

J.C. Journal - Feb 17/19

UNIFORM NOT FOR CIVILIANS.

Before civilians buy for personal wear any of those army overcoats or other United States Army accoutrements that are being advertised at greatly reduced prices it may be well for them to wait until the Attorney-General renders the opinion asked for by the War Department regarding the right of civilians to wear army uniforms. The Department of Justice is looking into the matter, in view of the provisions of Section 125 of the National Defense Act, which makes it "unlawful for any person not an officer or an enlisted man of the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps, to wear the duly prescribed uniform of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps or any distinctive part of such uniform, or a uniform which is similar to a distinctive part of the duly prescribed uniform." For violation of this section a penalty of \$300 fine, or six months' imprisonment, is provided.

Pending a full investigation, the Attorney-General's office notified the War Department that all persons found violating the act would be prosecuted, and this warning is important, as some persons might unwittingly be drawn into trouble by the assurances of some merchants that the removal of the service buttons alone is necessary to make the uniform available for civilian attire.

For the guidance of discharged soldiers in the matter of wearing the uniform the War Department has issued a circular as follows:

"Present law authorizes a discharged officer or soldier to wear his uniform from the place of discharge to his home, within three months of the date of his discharge from the service. Thereafter, the officer may wear his uniform only upon occasions of ceremony.

"The enlisted man must return his uniform within four months of date of discharge, but can wear it only as stated above.

"An act is now before Congress which, if passed, will authorize enlisted men to keep the uniform which they are permitted to wear home, and to wear that particular uniform only, provided some distinctive mark or insignia, to be issued by the War Department, shall be worn.

"It will thus be clearly seen that neither under existing or proposed law will a discharged soldier be permitted to wear uniforms made by civilian or other tailors. They may legally wear only the particular uniform which they have been permitted to retain.

"Commanding officers of camps, posts and stations will give the widest publicity to this information, both among the soldiers of their commands and in the local press. No person will be permitted to solicit orders for or deliver uniforms to soldiers about to be discharged. Persons or concerns persisting in selling uniforms to such soldiers, after having been warned not to do so, will not be permitted to come on or do business on the reservation."

Obs. Feb 26/19

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Wearing Army Overcoats

Editor Hudson Observer:

Dear Sir—Will you please answer these questions in your query column in Saturday's Hudson Observer: I would like to know if a discharged soldier is permitted to wear his army overcoat. A says he is not allowed to wear any part of his uniform, and B says he is allowed to wear his overcoat, provided he takes the army buttons off. Please settle this argument. Also, if there is any truth in the report that the discharged soldiers, sailors and Marines will get six months' pay.

F. H. E.

The discharged soldier may wear his army overcoat provided he takes off the army buttons and substitutes others. A bill to give discharged soldiers, sailors and Marines six months' pay has been favorably reported in Congress. There is much agitation throughout the country for the six months' pay also.—Ed.

N. Y. World

Y, FEBRUARY 25, 1919

MUST DOFF UNIFORMS AS SOON AS THEY QUIT

But "Reasonable Time" May
Be Allowed for Officers—En-
listed Men Get Leeway Too.

The general impression that a soldier is entitled to wear his uniform for three months after discharge from service was dissipated yesterday by a ruling from the Department Judge Advocate, who holds that officers should discard their uniforms immediately, when possible, but enlisted men have a certain leeway in which to return to civilian garb.

The ruling was made at the request of the police, who have been unusually lenient in dealing with slight offenders in soldier attire.

"One whose commission as an officer has been terminated has no right to wear the uniform," the ruling says. "The termination of the right is coincident with the termination of the commission, strictly speaking. The moment dismissal or discharge from the service is consummated by communication of notice thereof to the officer in question that moment the right to wear a uniform is at an end.

"Reason and common sense suggest, however, and the law may be so construed, a reasonable time be allowed in which to change from the uniform to civilian garb. What shall constitute reasonable time must depend upon the facts in each case.

"In no event should more time be allowed, however, than will be required for an officer to close up his business or relations with the Government and return to his home. If he is able to provide himself with civilian clothes at the place of discharge or dismissal it would be his duty to do so, and a proper appreciation of the proprieties involved would make such action mandatory on his part.

"If not able to provide himself with civilian clothes at the place of discharge or dismissal, he should be allowed to wear his uniform until he reaches his home if he proceeds to return there without delay, when the uniform should at once be removed.

"There is no authority for the suggestion that the right to wear the uniform might, in certain cases, continue for a period of three months after discharge or dismissal.

"An officer or enlisted man, under a reasonable construction of section 125 of the National Defense Act, should proceed from the place of his honorable discharge to his home with reasonable speed, and upon his arrival there his uniform should be discarded, as it is unlawful for him to wear it longer. In no event should he take more than three months and he may not unduly protract his transit."

March 14/19

UNIFORMS NOT TO BE SENT THRU THE MAIL

Postmasters have been instructed by the Postoffice Department to accept

for returns to the War Department no parcels from discharged soldiers containing uniforms or equipment. This order rescinds one issued at the time of the signing of the armistice when all discharged soldiers were ordered to return free by parcel post, their equipment at the end of a four months'

period. The action of the First Assistant Postmaster General is based upon an act of Congress which permits discharged soldiers to retain their equipment.

SQUABBLING HARMS MORALE OF SOLDIERS

Editor Hudson Observer:

After perusing the many letters in your "Hudson Observer Reader's Forum," I can no longer refrain from chiming in, and therefore ask your kind indulgence.

The fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, and last, but not least sweethearts, of our soldier boys, are no doubt sincere and earnest in their claims for honor and glory, for those near and dear to them, but as the saying goes "love is blind," and in this case they fail to see how unjust and inconsiderate they are towards our soldier boys as a body.

The writer enlisted in the Army at the age of 55 under a special law passed by Congress calling for volunteers between the ages of 46 to 56, with the object of releasing younger men to go to the front, and has only recently received his discharge.

If matured age and somewhat extensive world experience count for ought, I am prepared to say that a soldier is a soldier no matter how enlisted or to what duties he may be assigned, provided of course that he does his duty honestly and faithfully. Do these good people who squabble high for honors and merits for beloved ones ever stop to consider that there would be no honors if there were no soldiers here to back our boys up over there? Do they ever consider how our boys have bemoaned their fate at not being chosen to go to the front? Do they know that without exception, each and every one of them would gladly have sacrificed an arm or leg for the chance.

Our honorable Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, in addressing the graduation class of one thousand Ensigns at Annapolis, Md., Naval Academy last summer, related a little story as to how one of the admirals in making his rounds among the sailor boys at one of the hospitals stopped at the bedside of one and remarked how sorry he felt that the young fellow had lost his leg.

I beg your pardon sir: replied the boy, your are mistaken, I did not lose my leg, I gave it to my Country.

The applause and cheers that greeted these remarks was simply heartrening.

Why spoil this splendid effect now by squabbling for personal and individual Company honors? Why not let our hearts be big enough to take in all that have or are still wearing Uncle Sam's uniform and if there be still room (and there should be), let us include each and every one that has done his or her bit. That this would be only fair and just can hardly be disputed. For the idiot who called the Q. M. C., a slacker's union one can feel only pity, for even the Gods can not battle against ignorance. It is to ignorance pure and simple that we are indebted for many of the stories regarding the hardships our boys are and were enduring.

Tis true that many harmless errors have been made and men assigned to duties that might have been better performed by others, but in the rush and hustle to get there, queer things are liable to happen, so in a case that came under my observation of a church Pipe Organist being assigned to a job as pipe fitter. Funny, isn't it? May I say in closing to all those who have near and dear ones still in the service, try the method which brought me nothing, but cheerful and happy days during my time of service. Don't knock, kick or criticize, but take things as they are and not as they might or should be, and always remember it might have been worse.

This sounds a little like Christian Science, but nevertheless this method if religiously followed is infallible, and will bring much comfort and contentment.

O. M. C.

Nurses' Uniforms.

To the Editor of the Sunday Call:

Kindly inform me whether a nurse joining the army nurse corps is provided with a dark blue dress uniform, the same as the Red Cross nurses who form the army nurse reserve corps? INQUIRER.

Female army nurses, other than Red Cross, are permitted to wear any white uniform which they may have. If it is necessary to buy more uniforms later than those of the prescribed style may be obtained.—Ed.

Ruffians in Uniform.

Editor Globe:—I believe in woman suffrage for the same reasons that I believe in man suffrage. In the last analysis, suffrage is not properly a sex question.

Before most of the militant "suffs," who are now making a nuisance of themselves, believing they are promoting the cause of suffrage, were born, I was an open and active advocate of woman suffrage. I have no patience with the bunch of misguided women who take every opportunity to disturb the peace in an effort to annoy the President of the United States.

The press this morning announces that at the Wilson-Taft meeting last night, "hoodlums" in the uniforms of soldiers and sailors attacked some of the women who were carrying the suffrage banners, and that one of them hit one of the women with his fist. Is there not some way by which these unspeakable brutes, who take advantage of every opportunity to assault people and expect to get away with it because they are in a uniform, can be dealt with according to law? The real soldier is also a gentleman. The man who strikes a woman no matter what the provocation is a brutal bully who should be promptly dealt with in a manner which would be a warning to all others of his kind that no decent community will tolerate such conduct.

There seems to be a sentiment prevailing that the boys in uniform should be permitted privileges of assault on citizens without being too severely censured, simply because they are soldiers or sailors. There is no justification for such sentiment. The meanest, most cowardly and most contemptible conduct possible is assault on women, and no community can afford to condone or tolerate it. It is to be hoped that the offenders in last night's mob outbreak will be arrested and dealt with according to law. JOHN F. SCHINDLER.
New York, March 5.

Object to Soldiers Soliciting Funds

Collection of funds, solicitation of advertising and similar activities by men in army or navy uniform has grown to such an extent in the city that the Merchants' Association has complained to Major General Crowder, Provost Marshal General, in a letter, which says:—

"The Merchants' Association invites your attention to the distressing situation which has arisen in consequence of the solicitation of funds for various purposes by enlisted men in uniform, some of whom have been discharged, but others of whom are still in the service.

"New York business men are solicited from one to a dozen times daily to subscribe to publications or to buy advertising space in publications hitherto unheard of. Representation is made that a profit is to accrue to some military unit, hospital or semi-official post-war activity. In many instances a small portion of the money actually does find its way to such organizations, but in the majority of cases the transaction merely operates to the profit of some individual or to that of the man making the solicitation.

"In view of the many legitimate agencies to which contribution ought and must be made and because the work of these agencies will be hampered to a considerable degree if the practices continue we take the liberty of asking if you will not lay down a ruling in the matter."

Opposed to Decorative Officers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING SUN—Sir: Three cheers for Gen. O'Ryan, who disciplined some officers and privates at the Shubert Theatre last evening.

Now, General, one more step in the right direction on this side of the pond before the joke about spurs being used only for "keeping officers' heels from slipping off desks" and to "tear milady's gowns" becomes too common, and then the distant army horse will resume his dignity.

Reason and common sense always are in order, even in regulations.

L. OWEN MINER.

New York, March 14.

Swindling in Uniform.

Another Apparent Case of Misuse of Military Clothes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING SUN—Sir: Forty-five seconds after I bought THE EVENING SUN at 3 o'clock to-day at the Grand Central subway station a boy in what appeared to be a sailor's uniform tried to sell me for 25 cents a copy of the exact pamphlet which you describe in your editorial entitled "Shabby Swindles." Upon my questioning him he said that he came from the ship Minnesota, that he had been wounded, sent to the United States army hospital at the old Greenhut store, and that he had been sent out by the hospital to sell these pamphlets. He stated that it was necessary to do this in order to provide food for the boys at the hospital. The inventor of this preposterous story of course refused to give his name when I pressed him further. He was presently joined by another boy in a similar uniform and with a similar package of pamphlets. I was glad to observe that no one seemed to be buying them.

Taking a hint from your article I am reporting this apparent swindle to the Police Department. It is unfortunately only one of many aspects of similar conduct tending to disgrace the uniform, which I have recently observed in New York.

C. E. L.

New York, March 23.

THE SUN, WEDNESDAY,

MARCH 26, 1919.

UNIFORMED PEDDLERS.

Some Returned Soldiers Would Do Other Work if They Could.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: While the efforts of the provost guard to rid the streets and transportation lines of soldier peddlers who are using their uniform as a means to enlist sympathy and increase their sales undoubtedly meet with public approval, in some cases these returned soldiers have had to resort to this method of making a living because nothing more lucrative has been offered to them.

There may be cases in which returned soldiers prefer the rather precarious occupation of hawking cough drops, salted peanuts, cheap literature and the like on Broadway, Park row, Nassau street, in the subway and on the elevated, to the task of getting out and finding a real job, but some of the hawkers have been forced to take up this work. One who has seen many of these soldier peddlers and sailor peddlers is apt to conclude that most of them are men of good standing, fairly well educated and willing to do a good day's work if given the chance.

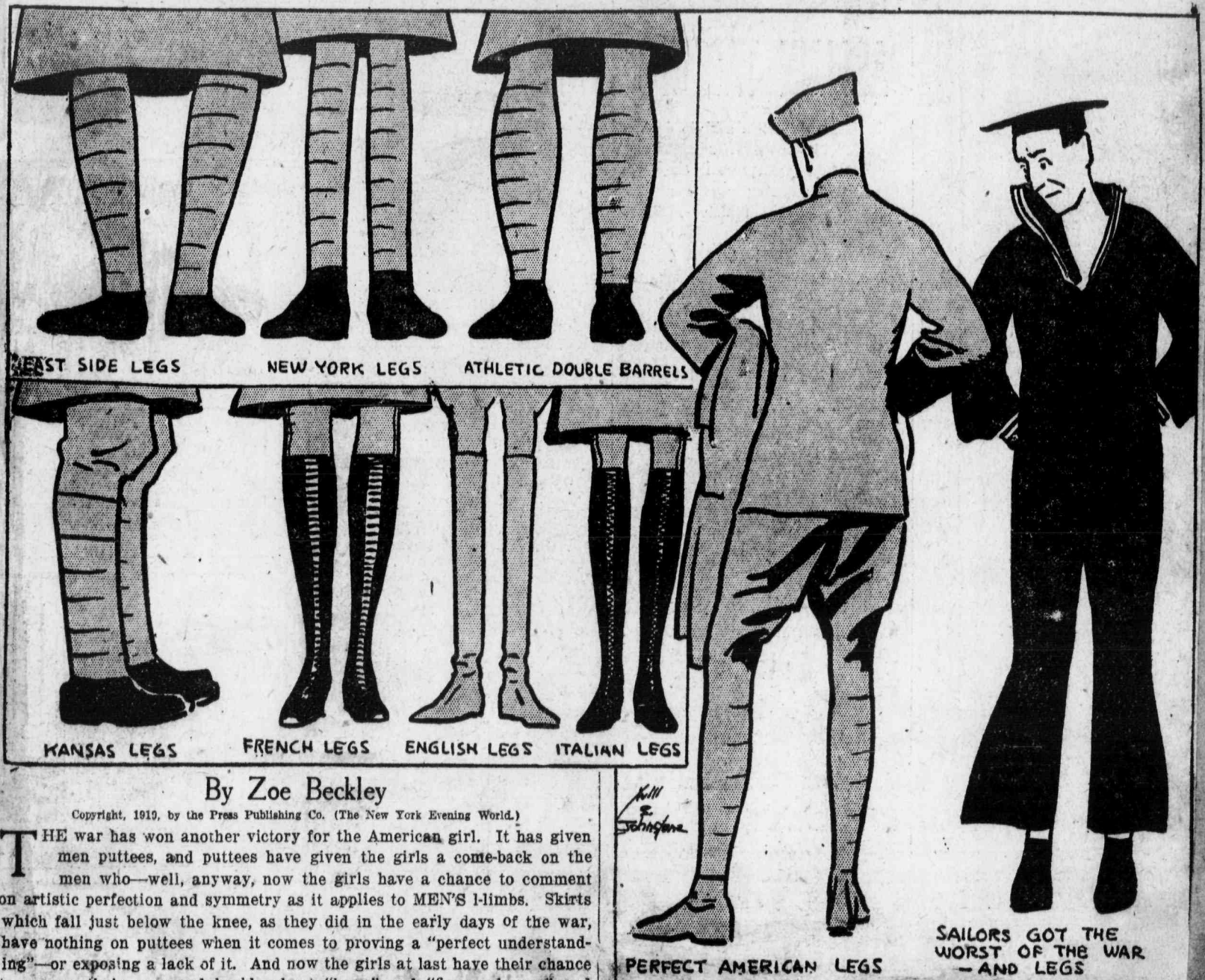
It is all right for the military police to round up these peddlers and warn them to take off their uniforms if they intend to continue peddling, but who is going to give these men jobs in which they are sure of making a living?

New York, March 25. E. FAIR.

The Short Dress Girl Now Has Her Come-Back

At the Boys in the Brown Puttees

Khaki Has Uncovered a Multitude of Shins Which Show That Men Who Throw Stones at Feminine "Understanding" Themselves Live in Glass Houses!



By Zoe Beckley

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THE war has won another victory for the American girl. It has given men puttees, and puttees have given the girls a come-back on the men who—well, anyway, now the girls have a chance to comment on artistic perfection and symmetry as it applies to MEN'S I-limbs. Skirts which fall just below the knee, as they did in the early days of the war, have nothing on puttees when it comes to proving a "perfect understanding"—or exposing a lack of it. And now the girls at last have their chance to narrow their eyes and burble about "bows" and "figure eights" and "knock-knees."

Ever since the day when hose and doublet crept down in pantaloons to the shoe vamp, or thereabouts, the tailor has been man's kindly camouflage. He has killed the fatted calf by smothering it in flapping folds of pant-leg and has hidden the devious course some masculine legs pursue in reaching the ground by building streamline trousers. He'll have that job again.

But now—right now when the town is full of returned heroes trudging sturdily on the putteed legs that booted holes in the Hindenburg line and trampled out the last embers of German fight—the girls have their chance, and are making the most of it. They look upon the cave-man curves and lemonade-straw straightness, as revealed by the ruthless puttee, and their comments run something like the following, overheard on Fifth Avenue passing from the encarnined lips of one beautiful lady to the shell-pinked ears of another beautiful lady. Their eyes were upon the supporting members of two officers ahead:

"Isn't it a pity," said the first B. L., "that they didn't enlist in the navy?"

"Yes," tee-heed the other B. L.; "gob trousers do cover a multitude of bad shins!"

After which ker-rue! remarks were determined to make a sort of inventory of military models and satisfy ourself, at least, whether or not Bill had better hurry back to civies.

On the next block, as though to prove that the perfect curve is as likely to be encased in spirals of khaki as in webs of silk, strode a quartet of doughboys. On each husky left shoulder was the insignia of Orion's stars. From thigh to heel the sinuous line—out, in, out past the swelling calf, in along the slim ankle and down round a heel that did not jut. What a figure for a cave-man! Panther skin! Or Elizabethan tights! Or the breeches and buckles of G. Wash's day!

But just as we were about to make a note to the effect that the 27th Division excelled in legs, a flock of discouraging shanks hove into view and gave our pencils pause. One pair committed the fatal fault of "interfering" at the knee. The second pair could not have "stopped a pig" without the aid of a net. The third had shins which we somehow could not analyze. There seemed to be bulge enough, and there was an honorable straightness but—

"Ankle's too short," asserted Artist Johnstone. "Thick part of the leg begins too blah-blah. Sort of busts right out instead of leading up gently. Strength," he added, "but no beauty."

But who goes there! We appraise them sadly. Two pipe-stems and a pair of barrels. The boy with the pipe-stems has wound his puttees too far down at the ankles, adding a thickness that should be higher up. The lad with the double-barreled supports is doubtless a world-beater at the 320-yard dash, but he is too vigor-

ously proportioned round the equatorial line of the tibia.

We quickly recognized the East Side leg—the pushcart leg, the leg that toiled in the factory from eight to eight, and then went to night-school, and had no time, and scant nourishment forsooth, for athletics. Puttees are as cruel as life to this leg.

Then there is the bouncing Kansas leg, the untiring California leg, the strenuous Idaho-Wyoming-Montana ranchman's leg. No forced marches can daunt these legs. No cyclonic assaults dismay them. They plant themselves, these western legs, and stay put. They are a little broad through the narrows, but they are the defence-of-the-nation legs, and good luck to 'em, say we, though they might not pass the examinations of the Municipal Art Society.

Nor could we unreservedly recommend for permanent revelation the British leg. The Tommy Atkins leg is a forceful member. It takes a lot of punishing. It is built for service if not for art. The British officer leg, however, appears to the casual eye to lack both qualities. It resembles the cricket bat in outline. It is a good sporting leg. But it will never be popular as a sculptor's model.

The French officers run to rotundity about belt and calf. Their legs are shapely and pleasant to look upon—perhaps because they are moulded upon the lines of the dear champagne bottle, so soon, alas to pass out of our ken.

If it were not for patriotism we would recommend as nearest to linear perfection the Italian leg. All artistic ideals considered, it measures up nobly. It is limned aristocratically. It is slender. And gracefully set. Agile-looking, yet strong. It is clothed in dark leather, very stylish. It is reminiscent of poetry, music, moonlight, courtly bows, and compliments to women.

There is but one leg superior to it and that is the Perfect American Leg. The P. A. L. exists—not in vast numbers, but it DOES exist. It is the leg the betrousered gob regards with dark-green envy. It belongs partly to a past age, an age of hose and buskin, of leisurely gardens and "temples of love". But also to an athletic modern era, the era of the stock exchange as well as the gym.

When we last saw it, it was bearing aloft a clothier's pasteboard box. And in that box a suit was packed. He was hurrying back to civilian garb.

WOODS ASKS BAN ON SOLDIER PEDDLERS

Asks List of Licenses Granted and Will Find Jobs.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Col Arthur Woods, formerly Police Commissioner of New York city, now detailed as special assistant to the Secretary of War in the work to procure proper employment for discharged soldiers, went on the warpath to-day against permitting ex-soldiers to become peddlers. He requested all State and municipal authorities to notify him of all applications by discharged soldiers and sailors for peddlers' licenses and to furnish him with lists of all such licenses issued.

The number of peddlers among discharged men is noticeable and growing, Col. Woods said. He believes it is due to the fact that many ex-service men, unable to obtain suitable employment immediately, have turned to peddling as the quickest means of becoming self supporting.

"The sight of a man in uniform peddling on the streets is extremely undesirable and suggests to the public that he has been neglected and that no effort is being made to procure him employment," says Col. Woods. "It is my purpose to get in touch with every discharged soldier and sailor who has taken out a peddler's license and see that he has the opportunity to engage in some work of more suitable form. This of course will determine at once whether the discharged man has taken up peddling from choice or from necessity.

"If local authorities will cooperate with me in this matter I am very confident that we will find that in the majority of cases it has been a matter of necessity rather than choice and that the discharged soldier or sailor who has engaged in this sort of work will welcome an opportunity of obtaining better employment which is more dignified and in all probability more remunerative. I feel sure that the men of the American army and navy hold the uniform in very high regard and will do nothing to bring it into disrepute if it can possibly be avoided."

WAR DEP'T GETS AFTER BEGGARS IN UNIFORMS

Asst. Secretary of War Requests Local Police to Stop Panhandling On Streets.

Arthur Woods, assistant to the Secretary of War, and former Police Commissioner of New York City, has written to Chief Battersby asking his co-operation in suppressing "panhandlers" and various forms of street "fakers" who are wearing service uniforms. Many of the men peddling in the streets in uniform, in the opinion of the assistant secretary, "never entered the service and are frauds." The men who employ these fakers are termed "cooties" by the assistant secretary.

The letter also contains the request that Chief Battersby instruct the members of the Police Department to familiarize themselves with the location of the local Employment Service Bureau for returning soldiers and sailors so that they can give proper directions for finding it to discharged men who may be seeking employment.

