked to ride in a conveyance where an officer was riding, and when they accepted and got in the officer immediately got out and would have nothing to do with them. Other men have written me that their sons had been snubbed in hotel lobbies and dance halls."

Senator Overman said that the practice of slighting privates had caused considerable dissatisfaction in several Southern camps. Among those who complained to Senator Overman are Charles W. Tillett, a lawyer of Charlotte, N. C., and W. C. Dowd, owner and editor of the Charlotte Evening News of Charlotte. Mr. Dowd was here to-day with his son, whom he is trying to get into the Quartermasters Corps.

The new National Army and to a large extent the National Guard have brought about a social conflict between men of equal standing in their own communities, some of whom have gone into the rank and file while others have secured commissions. Army officers declare there is no regulation even suggesting the snubbing of privates. Their position of leaders does not permit of their fraternizing with the men from the ranks to such an extent as to break down discipline, but there is no reason why an officer should avoid a casual meeting with a private on a equal social footing.

In his address to the last class of training camp graduates at Fort Myer, Secretary of War Baker warned the young officers they were the equals of the men in the ranks except in point of rank.

SUN, THURSDAY.

NOVEMBER 1, 1917.

## ARMY UNIFORM WORKSHOP HERE

### 6th Ave. Buildings and Lofts for Government Work.

Another 50,000 square feet of space has been added to the workshop of the makers of army uniforms in the Sixth avenue section. The workshop of the army tailors now runs into hundreds of thousands of square feet, entire buildings formerly used by large department stores having been taken and turned into great tailoring establishments to make uniforms for the millions of men who have responded to the call of Uncle Sam. Most of the vacant space along the avenue in the vicinity of Twenty-third street has been taken for this purpose.

The 50,000 square feet secured yesterday by the tailors is in the Masonic building at the northeast corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street. The lease was taken in the name of the New York Uniform Corporation, which is the trade name decided upon by a group of the largest manufacturing tailors in the country, who have secured the contracts for making uniforms.



Sun-Jan-5/18

# WAS SILK DISCARDED?

## An Allegation of Undesirable Changes in Soldiers' Uniforms.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Before the investigating committee is through examining the Quartermaster's Department in Washington I would be pleased to learn why clothing contracts were changed some two months ago so as to allow uniforms to be sewed with cotton thread instead of silk. It is a well known fact that cotton is not nearly so strong as silk, it is not elastic and will not stand exposure to weather like silk. Clothing sewed with cotton will need continuous repair, as cotton seams will soon rip.

It seems to me our boys will have enough to do in the trenches without having to stop every now and then to sew up their trousers, when it could easily be avoided. I believe the difference in cost is only about three cents a suit.

While on the train a week ago I overheard a conversation between three boys in khaki, and two of them were complaining about their new suits ripping, while the third one was having no trouble. It developed that two suits were sewed with cotton and the other with silk.

E. A. REED.

New York, January 4.

Sun. Jan. 18/19

Khaki, it is said, is the Hindu word meaning gray. Gray is believed to be a good field color, but the khaki uniform, the khaki of ordinary speech, is not gray, but brown or yellow or some shade of brown or yellow. Students of color assert that masses of men in British uniform khaki look dark on a landscape. Nevertheless the cloth is turned out for army use, the official mind reasoning that if not gray it ought to be, for its original name is derived from a word of that meaning. The stuff furnished to the army in this country is a thin texture of cotton, which is rather too warm in summer but cold in winter, an effect increased by the baggy trousers and loose shirt. This shirt should be of double thickness over the lungs and this part of the body should be protected by a coat and tunic specially cut to cover the outlines of the breathing organs.

J. C. Journal Jan 24/18

## BRITISH SHOES FOR 100,000 SAMMIES

London, Jan. 24.—The other day the United States Army dipped into Great Britain's shoe reservoir, came up with 100,000 pairs of shoes and it didn't even make a dent in the supply. One day's work, at full capacity, would have replaced the shoes. And there were still 3,500,000 shoes in the reservoir.

Great Britain has been on top of the army shoe problem since January of 1915. At one time there were 5,000,000 pairs in storage for just one short period, in May of 1916, the stock fell off to less than 800,000 pairs, but that was due to a tremendous call from Russia.