The assistant secretary's letter in full follows:

"This letter is written to you with the memory in my mind of my own old days in the Police Department, and I want to take up especially with you the question of men panhandling in service uniforms. You know all the angles of the street-faking and panhandling game. You are dealing with it daily in its many phases, just as I had to deal with it as Police Commissioner of the city of New York.

"Although the demobilization of our Army and Navy has not progressed far, the supposedly discharged soldier, sailor and marine in uniform peddling in our streets is a problem to engage our most serious attention.

"You know as well as I how grateful the country is to those who have served it in the military and naval forces, and how certain it is that no discharged man has to resort to panhandling for a living. You know as well as I that the 'cooties' who send them out to do a sort of thing are doing it simply to play upon the public sympathy which the uniform arouses and will continue to arouse for a long time to come. The men sleeping in Flanders Fields and in the Argonne, and on the hills around Chateau-Thierry, who can never come back, and the great majority of their pals who are returning to civil life, have made that uniform as sacred as the flag itself, and the police forces of the United States could do no finer thing than to protect it.

"It will be interesting and gratifying to you to know that 80 per cent. of the men coming out of the Army and the Navy go straight from the demobilization camps to their homes. This leaves only 20 per cent. to linger around centers of the demobilization and in the larger cities. A few of these may be panhandling, but I am inclined to think that many, if not most, of the men in uniform that are

peddling in the streets never entered the service and are pure frauds.

"The Chief of Police of one city during the past month took the bit in his own teeth, and in twenty-four hours cleared the town of all uniformed panhandlers. The police of this city issue all peddling licenses, and the chief laid down the rule that he would give licenses to every discharged soldier, sailor and marine who applied, but to none in uniform. Then he sent somebody around to the agencies which had been utilizing discharged men to panhandle and peddle for them, and pointed out the provisions of the Federal law applying to the improper use of the uniform. This happened in the course of one morning. That night there wasn't a 'service' panhandler in town. For several weeks before this they had been a pest.

"If you do not control the issuance of peddling licenses in your city, would it be asking you too much to bring this to the attention of the official who does?

"One more thing, and a matter of at least equal importance, upon which I should like to have your co-operation is this: Will you not instruct all members of your force to familiarize themselves with the location of the United States Employment Service Bureau or Bureaus for Returning Soldiers and Sailors, so that if a discharged man comes to their attention they can put him directly in touch with these agencies? There seems to have been some difficulty about getting this information down to the men, not in your city, but generally, and it will be of genuine help to soldiers if they know that any policeman, anywhere in the country, can direct them to the office that will find a job for them."

As previously published in the Jersey Journal, Chief Battersby has already issued orders prohibiting men in uniform to peddle or to do any sort of house-to-house canvassing in this city, except they be residents of Jersey City.

BEGGING SOLDIERS "FAKES."

City Provost Guard's Head Says Few Were in War.

It is estimated by Lieut. John M. Finnerty, head of the detective bureau of the city's provost guard, that at least 90 per cent. of maimed soldiers begging on the streets are "fakes." It is also made known that, since demobilization began, there have been 1,200 arrests of soldiers and only four of this number were able to prove their identity.

Lieut. Finnerty adds that many soldiers have been arrested for wearing decorations they never earned.

NO PEDDLING BY MEN IN UNIFORM

Soldiers and sailors in uniform will not be permitted to peddle in West Hoboken thereafter, as Chief of Police McAulay has decided that the practice is becoming a nuisance. In a letter to the local police chief, Major General Leonard Wood, of the U. S. Army, requests that this business of men in uniform be curtailed.

The incident of Wednesday, when a soldier working under the guise of a peddler stole two razors from a barber shop, decided the chief to strictly enforce General Wood's request.

General Wood in his letter points out that a veteran is allowed a license to peddle without charge, but he states that army regulations do not permit a man a man to peddle while in uniform.

THE COST OF UNIFORMS.

Newly Graduated Marine Officers Obligated to Spend \$300 Each.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The recent graduation of over 230 marines as Second Lieutenants has aroused much comment as to why these men were put to an average expense of \$300—at least—at graduation when the appointive authorities knew the graduates were to be put immediately upon the inactive list without pay, or perhaps one month's pay a year.

Thus \$69,000 has been thrown to the military tailors and furnishers, which sum would have been of inestimable assistance to these officers while endeavoring to obtain positions for their own and their families' support.

On the morning of the graduation exercises at Quantico and for some time prior to that date it was common knowledge that these men would be "thrown on the beach," to use a sailor's phrase when out of occupation.

These graduates worked hard against many difficulties to obtain their commissions. Their relatives made sacrifices to furnish money for necessary expenses during the course of instruction and at graduation.

Their motto, "We never surrender," has been fully exemplified, to the death in many cases.

It behooves Congress and the country to show appreciation and gratitude by providing every one of these men, the graduates and those who failed to pass, with suitable occupation at a Second Lieutenant's pay, and reimbursing them for the unnecessary expense by which the tradesmen reaped a harvest.

If we wish to keep these trained men available for immediate use—looking at it from a purely selfish standpoint—they must be treated not only fairly but generously. Unless this is done, this, our finest body of fighters, will become scattered and all the work of their faithful instructors lost.

I note thousands of new placards posted about the city encouraging and begging men to enlist in the marines. The enlisting officers hold out most alluring prospects of advancement. With such incidents as the above mentioned can the Department really expect ambitious men to swallow the bait? If this recruiting is successful who is to officer them?

SAILORMAN.
NEW YORK, July 10.

UNIFORMS AT MASQUERADES.

Editor Jersey Journal:

Dear Sir:—"A" says that it is allowable to wear a soldiers' or sailors' uniform at a masquerade, even if the wearer of said uniform was not in service of the U. S. Army or Navy.

"B" says it is an offense and that the wearer of the uniform is subject to punishment by Federal authorities.

Yours very truly,
A. R.

Jersey City, April 26, 1919.

A uniform may be worn but it must not bear the service insignia if the wearer did not serve in the army or navy.—Ed.

DISCHARGED MEN TO GET BUTTON TO MARK FACT

Those Who Served Not Less
Than 15 Days Between April
6, 1917 and Nov. 11, 1918

MUST APPLY FOR IT ON PROPER BLANK

The War Department has authorized a button for discharged soldiers to wear with civilian clothes. The order reads:

1. A lapel button to be known as the Victory Button, for wear on civilian clothes, will be issued to all officers, enlisted men (excluding members of the Students' Army Training Corps), field clerks and members of the Army Nurse Corps, who served honorably on active duty in the Army of the United States for a period of fifteen days at any time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918. The button will be of silver for those wounded in action and bronze for all others.

2. For the present the Victory Button will be issued at time of honorable discharge to those entitled to it and to those who have already been honorably discharged. Later the button will be issued to all remaining in service entitled to it.

3. Those who have been discharged before a supply of buttons was available for issue may secure a button by mailing to the supply officer of the nearest military post, camp or station, including a recruiting station, their original discharge certificate or a true copy thereof prepared on the form provided for the purpose, or, in the case of officers to whom no discharge certificate was issued, their discharge order or a true copy thereof. The true copy of a discharge certificate or of a discharge order must be executed by a civil officer empowered to administer oaths and be a full, literal and complete copy of the original and contain all written or printed matter appearing on both sides of the discharge certificate or discharge order. The certificate of the civil officer must be in the following form:

"I certify that the following is a true and complete copy of the original discharge certificate (or discharge order) of.....and contains all written and printed matter appearing on both sides of the discharge certificate (or discharge order).

I further certify that I have indorsed on the original discharge certificate (or discharge order) over my signature the following in words and figures: True copy made by me.....(date)..... 191... for purpose of securing a Victory Button by mail."

4. Necessary blank forms (Form No. 704, A. G. O., for enlisted men and Form No. 704-1, A. G. O. for officers) for preparation of true copies of discharge certificates will be furnished by the War Department and may be obtained when the supply is available from the supply officer of any military post camp or station, including a recruiting station.

No blank form for preparation of true copies of officers' discharge orders will be furnished.

5. When the supply officer issues a Victory Button he will indorse on the discharge certificate, discharge order or true copy of discharge certificate or discharge order, the fact of issue and kind of button issued.

6. Commanding officers will give this circular the widest publicity possible in the local press.

(421, A. G. O.)

By order of the Secretary of War,
PEYTON C. MAROH,
Official General, Chief of Staff.

J. T. KERR,
Adjutant General.
Hq. P. of E., Hoboken, N. J.
April 17, 1919.

YEOWOMEN MAY LOSE UNIFORMS

Sutler Demands They Lay Aside
Accoutrements of War and Be-
come "Plain Girls" Again.

By Universal Service.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Chairman Butler of the House Naval Affairs Committee has become a "perfectly horrid man" in the estimation of yeowomen. Many little heels stamps the floor and noses turned skyward as the news spread from the capitol tonight that he had demanded they must lay aside all their accoutrements of war, cease their drilling and become just plain girls again.

The chairman took his stand at to-day's hearings on the Naval Appropriations Bill when Captain Richard H. Leigh, acting chief of the Bureau of Navigation, announced the Navy Department wanted to retain the "8,000 yeowomen (F)" in service for another year.

Captain Leigh said they had rendered splendid service and are indispensable in view of the great difficulty in finding other workers to take their places. He added that the "more women we have in, the more men we can let out."

"Well, why don't you get 200,000 women and let all the men out of the navy," exclaimed Mr. Butler. "I am going to fight this proposition. You have got to get rid of them."

Captain Leigh instantly sprang to the defense of the yeowomen. He said:

"They deserve commendation, instead of censure. They do all the clerical work men can do, and in many cases do it better."

Mr. Butler said he was tired of seeing women in uniforms and drilling and "getting themselves in moving pictures." He shouted that only a few nights ago he had seen a picture of them playing billiards.

THE COST OF UNIFORMS.

An Allowance Made to Marine Corps Officers Recently Graduated.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In THE SUN recently there appeared a letter dated New York, July 10, and signed "Sailor Man," in which it was stated that 230 marines had been graduated from the officers' training school at Quantico, Va., and that they had been put to an average expense of at least \$300 for uniforms, although the appointing authorities knew that the graduates were to be immediately put upon an inactive status, without pay.

This letter was brought to my attention by civilians, who asked me to investigate and find out if the statements contained in it were true. I assured them that such a procedure was entirely at variance with the normal attitude and policy of the headquarters of the Marine Corps and I took it upon myself to have the matter investigated at Washington, with the result that I have been informed officially that 235 candidates were graduated on June 16 and were commissioned Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps Reserve; that they were all advised before graduation that they could not be retained on an active status for any length of time; that on account of the sweeping reductions made by Congress in the strength of the Marine Corps and the lack of appropriations resulting therefrom they would all be put on an inactive status after the first of July; that these young men were placed on an active status for a short period in June, and that under existing law when so placed they received a uniform gratuity of \$150, and that it was unnecessary for any of them to expend more than \$100 for uniforms.

As "Sailor Man's" letter gives a very wrong impression of the treatment accorded these officers and is decidedly inaccurate in its statement of alleged facts I would deem it a favor if you will give this letter the same publicity which you gave to the one signed "Sailor Man."

H. H. KIPP,

Lieutenant-Colonel United States Marine Corps.
New York, July 18.

Bright Uniforms Done For?

Dazzling Army Togs May Never Be Resurrected.

Where are the uniforms of yesteryear? Dull olive drab and sober navy blue, strictly utilitarian uniforms of wartime, are still with us, but the resplendent military costumes of other days have not as yet put in an appearance. True, the Marines have blossomed forth in dress uniform of brilliant reds and blues, but the larger sprinkling of gobs and doughboys in New York's floating population spurn uniforms.

In the dim, distant long ago, before the war, the army had in addition to the service uniform the blue dress and full dress uniforms, special evening dress, dinner jacket, white dress uniform and white dinner jacket. Many hued capes and highly polished black or white boots were adjuncts to this warrior plumage that made its wearers vie with birds of paradise in their striking appearance. In these the navy was equally well equipped with epaulettes and be tasseled regalia. Members of the sister services were as imposing in appearance on parade and in the evening after retreat as the carriage callers for the large hotels.

This elaboration of costumes has been a tradition of fighting forces in all countries since the memory of man knoweth not to the contrary. Barbarous tribes follow the same custom, preferring selected portions of the remains of deceased enemies for their ornamentation. European countries have carried the decorative element in soldier's haberdashery to far greater lengths than we have ever considered desirable in this country.

The red coats of the British dress uniforms and the French combinations of blue with red are familiar to every one. The most striking of all contemporary uniforms probably were those worn by the Austrian military castes. There, where militarism was a fetish, the gayly bedecked officers were served to din-

ner and drinks "on the house" in first class restaurants and cafes. The owners felt themselves sufficiently compensated by the additional customers, largely tourists, who were drawn to gaze upon and bask in the frown of their most aristocratic military excellencies.

Here, where our democratic armies have always shrunk from parading their profession before the public gaze, it has always been the habit of both officers and enlisted men to don civilian clothes when off duty and away from an army post. But with a highly technical war still raging the army is not as yet permitted to discard uniform even on leave of absence, and the soldier must appear in the one uniform he is allowed to wear, the good old olive drab service uniform.

A War Department order has officially abolished all uniforms save the white and the O. D. When we have officially as well as actually won the war the white uniform can be worn in summer. It is whispered in the army, too, that the officers and enlisted men who have elaborate outfits that are relics of prewar days are anxious to get them out and blaze forth their glory to admiring friends. But that would seem to be a distant day, as the boss of the works says no expensive uniforms will be authorized until the cost of living comes down, if ever, or until army pay is raised to the prewar standard and the unequipped personnel can squeeze enough from their income to get the extra clothing.

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Observer - July 20/19

HOLDS UNIFORM OF DISCHARGED SOLDIER BELONGS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Discharged soldiers and sailors have no right to dispose of the uniform allowed them when they leave the service, as the title continues in the Government. This is the ruling of a United States Commissioner in Des Moines, Iowa. A resident of that city who bought a pair of army shoes from a soldier was arrested and, under the decision of the court, was held in bail for the action of the Federal Grand Jury. Prudent discharged soldiers and sailors will wisely wait until the test case has been disposed before parting with any part of their uniforms. If the ruling sustained the seller will be equally liable with the buyer.

J.C. Journal - Sept 4/19

RESTORE THE BLUE UNIFORM.

Army officers are very naturally objecting to the new order which calls for olive drab uniforms for all military occasions, dress as well as otherwise, excepting the few when white can be worn as a matter of comfort. They want the old army blue retained as the dress uniform, and it must be admitted that they are evincing better taste than the olive drab only advocates. The olive drab uniform is not an especially goodlooking outfit. It was chosen for efficiency, and while it fulfils that requirement it cannot be said that its attractiveness extends beyond that point. Everybody likes to dress well, and it would be difficult to find anything neater than blue. And besides, anybody feels better for a change of clothes once in a while, at least.

While there may be excellent reasons for permitting only service uniforms to be worn in war times, those rules do not hold good in peace times.

Telegram - Aug 16/19

PEDDLING IN UNIFORM.

In another column of this issue is printed a letter from Major C. E. Kilbourne, U. S. A., who protests against our soldiers in uniform peddling on the streets.

We agree with Major Kilbourne that it is "doing great wrong to the American uniform by encouraging its wearers to use it as a means for increasing street sales for any object, no matter how worthy."

By "encouraging its wearers" Major Kilbourne means to warn the public against purchasing. Still one can hardly stop the big hearted and open handed men and women—especially sympathetic women—from impulsively contributing under the circumstances.

Major Kilbourne's appeal to the soldierly pride of the men is good. A good soldier would not be guilty of such a thing. Those who would be guilty of it ought to be stopped.

We believe the War Department has been guilty of negligence along this line, anyway. It has not manifested a proper desire to protect the uniform. It is not unlikely at least some of the offenders complained of are fakers pure and simple.

Of course the first cry of these fakers will be "What are starving soldiers to do?"

Well, let them sound it. But they are warned their cry will be investigated and its touch of falsity ascertained.

EVENING SUN, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1919.

Army Wants "Blues" Again

Order Eliminating Dress Uniform in Peace Time Rouses Wrath of Officers—Call It "Blow to Dignity."

Officers of the Regular Army are protesting vigorously against the elimination of the dress uniform, or "Blues," as it is called. "The recent order," says a Captain of Infantry, "taking from us the right to appear in any but the service and white uniforms in time of peace is a direct blow to the dignity of the service."

"It is most depressing to a man to be compelled to wear his working clothes on all occasions, no matter how formal."

Women Object Also.

The feminine idea is adequately expressed by an officer's wife, who declares: "I am tired of looking at mud colored clothes all the time. If my husband could wear the blue uniform once in a while in the evening, and at formal functions, it would certainly be a relief to my eyes. I almost feel as if I were color blind."

A Colonel, just returned from France, whose men are noted throughout the Expeditionary Forces for their smart and snappy appearance, gives his viewpoint.

"The abolition of the blue uniforms," says he, "meets with almost unanimous disapproval from the Regular Army. Every human being likes to change the kind of clothes he wears occasionally."

The Psychology of the Thing.

"The psychology of the thing is something that should not be overlooked," this officer contends. "Not only must a man have the proper equipment for the battle and the march, but also for special formations, such as parades, &c. Let us have the dress uniform for such occasions, as well as the 'special evening dress' for formal, social functions, whether military or civilian."

"The Chief of Staff talks of 'the interest of economy.' What about the money that has been put into blue uniforms which are perfectly good but cannot now be worn because of the recent order?"

"Let me outline my idea," he continued. "First, we should have the service uniform, olive drab in color, of cotton or woollen material, depending on the climate, with turn down collar like the English coat."

"Second, the dress uniform, blue, to be used for full dress by adding a bit of gilt cord in the form of an aiguillette, wearing of the white uniform for warm weather to be entirely optional with the individual officer and not required for official occasions."

Wants Special Evening Dress.

"Third, the special evening dress for social functions, military or civilian."

"Fourth, civilian clothes to be worn when off post, that is, when on leave, visiting cities, &c., this to be optional with the officer. In the old days 'custom of the service' required an officer to wear civilian clothes when away from his station."

Sam - Oct 14/19

NAVAL UNIFORMS.

Post-Election Comment on the New Coat for Officers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: THE SUN prints a letter from Secretary Daniels in which he says that the uniform change was made after all the officers had an opportunity to vote on the question and after an overwhelming majority had decided that the change was necessary and desirable.

This would lead the casual reader to think that "all" was a representative lot of the officers. I am informed by several officers that this is not the case. It has been said that an officer must have had at least five years service before he was allowed to vote on the question, and I am further informed that many officers never had the opportunity of voting who had that requirement.

Just to-day I was at luncheon where there were sixteen medical officers. There was one of the new uniforms, and the man who was wearing it when asked how he liked it quickly said that he was sorry he ever bought it, for it had nothing on the old style for comfort around the neck when a stiff collar was used, and certainly was not as well fitted for his work as the other.

The question was asked if the old style was an unhealthful uniform and every doctor smiled. One of the elder ones was asked directly why it was supposed to be. His answer was an extremely guarded one, but left one with the impression that the danger to one's health lurked in the fertile brain of some advocates of the new style.

Further questioning brought out the following facts: Most of the officers would never wear the new style if it were not compulsory, and others never expect to wear it until the very first day on which it becomes compulsory.

There is another very interesting sidelight. If asked to vote again these men would either not vote for any change or to keep the new coat to punish those who in a fit of foreign admiration adopted something not wanted or necessary for our service. SQUARE DEAL, New York, October 13.

White - Oct 14/19

STEEL-BLUE UNIFORMS FOR FRENCH SOLDIERS

PARIS, Sept. 17 (Associated Press). French soldiers will not revert to the pre-war uniform, the flaming red trousers of the infantry being doomed. Nothing will remain of the 1914 uniform except the cap. "Definitely suppressed" reads the edict of the Minister of War, referring to the uniform of many colors. Horizon blue will not be adopted, but a darker shade which the French call "steel blue."

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WORLD: SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1919.

FASHIONS NEVER CHANGE WITH THE BLUEJACKET

His Clothes Are "Eternally Blue" and of Unchanging Pattern.
"There Is a Roll and a Jauntiness About Him at All Times
That Proclaim His Calling."

How the bluejacket is supplied with clothes, regulations for wearing and keeping them, and customary peculiarities, are some of the things told on a leaflet issued by the Navy Recruiting Bureau, No. 818 West 39th Street, this city.

"The 'gob' likes the cut of his clothes," says the authority, "and there is a roll and jauntiness about him at all times that proclaims his calling. Fashions come and go and orders may change the habiliments of the army man, but not so with the man of the sea. His are eternally blue; the pattern never varies, and tradition still holds her own in their making. Years ago, in the days of wooden sailing ships, when seamen had to climb masts and dangle on the stretching yards, had to reef and furl in all weathers, convenience and custom ordained the bell-shaped lower ends of the trousers. Time and changes in the construction of ships have never wrought a change.

"The sailor also clings to his black silk neckerchief. Draped around his low-necked blouse and tied across his breast, it lends a distinction that belongs to the sea. Latter days have made obsolete the wearing of a white lanyard about the neck but the silken kerchief still remains. Tradition tells that the custom of thus wearing the neckerchief originated with the British tar as a mark of mourning for that historic seafarer, Lord Nelson. It has never been removed.

For Shore Leave.

"Curiously enough, the sailor gives a good deal of attention to this part of his costume. Early mornings, or just before the call for shore-leave is sounded, there is heard about the ship a flapping that sounds like waves striking the side. This is Jack getting the wrinkles out of his neckwear. The neckerchief is stretched between two ship-mates, who, grasping the four corners, give it an up and down shaking until it is smooth and glossy. Then, folding it diagonally, rolling it and fitting under his collar, he ties the ends in a knot that is a real symbol of the sea."

Jack is also credited with being a trifle fussy about his hats. He always has at least three. "No one can exactly explain the mysterious balance a seaman acquires in perching the circular pancake cap on his head, at almost any angle. He is always buying a new one, for the sailor, who is alleged to have a girl in every port, must have souvenirs for the pretty maids he meets, particularly the girl he leaves behind him."

He also has a knitted cap for winter wear, one that can be pulled down over his ears or arranged to cover nearly all of his face, something he needs for the watch from the ship's rail, or to shield him from the wind as he scans the sea from the crow's nest.

When a boy on entering the navy tosses off his home clothes for the last time he is given a complete outfit. He must learn how to fold and store away each bit according to set and inviolable rules, and each piece

must have his name marked on it with indelible ink. It must always be scrupulously clean and neat. Some of the ships have a laundry, but if not he must wash his clothes himself.

His Outfit.

Here are the contents of a sailor's wardrobe: Overshirt, two undress jumpers, dress jumper, three white undress jumpers, blue trousers, four white trousers, dungarees (overalls), jersey, overcoat, rain clothes, two flannel shirts, two each; light and heavy undershirts, two each; light and heavy drawers, one blue cap, two white hats, watch cap, two suits of pajamas, jackknife, leggings, neckerchief, gloves, four pairs socks, two pairs shoes, rubber boots, mattress, two mattress covers, shoe brush and blacking, pair blankets, towels and one pair gymnasium shoes. Quite a trousseau for the young man wedded to the sea.

Once a week he must unpack his sea bag, unlash his hammock, open up his ditty bag, and, spreading all his dress possessions out on deck, submit to a scrutinizing inspection. Jack gets his clothes from the navy storekeeper, whether in port or at sea. The service maintains factories where are made the blue and white uniform and the close fitting and warm pea-jacket overcoat he wears in winter. At this season of the year he also wears a jersey or sweater, secured from the storekeeper, but sometimes from the girl he left ashore. There are ship's tailors, but he must learn how to sew, darn and mend.

THE SUN, WEDNESDAY,

OCTOBER 15, 1919.

SIMS ON NAVAL UNIFORMS.

He Makes a Poor Witness in Defence of the New Officers' Coat.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir, In his letter of October 16, answering a recent communication to THE SUN from me and putting responsibility for the naval officers' new coat on a majority of the officers in the navy, Secretary Daniels said:

Admiral Sims and some other officers then serving in European waters advised that no change be made in the uniform while a large number of officers were in Europe.

I have no means of knowing what Admiral Sims reported to the Navy Department, if he made any report on this subject, but there is before me now a reprint of a letter from him dated May 11, 1918, which originally appeared in the *Army and Navy Register*, in which, over his title Vice-Admiral, he holds the projected modification of the coat up to ridicule. He says, among other things:

If my memory serves me it was proposed that, in place of the present so-called blouse, we should adopt a blue kimono, the alleged advantages being that:

The Vice-Admiral then gave ten alleged advantages of the kimono, such as: "It will discourage putting hands in the trousers pockets; it is more serviceable, as there is no braid or anything to wear out; it requires no tailoring skill, any lady can make one; it has no shape, so that it therefore holds its shape better."

After this amusing introduction Vice-Admiral Sims, admitting his belief that a majority of the officers approved the proposed change on account of the "comfy advantages" of the sack coat, wrote an illuminating essay on the philosophy of uniforms, emphasizing the desirability of distinctive appearance—the Daniels sack coat can scarcely be told from the British officer's coat—and said:

It should therefore be apparent that if our present uniform is so objectionable as to require a change the first requirement of the new uniform is that it should not closely resemble any other naval uniform.

Mr. Daniels's coat can not be told, except by careful examination, from the British naval uniform coat or from the coats of our own non-commissioned officers. As I say, what the Vice-Admiral reported to the Navy Department I don't know, but his non-official utterance, from which I have quoted, does not indicate he is a good witness for the defenders of the new garment. LAND LURHER.

New York, October 14.

HERALD, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1919.

FAKIRS IN UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Can nothing be done to prevent fakirs from peddling their stuff under the cloak of the uniform? Today two boys, one in the uniform of a soldier, the other one dressed as a sailor, got on a Sixth avenue elevated train at Forty-second street. They peddled a book. The one in soldier's uniform acted as "spieler" and informed the passengers that "this book contains funny stories, some of them told by the wounded soldiers, and the money received by the sale of this book helps to support a great many wounded soldiers and sailors." They had no credentials, but reaped quite a harvest.

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New York City, Dec. 5, 1919.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Please allow me to inform "An American Woman" through the medium of your valuable paper that a committee has been appointed by the County Committee of the American Legion to investigate just such complaints as she mentions in her letter to the HERALD of December 2. A rigid investigation of cases where men in the uniform of the United States Army or Navy are soliciting the financial aid of or selling articles to the citizens of New York on the streets or 'buses is being made, and it is hoped that this menace will be eliminated immediately. In order to protect and help the committee in this great work, it is earnestly desired that the public of New York city refuse to further encourage these men.

DAISY LEIGHTON REILLY,

Member Executive Committee, Barak's Freitche Post of the American Legion, Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1919.

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DAISY LEIGHTON REILLY,
Member Executive Committee, Barbara
Freddie Post of the American Legion,
Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1919.

SAM BROWNE BELT MAY BE RESTORED

Roll Collar, Like British, Also
Favored by Officers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Sam Browne belt, discarded reluctantly by American officers returning from overseas duty, where it was required, may be added to the regulation uniform of the United States Army, and other important changes made if the recommendations of the division commanders and general staff officers in session here are adopted by the War Department.

Official announcement was made today that the conference had voted unanimously that the belt should be worn. Major-Gen. Leonard Wood reported that nearly all officers in the central department desired to be allowed to wear the belt.

Virtually all officers present favored a roll collar uniform blouse, similar to the British, and many were in favor of blue instead of olive drab for other than field service. They desired also to be permitted to wear civilian clothes off duty.

Buck Private to Be Army Dandy

Uncle Sam to Tailor Uniforms So He Can
'Snap Into It' With Style.

Former soldiers will read with interest the announcement of the Quartermaster-General of the army that salvage repair clothing shops will be established at all large army posts, where the soldier in the ranks can have his uniform cut and fitted to his form. Visions of many French francs and American dollars expended in sometimes vain efforts to have the uniform of war days altered to certain standards of "snap" and "pep" will pass before the eyes of the ex-army man.

It is fearful to think of the potential mortality among the hearts of made-moiselles and American girls if this order of the Quartermaster General had been issued during hostilities.

With what joy will a "rookie" anticipate and the ex-soldier remember the very first day when, despite a huge void in his \$30 a month, he paraded down the main street, here or abroad, the cynosure of all eyes, resplendent in spotless hobnail shoes, his uniform cut and shaped to a hair's breadth of perfection, and some newcomer, as green as he had once been, capped his glory by handing over a neat salute, meant for an officer, just as he passed a particularly charming mademoiselle or American miss? The grandeur of it all made up for the days when he had been the saluter and not the saluted.

Now all is changed. The lot of the soldier in the New Army, as old times call it, is to make one to be envied. The regimental or post tailor will take it upon himself to make the enlisted man a fashion plate. And without charge!

And also comes the announcement that the Remount Service will endeavor to provide a "blue-ribbon" mount for cavalymen. In part this has already been done. Some of the finest specimens of horseflesh in the country were recently gathered by the Remount Service for the Third Cavalry, which is headquartered at Fort Myer, Va.

There the "Old Third," as they are affectionately dubbed, did some remarkable stunts on horseback before Gen.

Pershing. He was much pleased with the appearance of the horses and men and complimented Col. William C. Rivers on the efficiency of his regiment. Witnesses say that the men of the Third displayed uniforms that would make a battalion sergeant major of the old army wilt with envy. Any one familiar with the hitherto incomparable style of these non-commissioned officers' uniforms will appreciate the force of the comparison. The horses, it is said, would have taken prizes at many a horse show and the natty enlisted men astride were the acme of military attire and acoutrement.

The Third paraded at President Harding's inauguration and escorted him to the Capitol. They received the plaudits of the thousands that lined the way and Gen. Pershing wrote to Col. Rivers:

"I should also like to add my most favorable comment on the smartness and general appearance of the cavalry escort to the President on inaugural day. We all felt a real pride in the good impression made by every one privileged to witness the ceremonies."

Soon, army officers assert, all the military forces, mounted and foot, will assume the appearance that caused Gen. Pershing to comment so favorably on the Third Cavalry. They feel that along with wind-blown nags and spavined mules have gone the baggy uniforms and shapeless overseas caps. With the change in uniform and mounts, the soldiers of the United States Army bid fair to join the ranks of fashion platers.

FACTS ABOUT OUR NAVY

BY LIEUTENANT FITZHUGH GREEN, U. S. N.

Khaki.

Our new naval aviator's uniform is khaki instead of the traditional blue serge or white duck. Marines wear khaki suits on the battleship's decks. Even bluejacket landing forces have been dressed in this drab apparel. Will the seagoing white and blue go out of style? We hope not.

The omniscient encyclopedia gives us the word khaki from Hindustan. In the Urdu language "khak" means dust. From which we are led to believe that the term means dust-colored. It doesn't though. It means that the poor guy who wears it is going to get dusty if he doesn't fall dead before the end of the day's march. Ask any leather neck (marine). He knows.

Historically speaking the cloth was adopted by Sir Harry Lumsden in British India in 1848. Hank was a kind of head scout on the northwest frontier in the Himalayas and was required to provide a suitable outfit. He chose the kind and color in which his men could do a snake crawl all day and still look tidy at night.

Since then his countrymen and ours have been snake-crawling all over the world from South Africa to Santiago. Their khaki uniforms have proved an asset against mudpuddles, dust storms and tailor bills. Even in the Seppo

mutiny as early as 1857 the truth of its value was known.

At first only cotton was used. Now serge and other woolen stuffs are dyed the familiar brown. Color, however, is no longer a fixed distinction. Olive and other shades of green have been found very effective in concealing men operating among natural vegetation. If we ever fight Oriental races in cherry blossom time one shall see his fellow warriors decked out in uniforms of luscious pink. Think of furlough then!

On deck in blazing tropical sunshine "whites" are very trying to the eyes. Khaki is nearly, if not quite as cool without reflecting any of the blinding glare. Incidentally this change would knock the backbone out of the impecunious naval officer's customarily colossal laundry bill.

The greatest objection to its use by sailormen is that it provides an excellent camouflage for dirt. In normal times the American bluejacket is the cleanest man in the world. Khaki might prove too much of a temptation to the few slackers who would rather rot than wash.

Yes, it's only another form of camouflage. All the world is camouflage. And when I say it there glides a spirit to my side which whispers: "Brother has thou forgot that all is vanity?"

Brother Reader can you draw the line?

SAM BROWNE BELT MAY BE RESTORED

Roll Collar, Like British, Also
Favored by Officers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Sam Browne belt, discarded reluctantly by American officers returning from overseas duty, where it was required, may be added to the regulation uniform of the United States Army, and other important changes made if the recommendations of the division commanders and general staff officers in session here are adopted by the War Department.

Official announcement was made today that the conference had voted unanimously that the belt should be worn. Major-Gen. Leonard Wood reported that nearly all officers in the central department desired to be allowed to wear the belt.

Virtually all officers present favored a roll collar uniform blouse, similar to the British, and many were in favor of blue instead of olive drab for other than field service. They desired also to be permitted to wear civilian clothes off duty.

Buck Private to Be Army Dandy

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Albany Burgesses Corps Again Gets Public Eye



UNIFORM of the ALBANY BURGESSES
CORPS in 1842

Contribution of \$2,000 by Newly Appointed "Life Member"
Proves Organization Still Exists—Charter Revoked in
1911 After Governor Dix Refused Dinner Invitation.

It was a real shock for some of the nation's prominent men, not to mention crowned heads of Europe, when the Albany Burgesses Corps broke into print again last week. For these prominent men and crowned heads, not having heard anything about the famous corps in five or six years, thought it dead and buried.

Not since 1911, when the Legislature passed a bill that stripped the corps of its charter, has any of its doings been chronicled, the reason for this being that there have not been any doings to speak of. But

the announcement was made last week that William C. Durant, head of the General Motors Corporation, at No. 690 West Fifty-seventh street, after being made a "life member" of the corps to "fill a vacancy," had been induced to contribute \$2,000 on the plea that the corps needed money, and Major J. Otis Woodward, who is still in command of the corps, tried to explain it.

The vacancy in the "life membership" was said to have been caused by the death of Curtis Guild, formerly Governor of Massachusetts. A business associate of Mr. Durant made the startling discovery that,

according to Michigan newspapers, R. E. Olds, another automobile manufacturer, had been reported as elected to fill this same vacancy in the corps. Whether or not Mr. Olds had been requested to contribute money to the corps does not appear.

Just how the Albany Burgesses Corps continues its existence as a military organization after being deprived of its charter by the State of New York, is something that the Adjutant General of the State may look into later. The charter gave the officers and men of the corps the right to carry arms. This right was taken away when the charter was repealed, in 1911. The arms are still in the possession of the members of the corps, it is said, because they claim them as their personal property. But whether or not their possession at this time constitutes a violation of the Sullivan law is another problem for the authorities if they want to take the trouble to investigate it.

Nearly a century ago the Albany Burgesses Corps was an organization in which membership was very much sought. It represented the last word in military activity either in New York city or the State capital. The accompanying illustration shows the elaborate uniform worn by the members. The trousers were of infantry blue, the coat of red, with gilt trimmings, and the big shako worn on the head was as imposing as it was uncomfortable. The illustration adorned the published front page of a "quick step," as marching music was known in those days, which had been dedicated by the author to the officers of the Albany Burgesses Corps. It was played with success by the Burgesses' Band.

During the Hudson-Fulton celebration of 1909 the corps gained its first unpleasant notoriety. It gave a ball in the Metropolitan Opera House, to which all of the dignitaries of the celebration and also its "life" and "honorary" members were invited. When the guests arrived at the Metropolitan they were met by excessive charges for every convenience, including the checking of coats and hats and for refreshments and other little things. The result was a grand chorus of complaints that got into the newspapers.

Governor Declined Invitation.

Two years later when John A. Dix was Governor of New York State, he received an invitation to a dinner to be given by the corps at Martin's, in New York city. As it was to be a military affair Governor Dix turned his invitation over to his military secretary, requesting information whether or not it was a proper gathering for the Governor to attend. Lieutenant Commander Eckford C. De Kay, who was then military secretary to the Governor, consulted with Brigadier General William Verbeck, the adjutant general of the State, and after looking into the more recent history of the corps the official decided that it was not proper for the Governor to accept the dinner invitation.

But General Verbeck went further. He tried to find out the reason for the Albany Burgesses' Corps. No one could give a very definite answer, and the result was the introduction of a bill by Senator The McManus, which provided for the repeal of the charter of the corps and the turning over of its arms to the State.

There was a cry of protest from men who still believed in the burgesses' corps and who thought that because of its early record it should be allowed to continue its existence. At a hearing before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs General Verbeck read letters from many persons who thought the corps' field of usefulness was ended. Despite the fact that the list of "honorary members" contained such names as Cardinal Gibbons, J. P. Morgan and Grover Cleveland, General Verbeck insisted that the corps had no right to military recognition.

Major Woodward appeared in opposition to the bill, and cited the fact that King Edward and King George of England were both on the list of "honorary members." Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner jumped into the fight, and instead of favoring the abolition of the corps, as might have been expected, he assailed the "National Guard ring" of the State for trying to "throttle military spirit" by its attack on the Burgesses' Corps.

PEACE INSURANCE COSTLY TO LEADING NATIONS



From the Sphere.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE—GERMANY, AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

Total military tax about \$735,000,000, and tax percentage, 12.

UNITED STATES.

Tax percentage, 5. Total military tax about \$225,000,000.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Total military tax about \$395,000,000, and percentage 6.

THE DUAL ALLIANCE—RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

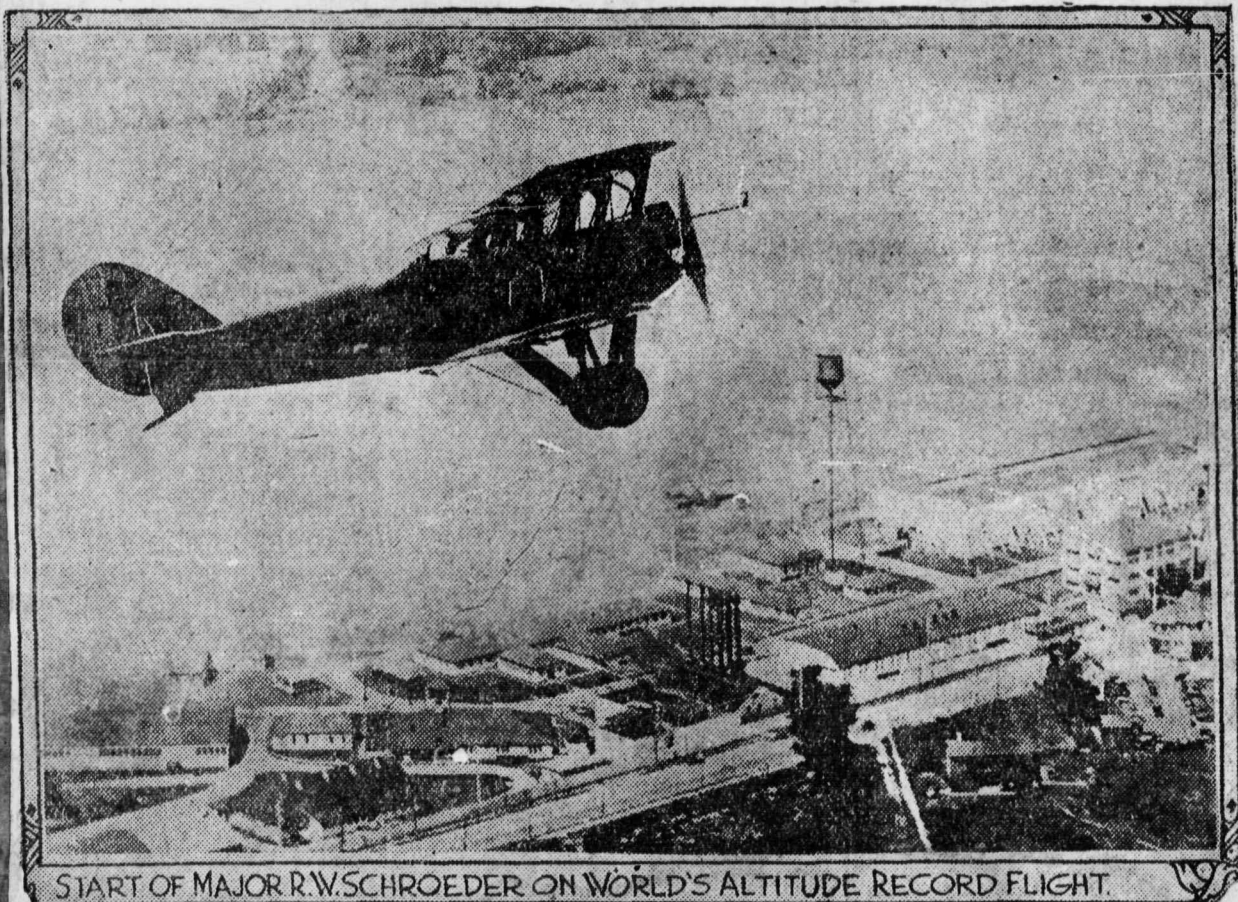
Tax percentage, 5; total military tax about \$82,000,000.

Peace insurance is costing the great nations hundreds of millions of dollars yearly in the shape of the sums spent on their armies and navies. This money is supplied directly or indirectly by commerce and the cost of keeping up military and naval establishments is therefore a tax on commerce. A comparison of the tax paid by the different

nations is of interest. This tax is the relation the cost of national defence bears to the national commerce. The yearly tax for peace insurance paid by the great Powers is computed as follows: United States, 5 per cent.; Great Britain, 6; Germany, ordinary, 10; under new scheme, 19; France, 14; Russia, 48; Austria, 14; Italy, 16.

NEW YORK HERALD, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1919.

ARMY FLYERS MAKE NEW RECORD FOR ALTITUDE; GO UP 31,796 FEET



START OF MAJOR R. W. SCHROEDER ON WORLD'S ALTITUDE RECORD FLIGHT.

The world's record for altitude flight of pilot and one passenger was surpassed at Dayton, Ohio, on October 4, when Major R. W. Schroeder, U. S. A., accompanied by Lieutenant George W. Elsey, U. S. A., reached the height of 31,796 feet.

In announcing the achievement yesterday Chance M. Vought, chairman of the Contest Committee of the American Flying Club, declared it as his belief that the ultimate "ceiling" of airplanes similar to that used by Major Schroeder in his flight will exceed 40,000 feet.

The machine was a LePere, equipped with the newly developed supercharger, a device designed to utilize waste exhaust gases to operate a small airblow which forces air into the engine at a pressure about equal to the normal suction of the motor at sea level. The motor was a Liberty of 400 horse power.

In view of the belief among Air Service men that future wars in the air will be fought at extremely high altitudes, Mr. Vought regards the supercharger and Major Schroeder's experiments with it as of the greatest importance for the future of military aeronautics.

"Scientific data has been obtained which clearly indicated that the ultimate 'ceiling' which can be attained by machines similar to that used by Major Schroeder, equipped with the new supercharger, will be considerably over 40,000 feet," Mr.

Vought said. "Major Schroeder's predecessor, Lieutenant Elsey, wore sheepskin shoes before his record breaking flight that morning over one pair of woollen socks, he would attain 26,000 feet with pilot and one piece fur lined flying suit over ordinary passenger appeared certain of realization nary clothing and a fur lined helmet up to the point when the water pipe uncovering the entire head except for spaces his motor broke. He has installed a new for eyes and nose. A small hole is cut in set of non-breakable water pipes on his helmet to insert a rubber oxygen tube, machine, and, weather permitting, will no elaborate face mask being used. The make another flight into the higher strata oxygen is drawn from the tube just as if within the next two weeks. the pilot were smoking a pipe. Elec-

"The LePere machine, equipped with electrically heated silk gloves were worn under the supercharger, is actually capable of fur mittens. a 'ceiling' of 37,000 feet. At the time of "Major Schroeder's barometric pressure the breaking of the water pipe the plane at the highest point reached was 8.82 was still climbing. The normal 'ceiling' inches of mercury, less than one-third of of this type of plane without supercharger the pressure existing at sea level. This is 22,500 feet. pressure corresponds to an indicated alti-

"According to experimental data in the possession of the technical sections of the Air Service it has been found that at a height of 20,000 feet an airplane engine gives only forty-five per cent of the power yielded at sea level. The tremendous value of the supercharger lies in its ability to make a motor yield the same horse power at 20,000 feet that it does flying at the lowest altitudes. Whereas his machine is capable of a speed of 136 to 137 miles an hour at sea level, at 25,000 feet, the altitude at which most of the aerial fighting in the next war is expected to take place, Major Schroeder's biplane has shown a speed of 134 miles an hour, a loss of only 2.3 miles an hour.

"Both Major Schroeder and his pas-

The world's unofficial altitude record for one man is held by Roland Rohlfs, chief test pilot of the Curtiss company, at Garden City, who recently reached an indicated height of 34,610 feet in a Curtiss triplane. This record is now being homologated by the Bureau of Standards at Washington.

U. S. VOLUNTEERS WOULD HAVE TO FACE RIGID TESTS

Available Supply of Recruits Would Permit Assemblage of Highly Fit Army. All Under 30 and Over 20, Thus Lessening Mortality From Illness When Actual Service Was Demanded

WHAT would the United States do if forced by any of the warring nations to maintain its dignity and the freedom of the seas, "without compromise and at any cost"?

The first call might be for 300,000 volunteers. If we found ourselves obliged to fight, it might be for 500,000. Doubtless President Wilson already knows how many men he will, in such an event, summon at first from civil life to the colors by proclamation.

Suppose the event to happen; what then? Well, for one thing, the new American volunteer army would undoubtedly average much higher in physical fitness than any army ever before assembled by any nation. This is not a mere boastful surmise; it is a statement based upon known and definite facts. So vast a number of men would be available that the Government could afford to pick only the best. The supply of volunteers would be so much greater than the demand that the standard to be met by the individual recruit would be most exacting. Fledgling youths, such as were enlisted so numerous in the civil war, would not be accepted.

Only a thoroughly able bodied man can stand the exposure and hardships of campaigning or acquire the endurance requisite for an efficient soldier. It is a matter of record that in the civil war the mortality among volunteers from causes other than wounds was nearly twice as great as among the regulars. The physical examination to which they were subjected on enlistment was less strict.

No volunteer would be accepted who is less than 5 feet 4 inches tall or who weighs less than 125 pounds. All applicants for enlistment who are over 20 years of age would be rejected. Experience has shown that a man loses efficiency for soldiering purposes every year after he passes 30. Germany, at present, is putting into the field hundreds of thousands of men who are over 40 and even over 50.

It is for her a grim necessity, but their inferiority as fighters is destined to affect seriously the future of the war.

The ideal recruit is about 22 years old. At that period of life he has not yet gained the maximum of his physical strength and development, but he is more easily broken into the ways of military life than later. The "veterans" of Napoleon were men of 26 to 28 years; the soldiers of his "old guard" were 28 and 29. His oldest fighting men at Austerlitz were 32.

On the other hand, save in exceptional instances, volunteers under 20 would not be accepted for the army if we were drawn into the European conflict. Men below that age are still boys, physically speaking, and not fully fitted to withstand the hardships and fatigues of war. Military history contains many complaints of commanders whose hospitals were filled with overyoung, immature soldiers.

Col. Valery Harvard, U. S. A., an accepted authority on such subjects, says that the higher the social class the better the recruit is likely to be both physically and mentally. Good food and healthful environment make the best men. In European armies the officers, for this reason, are taller and heavier than the enlisted men.