Eve. World - Feb 22/18

## ARMY UNIFORM FRAUDS.

**I**NDICTMENTS against eleven army uniform contractors charged with having embezzled or stolen from the United States Government fabrics of the aggregate value of \$5,000,000 point to a sort of swindle from which all countries suffer in war time. Besides these eleven, there are said to be fifty-two more clothing manufacturers who will figure in future arrests and prosecution in connection with similar clothing frauds.

If, upon trial, these men are found guilty, they deserve the exemplary punishment which should be visited upon any man who deliberately schemes to rob the Government under cover of the most serious and urgent need that can beset it.

Yet those who steal army cloth are not as bad as manufacturers of army cloth who try to skimp their contracts by substituting inferior material. The man who steals fabric meant for uniforms should go to jail. But the manufacturer who turns out shoddy fabric or paper-soled shoes to be worn by the nation's fighters under the most terrible and trying conditions, ought to face a firing squad with a blank wall behind him.

Eve. World - Feb 9/18

## U. S. SOLDIERS' UNIFORM BETTER THAN ENGLISH

So Declares Philadelphia Merchant in Address to Dry Goods Men at Banquet.

The seventh annual convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association at the Hotel Astor ended last night with a banquet at which 510, representing every State in the Union, were present.

The evening speakers were former Ambassador James W. Gerard, Dr. Alonzo Taylor and the Rev. Dr. W. Warren Giles of East Orange, N. J.

At the afternoon session David Kirschbaum, President of A. B. Kirschbaum & Co., Philadelphia, told the dry goods men that uniforms provided for the army were of better material than those England's fighting forces wear.

Mrs. Gertrude Mosshart, assistant to E. L. Howe, chief of the retail stores division of the Food Administration, with headquarters at Washington, said a District storekeeper whom she had asked about the advisability of purchasing some bacon, replied:

"Sure, get all the bacon you want. The Food Administration makes me tired. They advise every one else to refrain from eating meat, then go to the Willard and order \$4 steaks for themselves."

Sun-Mar-18/18

## THE UNIFORM.

It Should Be Respected for the Country's Sake.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I read in THE SUN the letter signed "Observer," and I hope you will allow me to say through your columns that he talks much like one who is, to use his own language, "sick and tired of seeing the uniformed strutters," when he himself is green with envy at not being capable of holding a like berth.

What special right has he to criticize the uniform of our army or navy, regardless of its departments? If he were a loyal citizen he would not dare do so.

Our Ordnance Department is a necessity, and any one with any gray matter in his head can tell which are those of the ordnance or any other department in the army.

I call to mind a case of one ordnance officer who worked his way through Cornell and is now in a line of work that he could not possibly have been capable of had he not been brave and determined enough at the age of a boy to fight, struggle and deprive himself in order

to fit himself for the future. That future is now here. He is fitting in most manfully in the Ordnance Department, serving his country, and not roasting others who are really not worthy of notice.

In going in as a first lieutenant he sacrificed much. His salary now is much lower than it was as a civilian, and his responsibilities were such that he could easily have been exempted. Would you call this man a shirker? Or would they in Washington call this man a slicker? If you would "brand" him anything but a man, then I say that you, "Observer," are surely a pro-German, one of the Bolsheviks, an anarchist, or all three maybe. You, "Observer," are certainly not a loyal citizen not to uphold the heads of our Government, in a matter of uniform or in any matter pertaining to this war.

At such a time as this be an American and stick to your Government and its doings. Right or wrong, stick to it, for it cannot be wrong.

May I ask "Observer," if he would dare to go face to face and tell any one of our ordnance officers that he thinks they should be "branded" or that they are "slackers" or in any way

malign them? I do not believe he would think of it for a second. He would rather attempt an attack behind some such name as "Observer," though if he were really an observer he would see what a coward he is not to sign his name and let every one know what it sounds like.

The first lieutenant referred to is in no way a family connection of mine, but I have many dear ones in the service, both in training and across the sea.

I have been under fire and have seen active service, and would be proud to serve again if I could be accepted.

LEMUEL WILMER.

NEWARK, N. J., March 16.

Globe - Feb 27/18

## KEEP BLUE UNIFORMS FOR U. S. GUARD TO SAVE KHAKI

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Members of the new United States guard will not be permitted to wear regulation khaki and olive drab despite their complaints that the old army blue uniforms provided have subjected them to the appellation of "stay-at-home heroes."

War Department officials explained to-day that blue uniforms, such as formerly worn by regulars, were adopted for the guard to obviate the necessity of using cloth needed for the fighting forces. The United States Guards recently was authorized strictly for guard duty within the United States.