Young men from rural districts are stronger, heavier, healthier and more enduring than those reared in urban communities. But recruits from the cities possess compensating advantages, being more adaptable, sooner trained and quicker to acquire the smart step and martial bearing of

the soldier. Also, they are more likely to be immune to infectious diseases; and (which is of no small importance in the business of war under modern conditions) they are apt to have some training in the mechanical trades.

As a rule, volunteers over 6 feet tall would be rejected. Very tall men nowadays are at a discount from a military standpoint. Their lungs are not developed nor their muscular energy increased in proportion to their height. Which means, of course, that they are less able than men of ordinary size to march long distances and to endure the hardships of campaigning. They require more food and (a point worth considering) they offer a larger target.

The French Government fourteen years ago discarded its minimum requirement for the stature of a soldier, accepting the idea that, under the conditions of modern warfare, mere height was of no value for fighting. Indeed, it seems to be undeniable

lungs are emptied. He could not weigh more than 190 pounds. If he offered himself for the cavalry or field artillery his weight could not exceed 165 pounds. In case he were to serve in the mountain artillery he could not be less than 5 feet 8 inches tall.

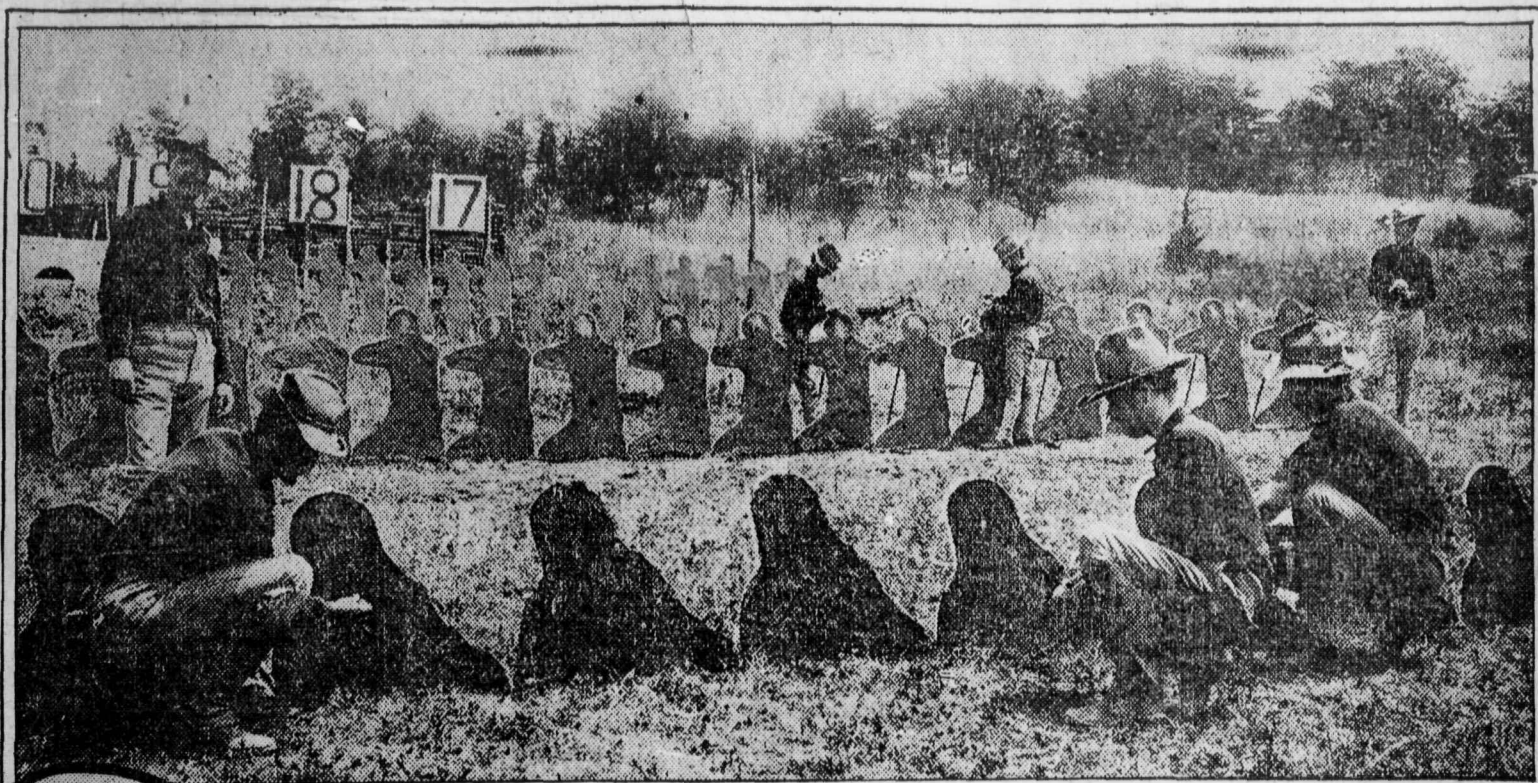
His vision would have to be good. Keen sight nowadays is more necessary for a soldier than ever before, inasmuch as the enemy is usually distant and hidden, and the inconspicuous color of his uniform, blending with the background, makes him a difficult target.

A fact worth mentioning in this connection is that the physical superiority of the higher social class does not extend to eyesight. On the contrary, the vision grows more imperfect (so the military surgeon examiners declare) as the social scale is ascended. The slim born youth, for all the alimentary and sanitary disadvantages to which he has been subjected from babyhood is much more

likely, if he escapes blindness in early years, to enjoy the blessing of good sight than the young man born on Fifth avenue.

Supposing war comes no volunteer would be accepted who is deaf in either ear. Flat feet, if they signify a fallen arch, would be cause for rejection. Likewise a bunion, or even corns. One of the chief duties of the fighting man is to march, and how can he do it if his feet are not in good condition?

If it be true that an army "travels on its stomach," the individual fighting man is seriously handicapped by any trouble that may affect his digestion. Here is where the teeth count. If they are not good, digestion suffers. Hence the army requirement that there shall be at least six molar teeth, so "opposed" as to serve the purpose of effective mastication. The volunteer offering himself for enlistment would be examined on this point exactly as if he were a horse—save that his chewing capabilities rather than



Rifle practice at targets representing men lying down, kneeling and standing.



Boys in Marine Corps.



New infantry equipment. Note the spade for trench work adopted since the great war.



Eye-matching chart.

that small men are quicker, more active and more enduring than tall men. French troops, which are the best marchers in Europe, average at least two inches less in stature than English and American troops. The Japanese are pygmies compared with the Russians, yet how superior their military efficiency!

In former days a certain spectacular effect was expected of the uniformed fighting man. Taking conditions as they were then, one can understand the pride felt by Frederick the Great in his "regiment of giants" at Potsdam. To recruit it, he searched the whole of Europe, pressing some of the men into the service by force, while in other instances he paid large sums to gain possession of individuals of exceptional stature. He reviewed the regiment (numbering 2,400) every day, and it was said—though such a statement is a manifest absurdity—that no soldier in the front rank was less than seven feet tall.

To be acceptable for service a volunteer offering himself for enlistment would have to have a chest girth of not less than 32 inches when his

his age would be in question. If he proposed himself for enlistment in the navy he would have to exhibit at least twenty sound teeth as a total, with a certain proportion of molars.

Fat men would not be wanted. They lack the essential qualities of strength, endurance and activity. Furthermore, overfatness is a symptom of physical degeneracy and is likely to signify weakness of the heart. Bow legged and knock kneed men would be thrown out; they do not look well in the ranks, and straight legged soldiers may be expected, other things being equal, to prove more efficient.

Applicants for enlistment who have swollen tonsils would have to have them cut out if they were to stand a chance of acceptance. In two out of three such cases the difficulty is accompanied by adenoids, which, because they interfere with breathing, must be removed. Every volunteer,

no matter how healthy, would be inoculated against typhoid. Most of the mortality during the Spanish war was from camp typhoid.

Reenlistment of deserters—a common occurrence during the civil war—would be impossible. A classified system of finger prints would make certain the identification of every individual soldier, even though the volunteer army should eventually number millions. This system would supplement the records of physical measurements and incidental memoranda relating to each fighting man—the latter including such details as the exact color of his eyes. Our War Department rates eyes as of twelve tints—eight blues and four browns. If the applicant for enlistment has light eyes, the examining surgeon takes a card of cardboard on which are printed eight eyes of the various shades of blue, and matches the eyes

of the volunteer with the eye of corresponding shade on the card. Then he notes down the eyes as "Blue No. 4" or whatever the number may be.

If the volunteer's eyes are dark, the surgeon does the same thing with a strip of cardboard on which four brown eyes of different shades are printed. There are no such things as black eyes in nature; those called by that name are merely very dark brown. Gray eyes are merely a light shade of blue. But a very dark blue eye may have a green effect.

In the event of war men would be required for the navy of course as well as for the army. The service ought to be more attractive if only because the pay is much better. An ordinary seaman gets \$20.90 a month; an able seaman \$26.40. The latter, if

intelligent and well conducted, easily obtains advancement to the rank of petty officer at \$44 to \$55. Chief petty officers draw wages up to \$77 and warrant officers (gunners and machinists) \$1,500 to \$2,500 a year.

There are drummer boys and trumpet boys of adolescent age in the regular army of the United States to-day; likewise in the Marine Corps. In both cases they are attached to the bands. Whether or not, in the event of war, boys would be enlisted in such capacities nobody can say. If not, it would be an enormous disappointment to the patriotic American nursery.

Our soldiers are the tallest in the world. The average native born American measures nearly 5 feet 8 inches in his bare feet. Norwegians come next; then the Swedes, and after them the

Irish. The English, Hungarians, Germans, Swiss, French and Poles follow in order—all of them over 5 feet 5 inches. Italians and Austrians average under that mark.

During the civil war the tallest volunteers on the Union side came from Kentucky. Close behind was Kansas, with Minnesota, Missouri, California and Nevada following in the order given. The men from all these States averaged over 5 feet 8 inches. Massachusetts and Connecticut were at the foot of the list, volunteers from the latter State averaging only 5 feet 6½ inches. The ideal stature for a fighting man, however, in the opinion of military experts, is 5 feet 10½ inches—this being the height at which the most perfect physical development is attained.

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WHAT would the United States do if forced by any of the warring nations to maintain its dignity and the freedom of the seas, "without compromise and at any cost"?

The first call might be for 300,000 volunteers, if we found ourselves obliged to fight; it might be for 500,000. Doubtless President Wilson already knows how many men he will, in such an event, summon at first from civil life to the colors by proclamation.

Suppose the event to happen; what then? Well, for one thing, the new American volunteer army would undoubtedly average much higher in physical fitness than any army ever before assembled by any nation. This is not a mere boastful surmise; it is a statement based upon known and definite facts. So vast a number of men would be available that the Government could afford to pick only the best. The supply of volunteers would be so much greater than the demand that the standard to be met by the individual recruit would be most exacting. Fledgling youths, such as were enlisted so numerously in the civil war, would not be accepted.

Only a thoroughly able bodied man can stand the exposure and hardships of campaigning or acquire the endurance to fatigue and resistance to disease requisite for an efficient soldier. It is a matter of record that in the civil war the mortality among volunteers from causes other than wounds was nearly twice as great as among the regulars. The physical examination to which they were subjected on enlisting was less strict.

No volunteer would be accepted who is less than 5 feet 4 inches tall or who weighs less than 128 pounds. All applicants for enlistment who are over 20 years of age would be rejected. Experience has shown that a man loses efficiency for soldiering purposes every year after he passes 30. Germany, at present, is putting into the field hundreds of thousands of men who are over 40 and even over 50. It is for her a grim necessity, but their inferiority as fighters is destined to affect seriously the future of the war.

The ideal recruit is about 22 years old. At that period of life he has not yet gained the maximum of his physical strength and development, but he is more easily broken into the ways of military life than later. The "veterans" of Napoleon were men of 26 to 28 years; the soldiers of his "old guard" were 28 and 29. His oldest fighting men at Austerlitz were 32.

On the other hand, save in exceptional instances, volunteers under 20 would not be accepted for the army if we were drawn into the European conflict. Men below that age are still boys, physically speaking, and not fully fitted to withstand the hardships and fatigues of war. Military history contains many complaints of commanders whose hospitals were filled with overyoung, immature soldiers.

Col. Valery Harvard, U. S. A., an accepted authority on such subjects, says that the higher the social class the better the recruit is likely to be both physically and mentally. Good food and healthful environment make the best men. In European armies the officers, for this reason, are taller and heavier than the enlisted men.

Young men from rural districts are stronger, heavier, healthier and more enduring than those reared in urban communities. But recruits from the cities possess compensating advantages, being more adaptable, sooner trained and quicker to acquire the smart step and martial bearing of

the soldier. Also, they are more likely to be immune to infectious diseases; and (which is of no small importance in the business of war under modern conditions) they are apt to have some training in the mechanical trades.

As a rule, volunteers over 6 feet tall would be rejected. Very tall men nowadays are at a discount from a military standpoint. Their lungs are not developed nor their muscular energy increased in proportion to their height. Which means, of course, that they are less able than men of ordinary size to march long distances and to endure the hardships of campaigning. They require more food and (a point worth considering) they offer a larger target.

The French Government fourteen years ago discarded its minimum requirement for the stature of a soldier, accepting the idea that, under the conditions of modern warfare, mere height was of no value for fighting. Indeed, it seems to be undeniable

lungs are emptied. He could not weigh more than 190 pounds. If he offered himself for the cavalry or field artillery his weight could not exceed 165 pounds. In case he were to serve in the mountain artillery he could not be less than 5 feet 8 inches tall.

His vision would have to be good. Keen sight nowadays is more necessary for a soldier than ever before, inasmuch as the enemy is usually distant and hidden, and the inconspicuous color of his uniform, blending with the background, makes him a difficult target.

A fact worth mentioning in this connection is that the physical superiority of the higher social class does not extend to eyesight. On the contrary, the vision grows more imperfect (so the military surgeon examiners declare) as the social scale is ascended. The slum born youth, for all the alimentary and sanitary disadvantages to which he has been subjected from babyhood is much more

likely, if he escapes blindness in early years, to enjoy the blessing of good sight than the young man born on Fifth avenue.

Supposing war comes no volunteer would be accepted who is deaf in either ear. Flat feet, if they signify a fallen arch, would be cause for rejection. Likewise a bunion, or even corns. One of the chief duties of the fighting man is to march, and how can he do it if his feet are not in good condition?

If it be true that an army "travels on its stomach," the individual fighting man is seriously handicapped by any trouble that may affect his digestion. Here is where the teeth count. If they are not good, digestion suffers. Hence the army requirement that there shall be at least six molar teeth, so "opposed" as to serve the purpose of effective mastication. The volunteer offering himself for enlistment would be examined on this point exactly as if he were a horse—save that his chewing capabilities rather than



Rifle practice at targets representing men lying down, kneeling and standing.



Boys in Marine Corps.

that small men are quicker, more active and more enduring than tall men. French troops, which are the best marchers in Europe, average at least two inches less in stature than English and American troops. The Japanese are pygmies compared with the Russians, yet how superior their military efficiency!

In former days a certain spectacular effect was expected of the uniformed fighting man. Taking conditions as they were then, one can understand the pride felt by Frederick the Great in his "regiment of giants" at Potsdam. To recruit it, he searched the whole of Europe, pressing some of the men into the service by force, while in other instances he paid large sums to gain possession of individuals of exceptional stature. He reviewed the regiment (numbering 2,400) every day, and it was said—though such a statement is a manifest absurdity—that no soldier in the front rank was less than seven feet tall.

To be acceptable for service a volunteer offering himself for enlistment would have to have a chest girth of not less than 32 inches when his



Eye-matching chart.

New infantry equipment. Note the spade for trench work adopted since the great war.

his age would be in question. If he proposed himself for enlistment in the navy he would have to exhibit at least twenty sound teeth as a total, with a certain proportion of molars.

Fat men would not be wanted. They lack the essential qualities of strength, endurance and activity. Furthermore, overweightness is a symptom of physical degeneracy and is likely to signify weakness of the heart. Bow legged and knock kneed men would be thrown out; they do not look well in the ranks, and straight legged soldiers may be expected, other things being equal, to prove more efficient.

Applicants for enlistment who have swollen tonsils would have to have them cut out if they were to stand a chance of acceptance. In two out of three such cases the difficulty is accompanied by adenoids, which, because they interfere with breathing, must be removed. Every volunteer,

no matter how healthy, would be inoculated against typhoid. Most of the mortality during the Spanish war was from camp typhoid.

Reenlistment of deserters—a common occurrence during the civil war—would be impossible. A classified system of finger prints would make certain the identification of every individual soldier, even though the volunteer array should eventually number millions. This system would supplement the records of physical measurements and incidental memoranda relating to each fighting man—the latter including such details as the exact color of his eyes. Our War Department rates eyes as of twelve tints—eight blues and four browns. If the examining surgeon has light eyes, of cardboard on which are pasted eight eyes of the various shades of blue, and matches the eyes

of the volunteer with the eye of corresponding shade on the card. Then he notes down the eyes as "Blue No. 4" or whatever the number may be.

If the volunteer's eyes are dark, the surgeon does the same thing with a strip of cardboard on which four brown eyes of different shades are printed. There are no such things as black eyes in nature; those called by that name are merely very dark brown. Gray eyes are merely a light shade of blue. But a very dark blue eye may have a green effect.

In the event of war men would be required for the navy of course as well as for the army. The service ought to be more attractive if only because the pay is much better. An ordinary seaman gets \$20.90 a month; an able seaman \$26.40. The latter, if

intelligent and well conducted, easily obtains advancement to the rank of petty officer at \$44 to \$55. Chief petty officers draw wages up to \$77 and warrant officers (gunners and machinists) \$1,500 to \$2,500 a year.

There are drummer boys and trumpeters of adolescent age in the regular army of the United States to-day; likewise in the Marine Corps. In both cases they are attached to the bands. Whether or not, in the event of war, boys would be enlisted in such capacities nobody can say. If not, it would be an enormous disappointment to the patriotic American nursery.

Our soldiers are the tallest in the world. The average native born American measures nearly 5 feet 8 inches in his bare feet. Norwegians come next; then the Swedes, and after them the

Irish. The English, Hungarians, Germans, Swiss, French and Poles follow in order—all of them over 5 feet 5 inches. Italians and Austrians average under that mark.

During the civil war the tallest volunteers on the Union side came from Kentucky. Close behind was Kansas, with Minnesota, Missouri, California and Nevada following in the order given. The men from all these States averaged over 5 feet 8 inches. Massachusetts and Connecticut were at the foot of the list, volunteers from the latter State averaging only 5 feet 6½ inches. The ideal stature for a fighting man, however, in the opinion of military experts, is 5 feet 10½ inches—this being the height at which the most perfect physical development is attained.

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Bryan
AUGUST 14, 1918.

Testing a Flier's Nerve

Quick Thinking and Good Judgment the Best Battle Equipment of an Airman, Says American Ace.

WITH THE AMERICAN AIRMEN IN FRANCE, July 21—(By Mail).—"How do you feel up there in the air when you're jockeying with a Hun for a chance to bring him down before he gets you?" was the question put to Eddie Rickenbacker, American ace and former auto racer.

Rickenbacker reflected a moment and then said: "You don't feel very much because you are too busy watching the Heinie's machine. You think of it as a machine. I never think of the man in the Boche plane, but regard a fight as a contest in which both take chances. If he is better than I and uses better judgment he will get me, but if I am the better sportsman I'll get him."

"Air fighting, in chase work at any rate, is more a question of keen thinking and good judgment than anything else. You first try to outguess your opponent and then try to get position on him. Attacking is a question of knowing when to pique on him and when not to."

Nerve Absolutely Necessary.

"Of course a good flier has to have his nerve with him. We all fear the mistake of not attacking when we should more than we fear being shot down. A mistake like that, allowing your nerve to fail just once, would unnerve a man. However, we know we can't be foolhardy and reckless."

"Doug' Campbell, another all American ace in our Gimpier Squadron, has worked out some unusual tactics in fighting Boches. 'Doug' is of a studious turn of mind. He figures out what the methodical German expects him to do at a certain time or in a certain situation. Then 'Doug' does just the opposite."

"For example, he has piqued on Boches in certain positions which were thought to mean sure death. But he did it suddenly and unexpectedly, and before the German had grasped the situation 'Doug' lets him have it and then dives out of position. He's landed several Boches that way."

"You have to make some quick decisions up there in the blue sky, and they're very important too. That is the serious side of the game, and this element is what makes it so fascinating. It is one of the phases American fliers handle so successfully. Their decision has to be reached with utmost celerity. Most of the boys are well educated and think quickly."

"After you fly a while you acquire a new feeling. You have a flying sense that tells you a Boche is near and you can even feel the direction whence he is coming."

Air Routes Indefinite.

"Most persons who have never flown imagine handling a plane is a question of mechanics. That is not so. Once you get up you can fly along for a long time without touching a lever and without bothering about the motor. You don't need to steer, because there is nothing to hit, and your only concern is not getting too far into Germany. Since there are no ruts in the air or trees to hit, and since there is unlimited space, your direction makes little difference. You can't bump into anything."

"The thing you watch most is the vast space around you and you keep your eyes open for planes. Once you see one you work for position until you learn whether it is a friend or a Boche."

"Clouds are risky things. They look bright and fleecy in the distance. When you dive into them you experience no sensation, hit nothing. If the cloud banks are large they are dangerous, for you can quickly lose your sense of direction. Sense of direction is more important than a compass, which is often inadequate when diving around. Clouds also hide the enemy."

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Furlough Without Instructions

Editor Hudson Observer:
Dear Sir—My husband having been drafted and served three months at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and has since been sent home on an indefinite furlough with instructions to report at the Foundation Company for employment, is it necessary for him to work or go out without his uniform. Also, is it necessary for him to work under the government, as when leaving his company he received no special instructions of any kind as to what to do? He has not received any discharge papers.
READER.
If your husband has not received his discharge papers he is still under government orders and must follow all instructions. He should have procured full instructions at the time of his furlough being granted. It would be well for him to consult his draft board through which he was inducted into the service. If he can not obtain the information there he should then consult his company officers as to his status.—Ed.

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Could we use red, white and blue for our class colors?
Ans.—The office of the Quartermaster General of the Army informs Current Events that it knows of no law which forbids this combination as class colors.
Current Events Nov 16/19

RESTRICTIONS ON MAIL TO SOLDIERS

The following notice concerning restrictions on mailing of parcels to American expeditionary forces has been received by local post offices from the office of the Postmaster General at Washington:

On and after April 1, 1918, parcels for members and individuals connected with the American expeditionary forces in Europe shall not be accepted for mailing or dispatched unless they contain such articles only as are being sent at the written request of the addressee, approved by his regimental or higher commander or an executive officer of the organization with which he is connected.

A. S. BURLISON,
Postmaster General.

A second notice came from the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, as follows:

Postmasters and postal employees are instructed to give wide publicity to the foregoing Order No. 1259, prohibiting the acceptance for mailing to members of the American expeditionary forces in Europe of parcels containing articles other than those which are being sent at the written request of the addressee approved by his regimental or higher commander or an executive officer of the organization with which he is connected.

Postmasters must secure the assurance of the sender in each case that all the articles contained in the parcel are sent at the addressee's approved written request, and that such request is inclosed in the parcel, by requiring the sender to place on the wrapper of the parcel under his name and address the following indorsement:

"This parcel contains only articles sent at approved request of addressee, which is inclosed."

The approved written request shall be inclosed in the parcel.
Parcels containing articles not being sent in accordance with such approved written request shall not be accepted for mailing. Such parcels, when offered for mailing, shall be returned to the sender.

The foregoing order and instructions are issued at the request of the War Department and in pursuance of an order of that department dated March 26, 1918, which provides as follows:

"In future, shipments of any articles to members of the American expeditionary forces abroad will be limited to those articles which have been requested by the individual to whom same are to be shipped, such request having been approved by his regimental or higher commander. Parcel post shipments will be accepted by the post office authorities and other shipments by express or freight companies only upon presentation of the above approved request in each individual case."

The Post Office Department believes that this action is prompted by military necessity and that the public will cheerfully acquiesce in it. Postmasters are hereby instructed to enforce it rigidly.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

NATIONAL ARMY HAS WOMAN LIEUTENANT

Detroit Girl Is First of Her Sex to Get Commission.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

ANNISTON, Ala., June 30.—First Lieut. Ollie Josephine Baird, formerly of Detroit, the first woman to receive a commission in the National Army, has reported for duty to Brig.-Gen. T. N. Horn, commanding Camp McClellan.

Gen. Horn was a bit perplexed when the young woman with the credentials of a First Lieutenant arrived. He did the diplomatic thing and referred her to the commanding officer of the base hospital. Col. Wilcox, at the base hospital, inspected the credentials and accepted the young woman as a contract surgeon with the rank, pay and quarters of a First Lieutenant.

Lieut. Baird's arrival at Camp McClellan caused something of a sensation. She appeared in a new uniform with brass buttons, tan shoes and a regulation hat. While she is entitled to the rank she has not yet been permitted to wear the insignia. The new Lieutenant is always greeted with the regulation salute, and stewards and attendants at the base hospital stand at attention when she passes.

Lieut. Baird formerly practised medicine in Detroit. She is one of the five graduates from the Mayo clinic.

THE U. S. MARINE CORPS 100 YEARS AGO AND TO-DAY

Old Time Order Book Throws Interesting Sidelights on History of Nation's Earliest Military Force

The United States Marine Corps is the oldest military force of the Government. The marines have seen service in every part of the world and have performed a wider variety of duties than any other branch of the army or the navy. They are as ready for work now as they were a century ago, but a curious and striking contrast is presented in the accompanying articles, which picture the corps as it was and as it is. These stories of the sea soldiers are of special interest at the present time.

By CAPT. FRANK E. EVANS,
United States Marine Corps, Retired.

A LITTLE more than one hundred years ago the United States was in as sorry a state of unpreparedness as ever in its history. Our sea and land forces had been disbanded at the close of the Revolutionary war and it was not until 1799 and 1798 that the War and Navy departments respectively were formally reorganized with skeleton forces.

The war with France and the punitive expeditions against the Tripolitan pirates were waged by the newly created navy with a personnel of 3,000 odd officers and men. At that time the regular army boasted a little more than 2,000 men, although the term of enlistment was for but one year, and the total strength but two-thirds of the force authorized by Congress. The Marine Corps, first of all the regular forces created by the Continental Congress in 1775, then numbered 500 men under a three year enlistment.

When the War of 1812 was seen to be inevitable Congress authorized an army of 9,221 men, but was able to muster only two-thirds of that force. The navy's strength in personnel was 4,500, and the marines were increased to 1,600. While the army had no part in either the war with France or that with the Tripolitan pirates, the Marine Corps, acting with the navy, was a veteran force, its ranks full and the men serving three years with the colors.

A picture of life in the service in those days, stripped of the glamour that a passing century endows, appears in the initial number of the *Marine Corps Gazette* under the title of "The Corps One Hundred Years Ago." That picture may be taken as a faithful mirror of garrison life in the early years of the nineteenth century and through it runs a suggestion of the service afloat. It is based on the daily entries of the order book of the marine barracks at Washington from August 22, 1803, to January 13, 1815.

The first of the entries relates to a court-martial convened for the trial of sundry derelictions, and the last is a recital of the execution of a deserter by a firing squad. The scope indicated by the two entries is eloquent of the variety of the routine life set down in many handwritings, with many a flourish, a prodigality of capitals, odd abbreviations and with many a quaint turn of the written phrase.

Grim tragedy shows when mutiny is the fabric of the entry, and unconscious humor in the frequent references to "affrays with the Citizens." From their sum total one is apt to conjure up a picture of the enlisted man of those stirring days as a hard bitten soldier, ever ready to scale the pickets in pursuit of liquor; whose favorite outdoor sport was "sleeping on his Post, thereby losing his Muskets"; prone to fight and defraud the peaceable citizenry; with his heart steered against his officers. Other entries would indicate that the officers were unnecessarily cruel and unable to command the respect of their men.

Yet here and there are orders prescribing honors for these same officers and men who figured gallantly in the wars against Great Britain, the Corsairs and the Florida Indians. Opposite the sentences that call for flogging are entries to the effect that the punishment had been remitted at the intercession of an officer. Sandwiched in between days of the usual punishments for the usual infractions of military discipline lies the date of the "Mutiny at the Barracks," when these same hard bitten sea soldiers under the leadership of these same officers made their gallant stand against the British regulars while the volunteers broke and fled at the first volley.

Segregating the sentences of unusual character we find early entries relating to flogging for such offenses as desertion, theft and drunkenness. The lashes were laid on to the top of the drum. The sentence of James Anderson for desertion from headquarters on October 25, 1808, is recorded as: "Fifty Lashes, by the Taps, Hard Labor, Ball and Chain." Flogging, however, was abolished when a Navy Department order of June 5, 1812, extended to the Marine Corps the repealing of corporal punishment as published by the War Department on May 16, 1812. Its inhibition was followed by a "preference of the courts over hard labor."

Another entry in which lashes were prescribed followed the theft by John Brown of "the tumbler from the Senate Chamber."

double line, or gantlet, belaboring him to death with war clubs and tomahawks on the way. It conjures up a lively picture of the hapless Foley making his way out of the service through a double line of marines in their single breasted coats, white cloth pantaloons and black cloth gaiters, and the red plumes on their high crowned hats dipping as they stooped to belabor Foley.

Confinement was rarely ordered, but occasionally a month's restriction was awarded for "passing over the fence" or "scaling the Pickets."

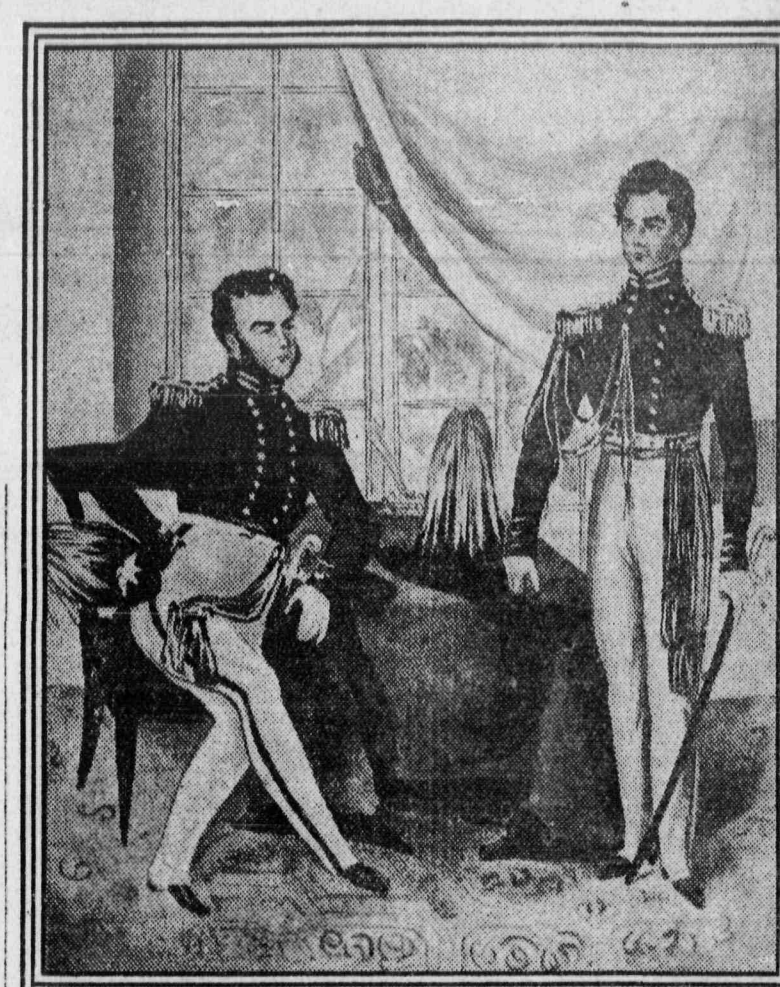
The attachment of a ball and chain or chain and clogs, while in confinement, was forbidden except in the cases of men whose sentences terminated in dismissal from the corps, when Col. Franklin Wharton, as commandant, issued the following order:

"The Commandant, unwilling that the character of a Soldier who is to return to his duty after punishment, should have been tarnished by the wearing of Chains or Fetters during Servitude, Orders that part of the Sentence to be remitted which was to place on them the ignominious marks, unworthy of those engaged in the honorable pursuit of Fame: Chains and Clogs."

This order was occasioned by the sentencing of John Fowler and Anthony Maunpeller in February, 1806, for the attempted stabbing of a citizen to "hard labor in Chain and Clogs for 2 months."

When Robert Patterson was drummed out of the corps for treason he went out with a rope about his neck.

Of the halfscore instances of mutiny recorded in the twelve years only



Officers of marines in 1839. Seated, a first lieutenant of the line; standing, a captain of the staff.

Corps, preferring Death to its duties, and by the most obscene language spoke of officers of the Corps." Burns was tried and sentenced to one hundred lashes and dismissed the service.

For the offence of striking his superior officer, Lieut. Swift, while that officer was in command of the Navy Yard Guard at New York, and using the following expression, "You Dam'd Rascal, what do you come here for?" a court convened at Headquarters awarded "50 lashes by the Taps, Ball & Chain at hard labor to the expiration of his time," to Michael Blake.

When Sergeant John Coughlin drew his sword on Midshipman McClintock on the frigate York on September 11, 1813, this in war time, he was reduced

to the rank of private, and was rebuked by the commandant for his insolent and disrespectful conduct. Their study is well worth while, for they not only reflect the customs of the early nineteenth century, but the bulk of them also show a surprising tendency at that time to place liquor under a heavy ban of disapproval. The historians of that period gave weighty emphasis to the prevalence of drink in all circles of society. Grog was a recognized part of the service ration. The gentlemen of those days waged memorable battles over their toddies and port and the total abstainer was a lonely figure.

The stand taken against the prevalence of drinking in the service by Col. Wharton soon after his elevation

to the commandant was a surprising one. He was deaf to the rhetoric of the orders and many were the devices resorted to in their sincere efforts to keep up the old customs. One entry is of significance in that it followed the payment of the headquarters garrison in November, 1805. Thomas German, for being drunk on parade and breaking his musket, led off the list of offenders with fifty lashes and the stoppage of \$3 for the repairs of the broken musket. Five others were tried with him for "being Drunk in Dram Shops" or on post. On the following day three were tried for being absent without leave and on the third five

Important Work Now Being Performed by Uncle Sam's Valiant Sea Soldiers in Every Part of the World

Cramped out or sentenced, as in one case of desertion at Sackett's Harbor on February 1, 1814, to "two years, Hard Labor, with Ball & Chain." In the words of the order it was carried out according to the following programme:

"At the hour of eleven the procession will move. The Execution Party preceded by the Band of Music, will march in front of the prisoner, at ordinary time, the Music playing the Dead March in Saul, and the Guard will march in rear of him followed by the whole detachment to the place of execution aforesaid. The Music ceasing, the Prisoner Joseph Wallis will then be pleased to undergo the sentence of the

Court, which is to be by shooting him to death, from a signal to be given by the Actg. Adj't. The above performed, the Troops will return to Barracks & be dismissed."

In this space of twelve years appear but five court-martials of officers. The first case was that of Lieut. John Howard, charged with drunkenness while on duty. His court met at P. D. Stoll's tavern and he promptly objected to Lieut. Michael Reynolds as a member of the court because Reynolds had once borne him a challenge from Capt. Hall of the Marines. The objection was held insufficient and Howard was suspended from rank and pay for one year. The other cases were without incident.

VARIED DUTIES OF MARINES AS DISPLAYED IN GUAM

By MAJOR HENRY C. DAVIS,
United States Marine Corps.

DURING the Spanish-American war the old cruiser Charleston sailed into the harbor of San Luis d'Apra in the island of Guam, in the Pacific Ocean, 1,500 miles east of Manila, and opened fire on the fort. At that time there was no cable and the Spanish garrison, stationed in Agaña, the residence of the Governor and about seven miles from the harbor, were ignorant of the fact that there was war. Capt. Pedro M. Duarte of the Spanish artillery, the aide-de-camp of the Spanish Governor, made the trip from the town to the harbor and thence to the ship to present the Governor's compliments for the salute being fired by the Charleston and to inform her commander, Capt. Glass, that he could not return the salute because there was no powder in the island!

Capt. Duarte was informed that a state of war existed and that he would be considered as a prisoner of war. As Capt. Duarte tells the story he chuckles and says: "I tell my wife to keep my breakfast till I come back. Ha! ha! ha! I tell you it is seven

For military reasons and to assist the natives to market their produce with greater facility it was decided to put a bridge across the river and as a drill in military accomplishment I requested and received authority to use the battalion which I then had the honor to command to build the bridge. The natives of the Yona district were asked to cut the timber and they produced the required number of piles, sills and other parts, all of very hard and waterproof wood.

The portable pile driver being placed on an escort wagon, it was sent to the site selected for the bridge and was followed by the men. The difficulties connected with the use of a pile driver which was designed to be worked from a flat platform, but which had to be worked on more or less airy and temporary trestles, are many and varied. With the driving of the first set of piles for the first trestle we discovered the hammer to be very "temperamental," not wishing to perform its work, but instead jumping into the river after each blow on the top of one of the piles. With that adaptability for which the marines are justly famous, an arrangement was made by which the hammer could be confined to its legitimate work, and we proceeded more or less slowly to see the bridge grow out from one bank and approach the other.

The men were in the water up to the waist most of the time and occasionally were in even deeper water, as the river was about six and a half feet deep in the centre.

The pile driver was very heavy at its forward end and there were many schemes devised for supporting it, the best one being to lash it across two dugout canoes which were found in the river. These were then floated up to the position where a pile was wanted and the pile was driven in place.

While one company was at work with the pile driver the others were sent out into the bush to cut saplings suitable for flooring. These were placed along the transoms of the bridge and the cover of bamboo mat was placed over them. On the bamboo mat was then put six inches of "cascas," which is a disintegrated coral and makes a very fine road surface. The roadway of the bridge thus became a continuation of the road leading up to it.

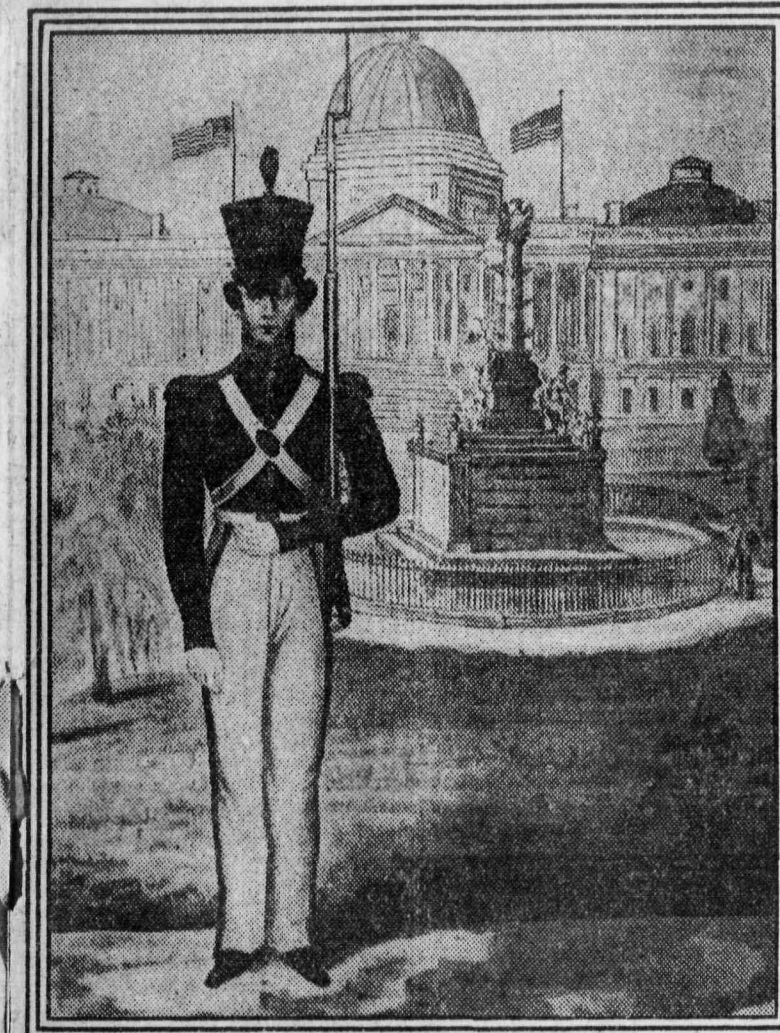
The work of bridging the stream was completed in two days and the bridge was 147 feet 5 inches long when finished. It was designed to take any of the mobile artillery on the island, but when a native driver took a five ton road roller across we expected to hear of a job of fishing the roller out of the mud in the river. However, he got across and came back by the same route, though not without sinking a part of the bridge down to water level.

The stringpieces and the transoms were all lashed together with steel wire and the wood was so hard that no nails could be driven into it without splitting it.

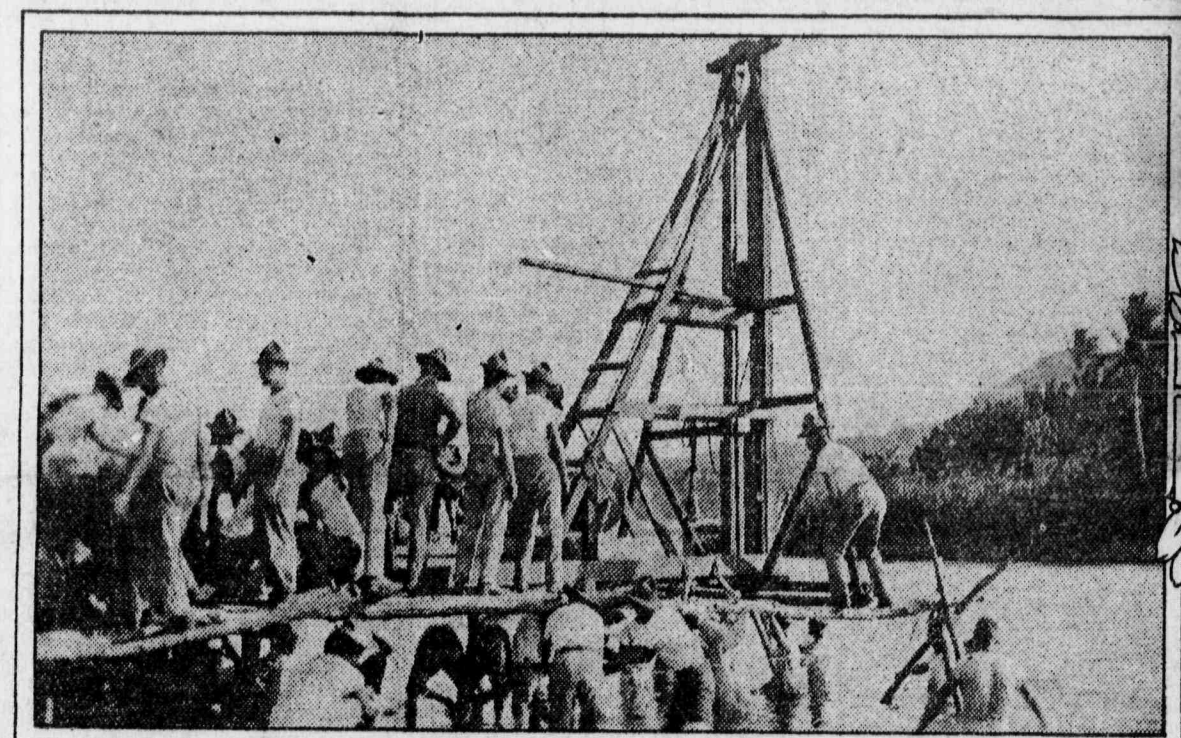
After the bridge had been completed the men were marched onto it and moved up as close as possible while all were in heavy marching order. The load thus placed on the bridge was greater than it would likely be at any time and the men were jubilant over this demonstration of their success.

I think there are really few people who realize how varied is the work which the marines, not only in Guam, but wherever they may be, are called on to perform. We hear of them from China to the Philippines, from Maine to the Isthmus of Panama, and Central America is well acquainted with them.

They guard legations, land parties to protect American interests, take over and run Governments for less fortunate neighbors. All of the civil functions connected with government are performed by them at times, and with it all they have the military training which has made them what they are.



A private of marines in 1839. The east front of the Capitol at Washington as it was then in the background.



U. S. marines engaged in building an emergency bridge over the Pago River, Island of Guam.

one was regarded as sufficiently grave to warrant the death penalty, and in that case the President pardoned the mutineer. The majority of the mutineers confined their mutinous conduct to rhetorical displays, while one, a sergeant, was guilty toward one of the diminutive midshipmen of those days of disrespect rather than open mutiny.

Michael Duggett gave vent to his feelings in a scathing denunciation of his officers when confined after drunken and riotous conduct in November, 1808. To quote his court-martial sentence his offence was:

"Drunk and Riotous and after being confined using Seditious Language in Damning the Marine Corps, and all the Officers belonging to it & saying that he hoped to have the pleasure of seeing their Souls roasting in Hell & expressing a wish that the Emperor was off and that he would be damned if the Marine Corps held him long."

For these sulphurous sentiments the condemned officers who were the objects of Michael Duggett's wrath retaliated by sentencing him to fifty lashes and one month's hard labor.

The strong sentiment held against the British before the outbreak of the War of 1812 is mirrored by the specifications of two other cases of mutiny that were recorded in 1810. When Private Bartholomew was arraigned on the charge of mutiny it appeared that he had described Lieut. Robert D. Walnwright, then in command of the marines at Charleston, S. C., as being

to the ranks and given four months hard labor with ball and chain. The following month, when Corporal William Alexander was tried for mutinous conduct "in forcibly pulling Midshipman Richard L. Hunter in the Guard Room at the Magazine & threatening to strike him with a stick while in the discharge of his duty" he fared better. There were doubtless extenuating circumstances, for the court contented itself with reducing Alexander to the ranks.

From time immemorial the professional soldier and sailor have considered the police as traditional enemies, and in the old days affrays with them and the civilian population of seaport and garrison towns were but a part of the day's routine. Private Josiah Brown of the marines evidently was thoroughly imbued with the idea that the citizens were legitimate prey. He carried out that theory with eminent success when he induced a glibbie Alexandrian to sell him hats in June, 1809, and paid for them with whist counters, which he persuaded the hapless merchant were guineas. He came to grief when the Alexandrian discovered the fraud, for, after due consideration, he was sentenced to "50 Lashes by the Taps of the Drum, & to return the Hats, pay back the Change & pay all expenses of Witness attending the Trial."

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Still there were adventurous and more. The culprits were lashed at evening parade to the taps of the drums.

David Cohen, impatient of restriction, scaled the pickets and offered his clothing for liquor, thereby incurring two months of hard labor. John Stephens hit on the device of smuggling rum into the garrison in a bladder, and when detected spent the next fortnight in similar disgrace. Fifty lashes was the penalty awarded Miles Mason, who, as a guard, suffered a prisoner condemned to 100 lashes for desertion to become so intoxicated that the execution of the prisoner's sentence had to be postponed.

For "selling Whiskey to his men when on Command & playing Cards with them on the passage from Alexandria to Norfolk in the month of January last" Sergt. Samuel Whitmore was duly tried and reduced to the ranks.

"To be shot to death"—this laconic entry refers to the only instance in which the death sentence was duly executed, according to the testimony of the old order book, and it appears against the charge of "Desertion from Headquarters on the 18 July, 1814."

There is nothing to show why this extreme sentence was ordered, despite the fact that the United States was at war at the time. Desertion was not an uncommon crime in the services in those days, and its punishment, even in war time, rarely exceeded that of being

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Although the portrait is lost and even the name of the officer who posed for it forgotten, a few tales concerning him are still handed down from officer to officer in the Marine Corps. It is said he was a South Carolinian of one of the old families, but it is his fame as a duellist which is best remembered.

Shortly after the war of 1812 he was serving with the American fleet in the Mediterranean. The vessels were anchored off Gibraltar and this officer was taking advantage of shore leave on the rock.

Peeling between the new republic

RARE PORTRAIT OF FAMOUS DUELLIST OF THE MARINES

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THE U. S. MARINE CORPS 100 YEARS AGO AND TO-DAY

Old Time Order Book Throws Interesting Sidelights on History of Nation's Earliest Military Force

The United States Marine Corps is the oldest military force of the Government. The marines have seen service in every part of the world and have performed a wider variety of duties than any other branch of the army or the navy. They are as ready for work now as they were a century ago, but a curious and striking contrast is presented in the accompanying articles, which picture the corps as it was and as it is. These stories of the sea soldiers are of special interest at the present time.

By CAPT. FRANK E. EVANS,
United States Marine Corps, Retired.

A LITTLE more than one hundred years ago the United States was in as sorry a state of unpreparedness as ever in its history. Our sea and land forces had been disbanded at the close of the Revolutionary war and it was not until 1790 and 1798 that the War and Navy departments respectively were formally reorganized with skeleton forces.

The war with France and the punitive expeditions against the Tripolitan pirates were waged by the newly created navy with a personnel of 3,000 odd officers and men. At that time the regular army boasted a little more than 2,000 men, although the term of enlistment was for but one year, and the total strength but two-thirds of the force authorized by Congress. The Marine Corps, first of all the regular forces created by the Continental Congress in 1775, then numbered 500 men under a three year enlistment.

When the War of 1812 was seen to be inevitable Congress authorized an army of 9,921 men, but was able to muster only two-thirds of that force. The navy's strength in personnel was 4,500, and the marines were increased to 1,600. While the army had no part in either the war with France or that with the Tripolitan pirates, the Marine Corps, acting with the navy, was a veteran force, its ranks full and the men serving three years with the colors.

A picture of life in the service in those days, stripped of the glamour that a passing century endows, appears in the initial number of the *Marine Corps Gazette* under the title of "The Corps One Hundred Years Ago." That picture may be taken as a faithful mirror of garrison life in the early years of the nineteenth century and through it runs a suggestion of the service afloat. It is based on the daily entries of the order book of the marine barracks at Washington from August 22, 1803, to January 13, 1815.

The first of the entries relates to a court-martial convened for the trial of sundry derelictions, and the last is a recital of the execution of a deserter by a firing squad. The scope indicated by the two entries is eloquent of the variety of the routine life set down in many handwritings, with many a flourish, a prodigality of capitals, odd abbreviations and with many a quaint turn of the written phrase.

Grim tragedy shows when mutiny is the fabric of the entry, and unconscious humor in the frequent references to "affrays with the Citizens." From their sum total one is apt to conjure up a picture of the enlisted man of those stirring days as a hard bitten soldier, ever ready to scale the pickets in pursuit of liquor; whose favorite outdoor sport was "sleeping on his Post, thereby losing his Muskets"; prone to fight and defraud the peaceable citizenry; with his heart steeled against his officers. Other entries would indicate that the officers were unnecessarily cruel and unable to command the respect of their men.

Yet here and there are orders prescribing honors for these same officers and men who figured gallantly in the wars against Great Britain, the Corsairs and the Florida Indians. Opposite the sentences that call for flogging are entries to the effect that the punishment had been remitted at the intercession of an officer. Sandwiched in between days of the usual punishments for the usual infractions of military discipline lies the date of the *mutiny on the USS Scorpion*, when these same hard bitten sea soldiers under the leadership of these same officers made their gallant stand against the British regulars while the volunteers broke and fled at the first volley.

Segregating the sentences of unusual character we find early entries relating to flogging for such offenses as desertion, theft and drunkenness. The lashes were laid on to the tap of the drum. The sentence of James Anderson for desertion from headquarters on October 25, 1808, is recorded as: "Fifty Lashes, by the Taps, Hard Labor, Ball and Chain." Flogging, however, was abolished when a Navy Department order of June 5, 1812, extended to the Marine Corps the repealing of corporal punishment as published by the War Department on May 16, 1812. Its inhibition was followed by a "preference of the courts toward hard labor."

Another entry in which lashes were prescribed followed the theft by John Bryan of "a tumbler from the Street."

double line, or gantlet, belaboring him to death with war clubs and tomahawks on the way. It conjures up a lively picture of the hapless Foley making his way out of the service through a double line of marines in their single breasted coats, white cloth pantaloons and black cloth gaiters, and the red plumes on their high crowned hats dipping as they stooped to belabor Foley.

Confinement was rarely ordered, but occasionally a month's restriction was awarded for "passing over the fence" or "scaling the Pickets."

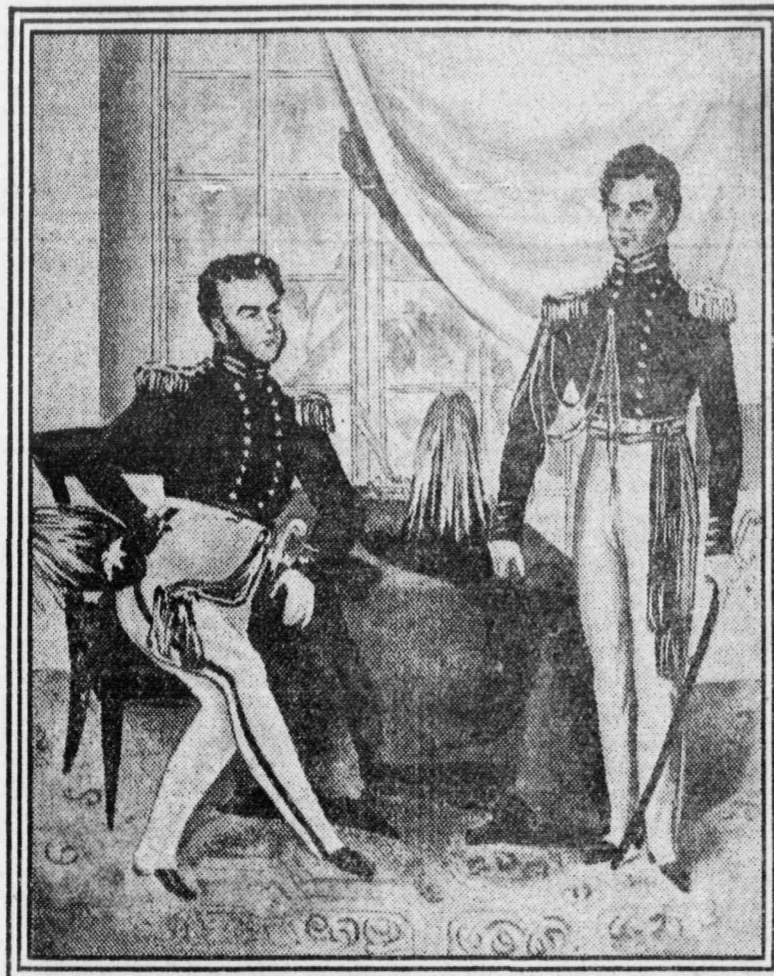
The attachment of a ball and chain or chain and clogs, while in confinement, was forbidden except in the cases of men whose sentences terminated in dismissal from the corps, when Col. Franklin Wharton, as commandant, issued the following order:

"The Commandant, unwilling that the character of a Soldier who is to return to his duty after punishment, should have been tarnished by the wearing of Chains or Fetters during Servitude, Orders that part of the Sentence to be remitted which was to place on them the ignominious marks, unworthy of those engaged in the honorable pursuit of Fame: Chains and Clogs."

This order was occasioned by the sentencing of John Fowler and Anthony Maunteller in February, 1806, for the attempted stabbing of a citizen to "hard labor in Chain and Clogs for 2 months."

When Robert Patterson was drummed out of the corps for treason he went out with a rope about his neck.

Of the halfscore instances of mutiny recorded in the twelve years only



Officers of marines in 1839. Seated, a first lieutenant of the line; standing, a captain of the staff.

Corps, preferring Death to its duties, and by the most obscene language spoke of officers of the Corps." Burns was tried and sentenced to one hundred lashes and dismissed the service.

For the offence of striking his superior officer, Lieut. Swift, while that officer was in command of the Navy Yard Guard at New York, and using the following expression, "You Dam'd Rascal, what do you come here for?" a court convened at Headquarters awarded "50 lashes by the Taps, Ball & Chain at hard labor to the expiration of his time," to Michael Blake.

When Sergeant John Coughlin drew his sword on Midshipman McClintock on the frigate York on September 11, 1813, this in war time, he was reduced

respect with which he had spoken of the officers of the corps or by the fact that he had abused his wife is a secret that the order book entry of September 2, 1808, does not divulge.

The marine of fighting proclivities in those days, when not able to induce them on the field of battle or behind the bulwarks of the fleet, did not always turn to his enemies, the watch and the citizen, for a target. Scattered through the entries we learn that Walter May was confined in a cell for a fortnight for "wounding Private Doyle. By striking him on the Head, when on Fatigue on the 23d inst. with a Spade," this on February 28, 1809. Charles Carroll was guilty of "unsoldierlike Conduct" and dis-

Their study is well worth while, for they not only reflect the customs of the early nineteenth century, but the bulk of them also show a surprising tendency at that time to place liquor under a heavy ban of disapproval. The historians of that period gave weighty emphasis to the prevalence of drink in all circles of society. Grog was a recognized part of the service ration. The gentlemen of those days waged memorable battles over their toddies and port and the total abstainer was a lonely figure. The stand taken against the prevalence of drinking in the service by Col. Wharton soon after his eleva-

tion to the commandantcy is all the more memorable because of the wide toleration with which it was regarded. After the rum ration had been increased half in the morning and half in the afternoon and mixed with three parts of water. He stopped the rum ration as a punishment and came down with a heavy hand on its introduction into barracks. Still there were adventurous and

Important Work Now Being Performed by Uncle Sam's Valiant Sea Soldiers in Every Part of the World

drummed out or sentenced, as in one case of desertion at Sackett's Harbor on February 1, 1811, to "two years, Hard Labor, with Ball & Chain." In the words of the order it was carried out according to the following programme:

"At the hour of eleven the procession will move. The Execution Party preceded by the Band of Music, will march in front of the prisoner, at ordinary time, the Music playing the Dead March in Saul, and the Guard will march in rear of him followed by the whole detachment to the place of execution aforesaid. The Music ceasing, the Prisoner Joseph Wallis will then be pleased to undergo the sentence of the

Court, which is to be by shooting him to death, from a signal to be given by the Atty. Adj. The above performed, the Troops will return to Barracks & be dismissed."

In this space of twelve years appear but five court-martials of officers. The first case was that of Lieut. John Howard, charged with drunkenness while on duty. His court met at P. D. Stell's tavern and he promptly objected to Lieut. Michael Reynolds as a member of the court because Reynolds had once borne him a challenge from Capt. Hall of the Marines. The objection was held insufficient and Howard was suspended from rank and pay for one year. The other cases were without incident.

VARIED DUTIES OF MARINES AS DISPLAYED IN GUAM

By MAJOR HENRY C. DAVIS,
United States Marine Corps.

DURING the Spanish-American war the old cruiser Charleston sailed into the harbor of San Luis d'Apra in the island of Guam, in the Pacific Ocean, 15,000 miles east of Manila, and opened fire on the fort. At that time there was no cable and the Spanish garrison, stationed in Agana, the residence of the Governor and about seven miles from the harbor, were ignorant of the fact that there was war. Capt. Pedro M. Duarte of the Spanish artillery, the aide-de-camp of the Spanish Governor, made the trip from the town to the harbor and thence to the ship to present the Governor's compliments for the salute being fired by the Charleston and to inform her commander, Capt. Glass, that he could not return the salute because there was no powder in the island!

Capt. Duarte was informed that a state of war existed and that he would be considered as a prisoner of war.

As Capt. Duarte tells the story he chuckles and says: "I tell my wife to keep my breakfast till I come back. Ha! ha! ha! I tell you it is seven

For military reasons and to assist the natives to market their produce with greater facility it was decided to put a bridge across the river and as a drill in military accomplishment I requested and received authority to use the battalion which I then had the honor to command to build the bridge. The natives of the Yona district were asked to cut the timber and they produced the required number of piles, sills and other parts, all of very hard and waterproof wood.

The portable pile driver being placed on an escort wagon, it was sent to the site selected for the bridge and was followed by the men. The difficulties connected with the use of a pile driver which was designed to be worked from a flat platform, but which had to be worked on more or less airy and temporary trestles, are many and varied. With the driving of the first set of piles for the first transom we discovered the hammer to be very "temperamental," not wishing to perform its work, but instead jumping into the river after each blow on the top of one of the piles. With that adaptability for which the marines are justly famous, an arrangement was made by which the hammer could be confined to its legitimate work, and we proceeded more or less slowly to see the bridge grow out from one bank and approach the other.

The men were in the water up to the waist most of the time and occasionally were in even deeper water, as the river was about six and a half feet deep in the centre.

The pile driver was very heavy at its forward end and there were many schemes devised for supporting it, the best one being to lash it across two dugout canoes which were found in the river. These were then floated up to the position where a pile was wanted and the pile was driven in place.

While one company was at work with the pile driver the others were sent out into the bush to cut saplings suitable for flooring. These were placed along the transoms of the bridge and the cover of bamboo mat was placed over them. On the bamboo mat was then put six inches of "cascajo," which is a disintegrated coral and makes a very fine road surface. The roadway of the bridge thus became a continuation of the road leading up to it.

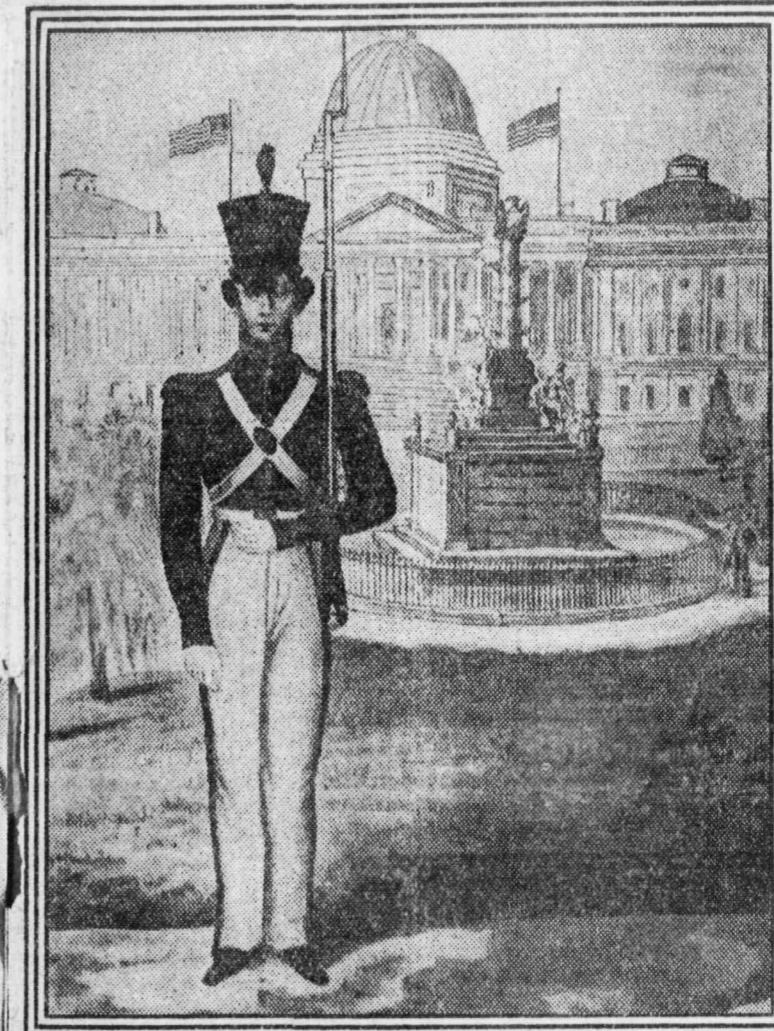
The work of bridging the stream was completed in two days and the bridge was 147 feet 5 inches long when finished. It was designed to take any of the mobile artillery on the island, but when a native driver took a five ton road roller across we expected to hear of a job of fishing this roller out of the mud in the river. However, he got across and came back by the same route, though not without sinking a part of the bridge down to water level.

The stringpieces and the transoms were all lashed together with steel wire and the wood was so hard that no nails could be driven into it without splitting it.

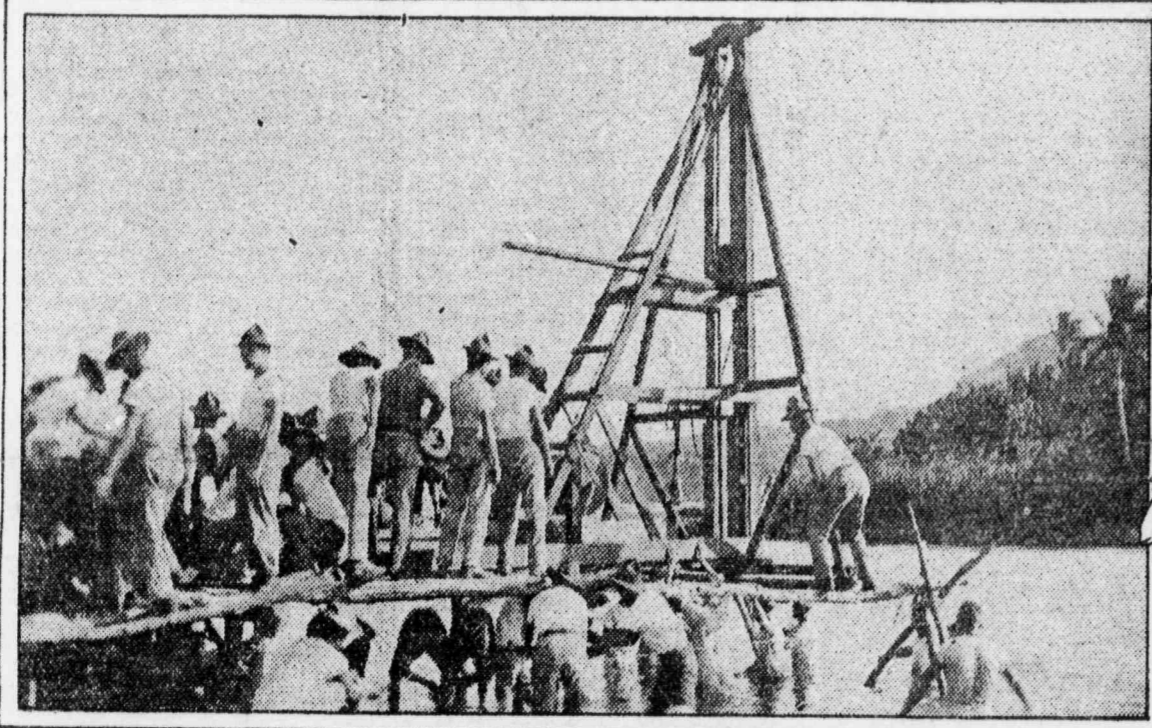
After the bridge had been completed the men were marched onto it and moved up as close as possible while all were in heavy marching order. The load thus placed on the bridge was greater than it would likely be at any time and the men were jubilant over this demonstration of their success.

I think there are really few people who realize how varied is the work which the marines, not only in Guam, but wherever they may be, are called on to perform. We hear of them from China to the Philippines, from Maine to the Isthmus of Panama, and Central America is well acquainted with them.

They guard legations, land parties to protect American interests, take over and run Governments for less fortunate neighbors. All of the civil functions connected with government are performed by them at times, and with it all they have the military training which has made them what they are.



A private of marines in 1839. The east front of the Capitol at Washington as it was then in the background.



U. S. marines engaged in building an emergency bridge over the Pago River, Island of Guam.

one was regarded as sufficiently grave to warrant the death penalty, and in that case the President pardoned the mutineer. The majority of the mutineers confined their mutinous conduct to rhetorical displays, while one, a sergeant, was guilty toward one of the diminutive midshipmen of those days of disrespect rather than open mutiny.

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For these sulphurous sentiments the condemned officers who were the objects of Michael Duggett's wrath retaliated by sentencing him to fifty lashes and one month's hard labor. The strong sentiment held against the British before the outbreak of the War of 1812 is mirrored by the specifications of two other cases of mutiny that were recorded in 1810. When Private Bartholomew was arraigned on the charge of mutiny it appeared that he had described Lieut. Robert D. Wainwright, then in command of the marines at Charleston, S. C., as being

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missioned the service on March 13, 1809, for threatening to run Corporal Rouse "thro' with his Knife."

Opposite the sentence of William Pritchard to fifty lashes for stabbing Peter White, sentry on the frigate Boston, is an entry to the effect that the lashes were remitted at White's intercession.

That ancient foe of military discipline, the Demon Rum, is the theme of many entries in the order book.

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month more when I get dat breakfast!"

Since that memorable day the island of Guam has been a naval station of the United States, although orders to that effect were not issued until some time later. Its garrison is composed at present of the Fortieth, Forty-first and Forty-second Companies of Marines, and many and varied are the duties which fall to them.

Among these there may be included the bridging of the Pago River, a stream on the western side of the island and about 150 feet wide where the bridge was placed. Previous to the building of the bridge the natives using the main road from this part of the island to Agana were ferried over the stream on a bamboo raft, while their animals, usually a bull or a cow, were made to swim across.

The means of transportation in Guam so far as the majority of the natives are concerned are limited to a springless cart with wheels made of sections of some of the large hardwood trees and drawn by either a bull or cow. These animals are also used as riding animals and even the sluggish carabao under the rejuvenating air of Guam becomes an animal of blithe spirits and may be seen actually galloping along the roads. I know this will sound strange to the traveller to the Philippines, but the Guam carabao does it and covers a good bit of ground.

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Another entry in which lashes were prescribed followed the theft by John Bryan of "a tumbler from the Sergt. Major." Opposite that entry is: "Ordered, that William Blackwood receive fifty lashes for being Drunk and losing his Money."

James Morgan was drummed out of the corps at the same time for "threatening the Lives of the Guard," and John Black, deserter, was sentenced "to have one side of his head shaved & drummed out." Whether this ambiguous sentence was carried out literally only so far as it called for the shaving and drumming out of one side of the head, or whether it was administered as meant, is buried in the history of 1805.

One court, wearying of a wave of inebriety that had caught the headquarters garrison in its undertow, sentenced Charles Daily and John Dunkinson "to wear the Drunkard's Dress, the former for one week, the latter for a fortnight." Their specific offence, committed on New Year's Day of 1805, was in being drunk and absent from quarters at tattoo.

A new form of punishment designed to hold up the culprit to the ridicule of the garrison appears in the following entry of January 5, 1808, regarding a deserter named Foley: "Four times ran the Gantlope & drummed out." This doubtless was a corruption of the word "gantlet," as in those days the impress of certain Indian forms of punishment was still fresh, and one pastime of the redskins had been to start a captive through a

gaiters and the red and white high crowned hats dipping as they stooped to belabor Foley.

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When Sergeant John Coughlin drew his sword on Midshipman McClintock on the frigate York on September 11, 1813, this in war time, he was reduced

to the ranks and given four months hard labor with ball and chain. The following month, when Corporal William Alexander was tried for mutinous conduct "in forcibly pulling Midshipman Richard L. Hunter in the Guard Room at the Magazine & threatening to strike him with a stick while in the discharge of his duty" he fared better.

There were doubtless extenuating circumstances, for the court contented itself with reducing Alexander to the ranks.

From time immemorial the professional soldier and sailor have considered the police as traditional enemies, and in the old days affrays with them and the civilian population of seaport and garrison towns were but a part of the day's routine. Private Josiah Brown of the marines evidently was thoroughly imbued with the idea that the citizens were legitimate prey. He carried out that theory with eminent success when he induced a gullible Alexandrian to sell him hats in June, 1809, and paid for them with whist counters, which he persuaded the hapless merchant were guineas. He came to grief when the Alexandrian discovered the fraud, for, after due consideration, he was sentenced to "50 Lashes by the Taps of the Drum, & to return the Hats, pay back the Change & pay all expenses of Witness attending the Trial."

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the Revolutionary war and it was not until 1799 and 1798 that the War and Navy departments respectively were formally reorganized with skeleton forces.

The war with France and the punitive expeditions against the Tripolitan pirates were waged by the newly created navy with a personnel of 2,000 odd officers and men. At that time the regular army boasted a little more than 2,000 men, although the term of enlistment was for but one year, and the total strength but two-thirds of the force authorized by Congress. The Marine Corps, first of all the regular forces created by the Continental Congress in 1775, then numbered 900 men under a three year enlistment.

When the War of 1812 was seen to be inevitable Congress authorized an army of 9,221 men, but was able to muster only two-thirds of that force. The navy's strength in personnel was 4,500, and the marines were increased to 1,600. While the army had no part in either the war with France or that with the Tripolitan pirates, the Marine Corps, acting with the navy, was a veteran force, its ranks full and the men serving three years with the colors.

A picture of life in the service in those days, stripped of the glamour that a passing century endows, appears in the initial number of the *Marine Corps Gazette* under the title of "The Corps One Hundred Years Ago." That picture may be taken as a faithful mirror of garrison life in the early years of the nineteenth century and through it runs a suggestion of the service afloat. It is based on the daily entries of the order book of the marine barracks at Washington from August 22, 1803, to January 13, 1815.

The first of the entries relates to a court-martial convened for the trial of sundry derelictions, and the last is a recital of the execution of a deserter by a firing squad. The scope indicated by the two entries is eloquent of the variety of the routine life set down in many handwritings, with many a flourish, a profligacy of capitals, odd abbreviations and with many a quaint turn of the written phrase.

Grim tragedy shows when mutiny is the fabric of the entry, and unconscious humor in the frequent references to "affrays with the Citizens." From their sum total one is apt to conjure up a picture of the enlisted man of those stirring days as a hard bitten soldier, ever ready to scale the battlements in pursuit of liquor; whose favorite outdoor sport was "sleeping on his Post, thereby losing his Musket"; prone to fight and defraud the peaceable citizenry; with his heart etched against his officers. Other entries would indicate that the officers were unnecessarily cruel and unable to command the respect of their men.

Yet here and there are orders prescribing honors for these same officers and men who figured gallantly in the wars against Great Britain, the Corsairs and the Florida Indians. Opposite the sentences that call for flogging are entries to the effect that the punishment had been remitted at the intercession of an officer. Sandwiched in between days of the usual punishments for the usual infractions of military discipline lies the date of the battle of Tippecanoe, when these same hard bitten sea soldiers under the leadership of these same officers made their gallant stand against the British regulars while the volunteers broke and fled at the first volley.

Segregating the sentences of unusual character we find early entries relating to flogging for such offences as desertion, theft and drunkenness. The lashes were laid on to the top of the drum. The sentence of James Anderson for desertion from headquarters on October 25, 1808, is recorded as: "Fifty Lashes, by the Taps, Hard Labor, Ball and Chain." Flogging, however, was abolished when a Navy Department order of June 5, 1812, extended to the Marine Corps the repealing of corporal punishment as published by the War Department on May 16, 1812. Its inhibition was followed by a preference of the courts for hard labor.

Another entry in which lashes were prescribed followed the theft by John Bryan of "a tumbler from the Sergt. Major." Opposite that entry is: "Ordered, that William Blackwood receive fifty lashes for being Drunk and losing his Money."

James Morgan was drummed out of the corps at the same time for "threatening the Lives of the Guard," and John Black, deserter, was sentenced "to have one side of his head shaved & drummed out." Whether this ambiguous sentence was carried out literally only so far as it called for the shaving and drumming out of one side of the head, or whether it was administered as meant, is buried in the history of 1805.

One court, wearying of a wave of ineptitude that had caught the headquarters garrison in its undertow, sentenced Charles Dally and John Dunkinson "to wear the Drunkard's Dress, the former for one week, the latter for a fortnight." Their specific offence, committed on New Year's Day of 1805, was in being drunk and absent from quarters at tattoo.

A new form of punishment designed to hold up the culprit to the ridicule of the garrison appears in the following entry of January 5, 1808, regarding a deserter named Foley: "Four times ran the Galliot & drummed out." This doubtless was a corruption of the word "gantlet," as in those days the impress of certain Indian forms of punishment was still fresh, and one pastime of the redskins had been to start a captive through a

high crowned hat dipping they stooped to belabor Foley.

Confinement was rarely ordered, but occasionally a month's restriction was awarded for "passing over the fence" or "scaling the Pickets."

The attachment of a ball and chain or chain and clogs, while in confinement, was forbidden except in the cases of men whose sentences terminated in dismissal from the corps, when Col. Franklin Wharton, as commandant, issued the following order:

"The Commandant, unwilling that the character of a Soldier who is to return to his duty after punishment, should have been tarnished by the wearing of Chains or Fetters during Servitude, Orders that part of the Sentence to be remitted which was to place on them the ignominious marks, unworthy of those engaged in the honorable pursuit of Fame: Chains and Clogs."

This order was occasioned by the sentencing of John Fowler and Anthony Mauntpeller in February, 1806, for the attempted stabbing of a citizen to "hard labor in Chain and Clogs for 2 months."

When Robert Patterson was drummed out of the corps for treason he went out with a rope about his neck.

Of the halfscore instances of mutiny recorded in the twelve years only



Officers of marines in 1839. Seated, a first lieutenant of the line; standing, a captain of the staff.

Corps, preferring Death to its duties, and by the most obscene language spoke of officers of the Corps." Burns was tried and sentenced to one hundred lashes and dismissed the service.

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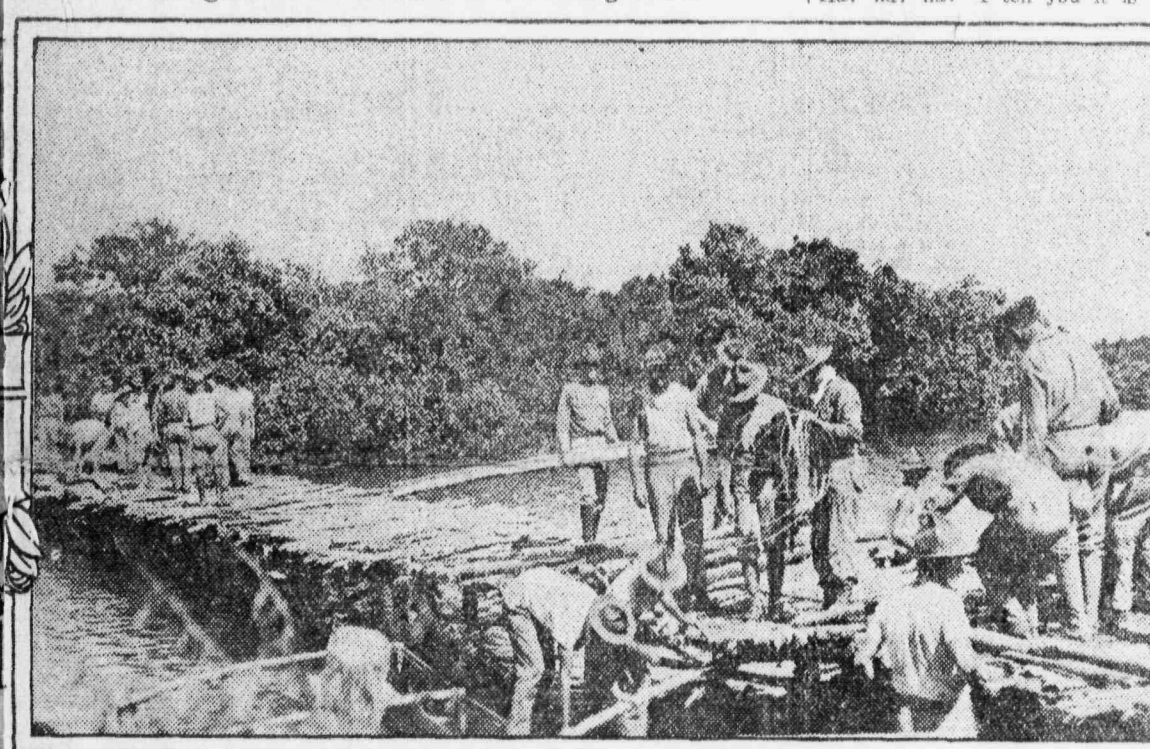
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A private of marines in 1839. The east front of the Capitol at Washington as it was then in the background.



Lashing the floor pieces into place after the superstructure of the bridge has been completed.

month more when I get dat breakfast!"

Since that memorable day the Island of Guam has been a naval station of the United States, although orders to that effect were not issued until some time later. Its garrison is composed at present of the Fortieth, Forty-first and Forty-second Companies of Marines, and many and varied are the duties which fall to them.

Among these there may be included the bridging of the Pago River, a stream on the western side of the island and about 150 feet wide where the bridge was placed. Previous to the building of the bridge the natives using the main road from this part of the island to Agaña were ferried over the stream on a bamboo raft, while their animals, usually a bul or a cow, were made to swim across.

The means of transportation in Guam so far as the majority of the natives are concerned are limited to a springless cart with wheels made of sections of some of the large hardwood trees and drawn by either a bul or cow. These animals are also used as riding animals and even the sluggish carabao under the rejuvenating air of Guam becomes an animal of blithe spirits and may be seen actually galloping along the roads. I know this will sound strange to the traveller to the Philippines, but the Guam carabao does it and covers a good bit of ground.

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AS DISPLAYED IN GUAM

By MAJOR HENRY C. DAVIS, United States Marine Corps.

DURING the Spanish-American war the old cruiser *Charleston* sailed into the harbor of San Luis d'Apra in the island of Guam, in the Pacific Ocean, 1,500 miles east of Manila, and opened fire on the fort. At that time there was no cable and the Spanish garrison, stationed in Agaña, the residence of the Governor and about seven miles from the harbor, were ignorant of the fact that there was war. Capt. Pedro M. Duarte of the Spanish artillery, the aide-de-camp of the Spanish Governor, made the trip from the town to the harbor and thence to the ship to present the Governor's compliments for the salute and to inform her commander, Capt. Glass, that he could not return the salute because there was no powder in the island!

Capt. Duarte was informed that a state of war existed and that he would be considered as a prisoner of war.

As Capt. Duarte tells the story he chuckles and says: "I tell my wife to keep my breakfast till I come back. Ha! ha! ha! I tell you it is seven

For military reasons and to assist the natives to market their produce with greater facility it was decided to put a bridge across the river and as a drill in military accomplishment I requested and received authority to use the battalion which I then had the honor to command to build the bridge. The natives of the Yona district were asked to cut the timber and they produced the required number of piles, sills and other parts, all of very hard and waterproof wood.

The portable pile driver being placed on an escort wagon, it was sent to the site selected for the bridge and was followed by the men. The difficulties connected with the use of a pile driver which was designed to be worked from a flat platform, but which had to be worked on more or less airy and temporary trestles, are many and varied. With the driving of the first set of piles for the first trestle we discovered the hammer to be very "temperamental," not wishing to perform its work, but instead jumping into the river after each blow on the top of one of the piles. With that adaptability for which the marines are justly famous, an arrangement was made by which the hammer could be confined to its legitimate work, and we proceeded more or less slowly to see the bridge grow out from one bank and approach the other.

The men were in the water up to the waist most of the time and occasionally were in even deeper water, as the river was about six and a half feet deep in the centre.

The pile driver was very heavy at its forward end and there were many schemes devised for supporting it, the best one being to lash it across two dugout canoes which were found in the river. These were then floated up to the position where a pile was wanted and the pile was driven in place.

While one company was at work with the pile driver the others were sent onto the bank to cut saplings, suitable for flooring. These were placed along the transoms of the bridge and the cover of bamboo mat was placed over them. On the bamboo mat was then put six inches of "cascado," which is a disintegrated coral and makes a very fine road surface. The roadway of the bridge thus became a continuation of the road leading up to it.

The work of bridging the stream was completed in two days and the bridge was 147 feet 5 inches long when finished. It was designed to take any of the mobile artillery on the island, but when a native driver took a five ton road roller across we expected to hear of a job of fishing the roller out of the mud in the river. However, he got across and came back by the same route, though not without sinking a part of the bridge down to water level.

The springpieces and the transoms were all lashed together with steel wire and the wood was so hard that no nails could be driven into it without splitting it.

After the bridge had been completed the men were marched onto it and moved up as close as possible while all were in heavy marching order. The load thus placed on the bridge was greater than it would likely be at any time and the men were jubilant over this demonstration of their success.

I think there are really few people who realize how varied is the work which the marines, not only in Guam, but wherever they may be, are called on to perform. We hear of them from China to the Philippines, from Maine to the Isthmus of Panama, and Central America is well acquainted with them.

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How many men are there in a regiment?
Ans.—An infantry regiment now has 103 officers and 3652 other men.

WHAT TROOPS MAKE UP A UNITED STATES ARMY DIVISION.

The Latest Figures on the Composition of the Forces We Have and Should Have in France.

The average civilian is very much at sea over the figures that are coming from Washington with respect to the number of the men the United States expects to place on the battle line and what the figures actually represent. General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the army, has told the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and the correspondents that he expects to have eighty divisions in action by the middle of the coming summer.

Just what that represents is the subject of as many guesses as there are readers of the statement. The facts, based upon the latest tables of organization that the army has let us have, show that only a little more than half of the total forces overseas will be at grips with the Germans. In other words, of the more than 3,000,000 men called for in the programme the mobile combatant troops, exclusive of cavalry and heavy artillery, will amount to 1,773,600 men.

As the staff originally outlined the division it contained 28,256 men. Then came a suggestion from abroad that the organization be revised, and it was changed to give a total of 27,152 men, divided as follows:

Combatant troops:

One division headquarters.....	164
One machine gun battalion.....	768
Two infantry brigades, each of two regiments and one machine gun battalion of three companies.....	16,420
One field artillery brigade of three regiments and one trench mortar battery	5,068
Total combatants.....	22,420

The non-fighting elements were:

One field signal battalion.....	262
One regiment of engineers.....	1,666
One train headquarters and military police.....	337
One ammunition train.....	962
One supply train.....	472
One engineer train.....	84
One sanitary train.....	949

Of the 4,732 non-combatant troops attached to a division it has been true that many have dropped their peaceful pursuits and taken a hand in the fighting, notably the engineers, who more than once have left their picks to shoulder rifles and give a fine account of themselves. The American engineers did this with the British at Cambrai, and more recently with their own forces at the Marne.

But they do not properly belong in the list of fighting troops, and there is usually plenty of work for them without making them do double duty. They are actually auxiliary to the combatant troops.

General March has told the newspaper correspondents that the division actually represented 40,000 men, and then added that to get a safe multiplier they had better take 45,000. He meant that the fighting forces began operations at the base ports where the troops are embarked, and that lines of communication, supply and medical attendance, to say nothing of the air

service and such army troops as are represented by heavy artillery, cavalry, medical troops, engineers not attached to divisions and the like must be maintained. This maintenance requires an average of 18,000 men for each division in addition to its own organization.

Thus, when the reader comes to separate the rifles on the firing line from their auxiliary troops there is the difference between 22,420 actual fighters and 45,000 engaged in the giant enterprise of fighting 3,000 miles from home in a strange country.

Each branch of the service—cavalry, artillery and air—has its part in the general result, but in matching division against enemy division in current estimates only the rifles should be considered. The enemy also has army troops and organizations that do not figure in his base divisions.

The eighty divisions that we shall have at the front represent the equivalent of 118 German divisions, considered on the same basis. The German division originally had two brigades of two regiments of infantry each, making 12,000 infantry troops, with the artillery and other branches added. As the war wore on the Germans abandoned the brigade organization and formed their divisions of three regiments of 3,000 men each. The regiments detached were organized as special troops for flame throwing and other delectable forms of German iniquity, with machine guns furnished throughout.

The Germans increased their artillery until the divisional quota of artillery was about proportional to the American force, making the division consist of 9,000 infantry, 3,000 of the new special troops and 3,000 artillery. The theoretical total of fighting men in a German division is now 15,000 of all arms, excluding cavalry. Their auxiliary troops are used on much the same lines as American auxiliaries, with heavy guns, airmen and the like operating in addition to the firing line troops.

The net result of the American feeding of the line until there are eighty divisions of our troops on the front will be to offset better than half of the total German forces in the west, at the fattest estimate. This will leave France and Great Britain, with Belgium, Italy and Portugal, to take care of the other half. The combined forces would give to the Allies a preponderance of smashing proportions and afford a mobile army to strike where the supreme command wishes when it gets set for the main offensive, and to strike with enough force to break the German lines at the selected point or points.

With the German troops required to police the growing Russian discontent, take care of the weakness of the Austrians in Italy and bolster up the Turks, the German forces in the west can hardly keep their present numbers, and the great importance of the American addition will be all the more apparent.

COMMISSIONS ASKED FOR ARMY PHARMACISTS.

The New York Medical Journal of Sept. 7 says the complaint is made that while commissions in the Army are given to bandmasters they are withheld from pharmacists, who claim that they are as much entitled to commissions in the Service, in view of the fact that their efforts are directed toward saving life and bringing men back to health, as are men who simply make music to add to the pleasure of individuals. The statement is made that in at least one instance, that of the elaboration of a formula for an application to neutralize mustard gas poisoning, credit therefor should go to a pharmacist in the Chemical Warfare Service. The claim is also made by the Journal that the improvement in the specifications for medical and surgical supplies which has taken place since the United States engaged in the present war is largely due to the advice of the expert pharmacist. Commissions have been given to a number of pharmacists in the Sanitary Corps, but the Journal insists that the best results cannot be obtained by these isolated appointments. It is pointed out that the Navy has recognized the need of a higher grading for pharmacists, and has given at least temporary com-

missions to some of its chief pharmacists. The Journal hopes that the Surgeon General will recommend the introduction of a pharmaceutical corps in the Army.

Officers' Commissions.

To the Editor of the Sunday Call:

My son is in the officers' training camp at Fort Myer, Va. He borrowed \$100 in order to take the training at Princeton last summer so that he might be better fitted for Fort Myer. He is a law student in New York university, also in a local law office. He is quite willing to sacrifice his legal career for his country's good, but now, however, through a blunder of government officials, he and others have been advised that commissions will not be given because more officers are available than can be used at this time. Many men at this camp have made greater sacrifices than has my son, but it seems very strange the government should have kept him there so long before the blunder was discovered. For the honor involved, do you not think these men should at least be given a commission, even if they are placed on the inactive list?

The War Department gives notice that there are more men training for officers at present than there are vacancies in the commissioned personnel of the army, so that it will be necessary to commission only a few at the conclusion of the present course. However, the remainder are assured of an ultimate commission, providing they are successful in the course. It is apparent that more officers will be needed in the near future, which may explain the government's course. That the War Department is preparing for eventualities is borne out by the fact that still another series of officers' training camps will open in January.—Ed.

Patriotism.

To the Editor of the Sunday Call:

In reading over the last issue of my favorite newspaper I found much of interest in the communication signed by "R. W. C." Mr. C., briefly, is disgruntled because his son did not receive a commission at the Officers' Reserve Training Camp. His son, he it known, left behind a position in a law office, a college education, and spent a hundred dollars to come to the aid of his country—all for naught. His country is over-supplied with officers at present. But Mr. C.'s son should not be despondent. His country is greatly in need of men—privates in the army. Thousands have sacrificed better positions than a law office affords, and thousands have enlisted as privates who have been educated in greater universities than New York University. Mr. C.'s process of thinking, unfortunately, is one that is common. Because a man has attended a university course and because he may some day be a good lawyer does not at all imply that he will make a good army officer. The government has found that out very quickly and many men who did receive commissions have been put back on the inactive list. There is still another point. While attending the training camp Mr. C., Jr., has been paid at the rate of \$100 per month. On the other hand, many a man who has been in the National Guard for years, devoting time and money, is down here working and drilling at thirty per. Mr. C., a civilian, with no previous experience, receives \$100 per month while he tries to prove himself. If there be any injustice there—and there is—Mr. C., at least, has not suffered. I write this not in a spirit of sarcasm, but only to prove that Mr. C. thinks in a selfish fashion. His son has, as a matter of fact, sacrificed very little for his country. I myself spent an appreciable sum attending drills, formations, and so forth prior to the time we were sent South. I, too, have sacrificed a college education and a promising position to enlist. And I don't receive \$100 per month, and I am signed up for six years of service, if necessary. Mr. C., on the other hand, is not enlisted; he has not lost money. "For the honor involved, do you not think he should be given a commission, even if placed on the inactive list?" queries his father. He should not, is the plain answer. And there is little honor to be extracted from so empty a commission. "He is quite willing to sacrifice his

legal career for his country's good. Very good. Have him states the elder C. Very good. Have him enlist at once with the regular fellows, and, if the short period of training has had any effect, he may secure a non-commissioned officer's position. WALTER F. RETIKER, Division Headquarters, Troop, Twenty-seventh Division, U. S. A., Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1917.

Wants Papier Mache Soldiers To Deceive the Enemy

EVER since the beginning of war, which started with the beginning of time, men have been trying to trick their antagonists. One of the best means, of course, is to make the other fellow believe that you have more men than are available or more guns than are on hand. Recently we have adopted an expressive French phrase to cover all these things—camouflage. Although camouflage originally did not have such a broad meaning, it promises to be one of the most general terms taken from our friends, the French, and made into English.

Most of us will remember reading the pirate story where the captain of the good ship Nancy Jane stuffed sailor's suits with straw and lined them up against the bulwark, to make the buccaneers believe that he had a hundred men instead of a dozen. Every one who ever read a pirate

story must remember that yarn, because every writer who ever wrote a pirate story adopted it for his own purposes. That was camouflage, but the captain would have been surprised had some one told him about it. In fact, he probably would have denied the charge indignantly.

A young officer in Uncle Sam's Reserve Corps, being of an inventive term, and no doubt having read that story, has come forward with a suggestion that promises well. T. King a bucket of paint and sundry sheets of papier mache he succeeded in turning out a number of figures that looked very much like soldiers. The papier mache was cut in some instances so that the paper soldier appeared to have a rifle held to his shoulder. By distributing these figures to good advantage, he suggested, the Germans might be deceived in many cases and made to waste a few hundred shells while permitting a concentration of real troops to go forward uninterrupted.

READERS IN LETTERS DISCUSS LIVE TOPICS

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Editor Hudson Observer:

Dear Sir—Just a few lines to let you know of an incident which happened last Sunday. I hope you will find space in your valuable paper to publish this article so as to help avoid such an occurrence again.

I am an organist of a New York church and my travel takes me upon a Union Hill car to the West Shore ferry. This Sunday morning in question two policemen boarded the car by way of the front door. The first officer placed Red Cross pins on all of the passengers, saying that they did not have to keep the pins, but that they could give anything to the Red Cross, but not below ten cents. The other officer came along and collected the money or the pins, whichever it would be, but thank goodness we had one hundred per cent. patriots in the car.

One man had a bill and he could not afford to give that, so he asked the officer for change, which, of course, was better than nothing, and he got his change. It isn't what you give, it's the spirit of giving.

Now, what I want to get at happened on my return from my duty at the morning service. I again boarded a Union Hill car, but no officers were met along the route. On arriving at one of the side streets of Union Hill the car stopped at a white pole and two of our boys in uniform asked the motorman if they could go through the car to collect money for the Red Cross. They had boxes and carried the same pins as the policemen and all the signs necessary to show us that they were working for the Red Cross. They were denied this opportunity, which I think is very unpatriotic.

If a police officer can do that, why in the world can't our boys? They are giving their time to collect money to help their comrades who have fallen in battle before they themselves will start to defend us and make this world a decent place to live in.

Hoping that this will not occur again when the next Red Cross campaign comes along, I am,

Yours truly,
CHARLES G. KLING.

ASKS TO ENLIST SAILORS IN ARMY

Quartermaster-General Sharpe Says Civilian Crews Hinder Efficiency of Transport Service.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Immediate legislation to bring the crews of transports, mine layers, and other army vessels into the military service, is urged by Quartermaster-General Sharpe, in his annual report made public to-night. Continual difficulties with civilian crews are described, with the conclusion that grave danger can be averted only by making officers and men subject to military discipline.

The report adds a new element to the controversy over the manning of ships carrying troops and supplies to Europe. A proposal to have all American overseas merchant craft manned by Naval Reserves has been rejected by the Shipping Board.

Ever since the war in Europe created an abnormal demand for seamen, General Sharpe's report says, there has been trouble. The army transport "Sherman" was tied up for some time in March, 1917, when under orders for Honolulu, with military building materials, by a demand for higher pay by the crew.

"That increase had to be granted," says the report, before the ship could sail." It continued:

"Since the United States entered the war the need for a firm control over transport crews has increased. Difficulties with certain members of crews have arisen at almost every sailing of an army transport. The same conditions are multiplied on the harbor boats, mine planters and cable steamers."

In April of this year, with was at hand, the crew of the army transport Thomas refused to sail without an increase in pay, while at Newport, R. I., the army vessel crews were about to resign to get better pay in the Naval Reserve.

The report says:

"The department has found itself seriously embarrassed in undertaking to accede to the demands for the increase. Sometimes an adjustment to meet the requirement of the crew has only resulted in a similar request from the same crew in a very short time."

The General recommended:

"First—That the crews shall be of the best type of American citizens available, who are experienced in the work of maintenance and operation of vessels of this service."

"Second—That the tenure of services of such employees shall be of such duration that they can not be terminated at the will of the employees."

"Third—That all members of the crew shall be subject to military discipline, thus enabling a prompt and strict compliance with such orders as may be given."

Army and Red Cross.

To the Editor of the Sunday Call:

Will you kindly answer the following questions: 1. What is the numerical strength of the United States Army, including draft army, former National Guard and regular army at the present time, including enlistments to date? 2. How many of this number, approximately, are now in France? 3. How much money was raised by the Red Cross in the two drives previous to the Christmas drive? INTERESTED.

1. The U. S. Army now consists of approximately 1,628,000 men, as follows: Regular army, 300,000; former National Guard, 450,000; National Army (draft), 678,000, and volunteers since war was declared, 200,000 men. 2. War policy will not permit answering this question. 3. The Red Cross so far has conducted only one money drive, in the strict sense of the word, and that was in June of this year, when the great Red Cross War Relief Fund was raised. The original figure was placed at \$100,000,000, but the country contributed \$118,021,370. Of this amount Newark gave \$3,411,614. It is interesting to note that 25 per cent. of the latter sum remains in Newark while the rest has been used for relief work in this country and abroad, under the direction of the national body. The campaign last October and the present one are membership drives. The Christmas drive is a purely local undertaking. It is explained at Red Cross headquarters that rumors afloat to the effect that memberships taken out, say, within the last six months or less, automatically expire at the present time, thereby obliging the holders of the same to renew their memberships at once, are not founded on truth. A membership is good for one year. It is true that the campaigners urge people who took out memberships within the last year to renew them now, thereby losing two, three, four or more months, but the object is to have the memberships as a whole run from year to year. If this plan was to be followed out the Red Cross would save needless expense. For instance, with memberships issued at any time the headquarters would be constantly sending out notices for renewal, and later receipts. This is an important item when it is considered that it costs about \$2,000 to prepare and mail 45,000 notices. It is planned to do away with this continual work and have all memberships run from the first of each year; also to discontinue the mailing of receipts. The first step is taken in the present campaign when receipts are given on the spot for all new memberships.—Ed.

THE JERSEY JOURNAL,

OCTOBER 22, 1917.

COLORED MEN AND U. S. ARMY COMMISSIONS

Editor Jersey Journal:

Dear Sir:—Will you kindly settle a dispute between two persons.

A says that a colored man is not allowed to be a commissioned officer in the United States Army.

B says that he can be provided that he is an American citizen.

By doing this you will greatly obliged a constant reader of your paper.

F. V. S.

Jersey City, Oct. 20, 1917.

B is right—Ed.

Volunteers and Drafted.

To the Editor of the Sunday Call:

Is it now considered more honorable to be a drafted man than a volunteer? The young men who so willingly gave up their positions and everything dear to them at the first call of their country can not help but think this the public opinion when they read of all the favors being shown the Camp Dix men—those who waited until they had to. One who can not see where the hurrah comes in for the selected man—who thinks those the least deserving—the ones who get the clap on the back.

There should be no talk of degrees of honor or favor. The only honor there is at stake is the honor of our country, and the only favor is for those who wear its uniform honorably in whatever branch of service their efforts may be dedicated.

—Ed.

8 Our class does not know how many enemy airplanes an American aviator had to shoot down in order to become an "Ace."

Ans.—He must have brought down or caused the destruction of at least five, the Director of Air Service at Washington tells Current Events.

E. L. C. asks: Has an officer of the Medical Reserve Corps on active duty on the Mexican border during 1916 and 1917 is it? Answer: Not unless he had the service described in G.O. 155, 1917, and receives direct authority from The A.G. to wear the Mexican Service ribbon, which the War Department will issue.

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ASKS TO ENLIST SAILORS IN ARMY

Quartermaster-General Sharpe Says Civilian Crews Hinder Efficiency of Transport Service.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Immediate legislation to bring the crews of transports, mine layers, and other army vessels into the military service, is urged by Quartermaster-General Sharpe, in his annual report made public to-night. Continual difficulties with civilian crews are described, with the conclusion that grave danger can be averted only by making officers and men subject to military discipline.

The report adds a new element to the controversy over the manning of ships carrying troops and supplies to Europe. A proposal to have all American overseas merchant craft manned by Naval Reserves has been rejected by the Shipping Board.

Ever since the war in Europe created an abnormal demand for seamen, General Sharpe's report says, there has been trouble. The army transport "Sherman" was tied up for some time in March, 1917, when under orders for Honolulu, with military building materials, by a demand for higher pay by the crew.

"That increase had to be granted," says the report, before the ship could sail." It continued:

"Since the United States entered the war the need for a firm control over transport crews has increased. Difficulties with certain members of crews have arisen at almost every sailing of an army transport. The same conditions are multiplied on the harbor boats, mine planters and cable steamers."

In April of this year, with was at hand, the crew of the army transport Thomas refused to sail without an increase in pay, while at Newport, R. I., the army vessel crews were about to resign to get better pay in the Naval Reserve.

The report says:

"The department has found itself seriously embarrassed in undertaking to accede to the demands for the increase. Sometimes an adjustment to meet the requirement of the crew has only resulted in a similar request from the same crew in a very short time."

The General recommended:

"First—That the crews shall be of the best type of American citizens available, who are experienced in the work of maintenance and operation of vessels of this service."

"Second—That the tenure of services of such employees shall be of such duration that they can not be terminated at the will of the employees."

"Third—That all members of the crew shall be subject to military discipline, thus enabling a prompt and strict compliance with such orders as may be given."

Army and Red Cross.

To the Editor of the Sunday Call:

Will you kindly answer the following questions: 1. What is the numerical strength of the United States Army, including draft army, former National Guard and regular army at the present time, including enlistments to date? 2. How many of this number, approximately, are now in France? 3. How much money was raised by the Red Cross in the two drives previous to the Christmas drive?

INTERESTED.

1. The U. S. Army now consists of approximately 1,628,000 men, as follows: Regular army, 300,000; former National Guard, 450,000; National Army (draft), 678,000, and volunteers since war was declared, 200,000 men. 2. War policy will not permit answering this question. 3. The Red Cross so far has conducted only one money drive, in the strict sense of the word, and that was in June of this year, when the great Red Cross War Relief Fund was raised. The original figure was placed at \$100,000,000, but the country contributed \$118,021,370. Of this amount Newark gave \$3,411,614. It is interesting to note that 25 per cent. of the latter sum remains in Newark while the rest has been used for relief work in this country and abroad, under the direction of the national body. The campaign last October and the present one are membership drives. The Christmas drive is a purely local undertaking. It is explained at Red Cross headquarters that rumors afloat to the effect that memberships taken out, say, within the last six months or less, automatically expire at the present time, thereby obliging the holders of the same to renew their memberships at once, are not founded on truth. A membership is good for one year. It is true that the campaigners urge people who took out memberships within the last year to renew them now, thereby losing two, three, four or more months, but the object is to have the memberships as a whole run from year to year. If this plan was to be followed out the Red Cross would save needless expense. For instance, with memberships issued at any time the headquarters would be constantly sending out notices for renewal, and later receipts. This is an important item when it is considered that it costs about \$2,000 to prepare and mail 45,000 notices. It is planned to do away with this continual work and have all memberships run from the first of each year; also to discontinue the mailing of receipts. The first step is taken in the present campaign when receipts are given on the spot for all new memberships.—Ed.

THE JERSEY JOURNAL,

OCTOBER 22, 1917.

COLORED MEN AND U. S.

ARMY COMMISSIONS

Editor Jersey Journal:

Dear Sir:—Will you kindly settle a dispute between two persons.

A says that a colored man is not allowed to be a commissioned officer in the United States Army.

B says that he can be provided that he is an American citizen.

By doing this you will greatly obliged a constant reader of your paper.

F. V. S.

Jersey City, Oct. 20, 1917.

B is right—Ed.

Volunteers and Drafted.

To the Editor of the Sunday Call:

Is it now considered more honorable to be a drafted man than a volunteer? The young men who so willingly gave up their positions and everything dear to them at the first call of their country can not help but think this the public opinion when they read of all the favors being shown the Camp Dix men—those who waited until they had to. One who can not see where the hurrah comes in for the selected man—who thinks those the least deserving—the ones who get the clap on the back.

There should be no talk of degrees of honor or favor. The only honor there is at stake is the honor of our country, and the only favor is for those who wear its uniform honorably in whatever branch of service their efforts may be dedicated.

—Ed.

8 Our class does not know how many enemy airplanes an American aviator had to shoot down in order to become an "Ace."

Ans.—He must have brought down or caused the destruction of at least five, the Director of Air Service at Washington tells Current Events.

E. L. C. asks: Has an officer of the Medical Reserve Corps on active duty on the Mexican border during 1916 and 1917 the right to wear any Service ribbon or badge, and if so what is it? Answer: Not unless he had the service described in G.O. 155, 1917, and receives direct authority from The A.G. to wear the Mexican Service ribbon, which the War Department will issue.

Obs. Dec 17/17

PERSHING OPENS THE DOOR TO PROMOTION

With the American Army in France, Dec. 17.—The way is open to-day in France for any enlisted man in the American army to step into an officer's uniform, under orders published by General Pershing. Non-commissioned officers will hereafter be recommended for promotion to the commissioned ranks as sub-lieutenants where they show promise. The best types of these non-coms will be sent to a candidates' school. After graduation the new second lieutenants will be assigned to replacement divisions, in which an unlimited number can be absorbed. From these replacement units the new officers will be transferred to regular combat divisions.

Two-thirds of the vacancies in the combat divisions are to be replaced by promotions within their own particular units. The remaining third of vacancies are open to the lieutenants who have passed through the candidates' school and the replacement divisions.

Herald-Sept 29/17

Army Promotions Are To Be Based Solely on Merit

Seniority Will Be Disregarded Under
General Orders Just
Issued.

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

By direction of the President, general orders were issued by the War Department to-day directing that the selection and promotion of officers of the National Army and the National Guard be made, as far as possible, with the organizations in which the vacancies occur.

Commanding generals of divisions are to submit recommendations for appointments and promotions in organizations forming a part of their divisions. Second lieutenants from the Officers' Reserve Corps may be appointed, but the general commanding officers are required to decide whether the best interest of the service might not be maintained by promotions from the ranks.

The point is emphasized in the orders that promotion will be "based solely on demonstrated fitness and capacity, without regard to seniority."

Whether at home or abroad, officers rendered surplus by the consolidation of units may be assigned by the division commanders to vacancies existing in their grade and arm of the service.

Vacancies in grades above second lieutenant below lieutenant colonel in any regiment or separate unit will be filled as far as practicable by the promotion of officers selected from the next lower grade in the regiment or separate unit in which the vacancy occurs. In case of necessity the selection may be made from officers of the next lower grade in the same arm or corps within the division.

Vacancies in the grade of colonel and lieutenant colonel will be filled when practicable by the promotion of officers selected from those serving in the next lower grade in the same arm of the service, in the same division to which the organization is attached.

When an army corps commander believes the interests of the service demand it he may fill vacancies in any commissioned grade within a division forming part of this corps by transfer of officers of the same grade and arm from another division of his corps.

When a vacancy exists in a staff corps or department in an expeditionary force the vacancy will be filled upon the recommendation of the commanding general of the force to which the vacancy occurs, and the commander may fill such vacancies by temporary appointments or by assignments, subject to the approval of the War Department.

Newark Call Nov 4/17

The Colored Race.

To the Editor of the Sunday Call:

1. How many colored men were killed in the Civil War? 2. Was the first man killed in the Revolution colored? 3. What is the colored population of this country? 4. What is the cause of their color? 5. Why is it they speak only the English language? —CONSTANT READER.

1. Of the 194,648 colored men serving in the war, 37,421 were killed. 2. No. The identity of the first man killed in the Revolutionary War has not been settled definitely. The first man killed at the battle of Concord was Captain Isaac Davis, a white man. Probably you have in mind the Boston massacre, when the British troops fired on citizens, killing three. The first to fall there was Crispus Attucks, a mulatto. 3. The last Federal census, that of 1910, showed that there were 9,827,753 negroes in the United States. 4. The color is due to a greater abundance of coloring matter in the Malpighian mucous membrane. The origin of this trait is not absolutely known, but is supposed to have been due to the race originating in tropical countries. 5. Most colored people in this section speak only English, because they were born in the United States, being descendants of slaves brought to this country from Africa. The same is true of those who came here from the British West Indies. But English is not the only tongue of the colored race. They speak many languages. In sections of Massachusetts many negroes speak only Portuguese; in Nova Scotia there are negroes who speak Gaelic; many speak Spanish, some speak Hebrew only, and a vast number speak Arabic. Their tongue is confined to no group of languages.—Ed.

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Navy vs. Army.

To the Editor of the Sunday Call:

1. Is it possible for you to tell me whether or not the War Department will sanction a transfer from the army to the navy? 2. Who is in command of the naval militia or the naval reserve forces now in active service on patrol boats and elsewhere, and where could he be reached? 3. I understand that a man who has been a designer, tool maker and an expert gas engine man could secure a rating in the navy. Can you tell me the possibilities and the pay? I desire to let you know that in the past two years I do not believe one week elapsed but what someone in camp did not show up with a Sunday Call, and you may believe me, by the time the Newark boys finished the thumbmarks were pretty plain.

H. F. A.

1. Such a transfer can be made, but the reasons must be very important, more so than the desire to change the branch of service. The matter would have to be taken up with the Navy Department direct. 2. The Navy Department commands these units. The headquarters of the Naval Reserve in this section is at 280 Broadway, New York city. 3. Yes, the Naval Reserve is in need of such men. They are given rating up to lieutenant, according to their ability. The pay of a lieutenant is \$200 a month. Your other inquiry, not given above, will be answered later.—Ed.

World Oct 10/17

The Color Line in Army Service.

To the Editor of The World:

I am inclosing herewith a copy of a letter forwarded to the Chief Quartermaster to-day.

B. C.

Brooklyn, Oct. 6.

Chief Quartermaster, Governor's Island, N. Y.

Sir: In this morning's World I noticed an announcement to the effect that the "Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, wants for immediate service in France a regiment of dock clerks, timekeepers, bookkeepers and stenographers. Only male whites are eligible."

As I understand it, the object of this war is called "democracy," which means "equality as regards political and legal rights; opposed to aristocracy." Therefore, will you be kind enough to advise me just why any capable, proficient American citizen, be he black, red or yellow, should not be eligible?

I am a stenographer and a negro, born in the United States of America, the land of the free, educated side by side with the whites, and if I select a clerical capacity at the front as my way of doing my "bit," am I to be rejected because my skin is black? Does a black skin interfere with or lessen a man's brains or grit? Do you know of any instance where a black skin has covered a traitor to the Stars and Stripes? Can you lay your finger on a black man who

when called upon has ever failed to do his duty to this country?

At a crucial moment like this, I think, and I am sure that I voice the sentiments of thousands of other negroes, that the Government of a democracy should have the backbone to shake off the shackles of prejudice and correct the above-mentioned statement by setting forth that all males, black or white, are eligible. A BLACK STENOGRAPHER.

SAMMIES MUST RIDE THIRD CLASS

London, Dec. 27.—American Army privates can no longer climb into first-class compartments on British railways and ride with officers. One of the British Army regulations prohibits privates traveling first-class, and makes it mandatory upon officers.

When the first Sammies reached England they scorned third-class coaches and rode with officers. Army authorities decided it was unwise to discriminate in favor of the Americans. The American commanders agreed and issued the order to-day.

World-Sept 22/18

WAR BRINGS ABOUT A VODOO REVIVAL

"Conjurers" Said to Have Made
Large Profits in Selling
"Charms" Against Draft.

(Special to The World.)

BRENNHAM, Tex., Sept. 21.—In the rural and small town communities of South Texas, where the negro population is large, the war has caused a big revival of voodooism among the more ignorant members of that race. This relic of African barbarism is said to have found favor with many of the negroes who have entered the army. They wear night and day various so-called charms that were given them by some black sorcerer to ward off injury and sickness. In a number of cases the practicing of this dark and mystic art is a source of profit to the professional "conjurer." It is only occasionally that the white man is enabled to obtain a fleeting glimpse of these ancient practices of voodooism.

In time of great stress even some of the more educated negroes are said to revert to the mystic beliefs of the race. The war is one of these times when conjuring against possible harm and evil is meeting with unusual favor. Only recently in Dallas a well educated negro named C. C. Johnson was arrested on the charge of conspiring with others to evade the draft law. He was given an examining trial and was held to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury which meets next January. It was shown by testimony in the preliminary trial that Johnson had set himself up as a "conjurer" and that he had been doing a big business selling mysterious little packages done up in blue velvet sacks to negroes who were in the draft. Johnson, it is said, told customers that these bags were "charms." In each of the bags was a piece of "lodestone," and the purchaser was, it is said, also given another piece of "lodestone," which, in order to be efficient, must be a "mate" to the one in the bag. The small bag was to be worn about the neck of the purchaser and the loose piece of stone was to be kept beneath his pillow in his home. Johnson told his believing victims that the bag around the neck would keep the man from being drafted, but in event this power by any chance was overcome the "lodestone," which was under the man's pillow at home, would draw him out of service and land him safely in his own domestic circle. It is alleged that Johnson sold many of these "conjuring" bags for \$25 each.

SOLDIERS IN AWE OF LITTLE OMENS

Superstition Is Now Coming
Back Into Its Own as Re-
sult of the War.

BLACK CAT HELD LUCKY

Canadian "Joshed" for Put-
ting on Left Shoe First, but
Others Do Likewise.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 24.—Superstition of the ancient black witch sort is coming back into its own as a result of the war. Not only England but all the other European countries report the same condition—that wherever men are facing death they incline to watch little signs and omens, and this spirit quickly spreads through their families.

All units leaving for the front have some kind of a pet or mascot, usually a cat or dog, and the lives of these pets are guarded with extreme care. An Australian artillery battalion which got into action early in the Dardanelles campaign had a black cat which made its first appearance during the battalion's first engagement. Men on every side of the unit were killed, but not a casualty occurred among those protected by the cat. Thereafter the commanding officer kept the cat in his quarters and each day sent his orderly out with the cat while it had its airing.

There were no chances taken of the mascot getting into danger, for whenever the orderly sallied forth on the constitutional the officer made him tie a string around its neck to prevent it running away. The jokes that were passed by other units upon the orderly leading the cat may well be imagined. The battalion was later moved to the Somme and on June 26 discovered that the mascot had got into a house which was under heavy fire. One shell was seen to burst directly over the building and a rush was made to find the cat. It was discovered on a kitchen table, hair on end and spitting but unhurt. Unfortunately it died later of shell shock, and the same day the battalion was cut to pieces while defending an exposed ridge.

Little Omens.

Little omens that seem ridiculous to the average man are revered by those who are about to face death. In an infantry regiment from Canada there was a private who boasted that by putting on his left sock and shoe first he invariably had good luck. The others were continually "joshing" him about his superstition and one morning before the big push in July of last year they hid his left sock and shoe just to make him use some picturesque Saskatchewan profanity. He not only provided the expletives, but he announced to his unit that dire happenings were pending. Sure enough, when he and his comrades went over the parapet soon afterward their casualties were heavier than any of the nearby units. Thereafter every man who survived religiously put on the left shoe and sock before touching the right.

Another superstition common among the fighting forces is that by rubbing spilled wine or spirits back of the ears it brings good luck. It is believed that this sign spread among the British forces through contact with the French, who believe in the omen religiously. Just before the start of a raid or dash over the parapet the English forces are served with a ration of whiskey or brandy, and in every case the men quietly gather around the one who pours out the stimulants, holding their hands under the jug to catch the drip and rubbing the little they catch back of their ears.

Reverence for Signs.

In nearly every British newspaper may be seen advertisements of lucky omens. One especially popular is an imitation of a little Mohammedan head supposed to be a replica of a pocket piece carried by an Anzac who went through uncanny dangers on Gallipoli and in Egypt without a scratch. One company has secured a patent on this crazy looking little image, and from all reports is making a fortune on its sale. Besides these images the men going to France usually carry a piece of coal some place in their kit for good luck and a piece of dried potato to keep away rheumatism. Some of the Irish troops

have gone to France fairly plastered with good luck tokens given them by their people at home.

This spirit of reverence for the signs and superstitions has been played upon extensively by fortune tellers and clairvoyants, who just at this time are under the ban of the law in London and elsewhere in England. It is a sorry reflection on the United States that a good many of these alleged psychics and clairvoyants come from across the Atlantic. Despite the activity of the police and the newspapers, the fortune tellers and trance mediums are still doing a thriving business by pretending to place bereaved relatives in communication with men killed on the fields of France or on other fronts. There are even some who pretend they can get into touch with British prisoners in Germany, through the medium of clairvoyance. How utterly ridiculous are their claims has been shown in numerous police court exposures.

Charms are said to be a legacy from our prehistoric ancestors, but right here in London to-day there are mystics who sell to the soldiers snakes teeth sewed up in a bag of frog skin and who brew unearthly concoctions on Friday the 13th to sell to soldiers.

In an editorial on the subject the *Liverpool Post* says:

"Whether this addiction to some peculiar little freak article as an insurer of good luck can be traced to the inevitable dependence of mankind upon a higher power which must be conciliated in some manner, however child-like and elemental, is a large question. The fact remains that hardly a soldier goes to the front or hardly a relative or interested friend sees him off but has some mascot, some flower or leaf, quaint carving or simple 'golliwog,' upon the influence of which reliance is placed for enjoyment of that elusive and sometimes quite inexplicable thing known as 'luck.'"

THE EVENING SUN,

APRIL 2, 1918.

FAUGH-A-BALLAGH IS THEIR SLOGAN

307th Infantry Would 'Clear
the Way.'

CAMP UPTON, April 2.—The 307th Infantry, National Army, quite widely known as the Blackthorn Regiment, whose roster of officers and men contains so many good Irish names, has taken the old battle cry of the Inniskillen Dragoons, Faugh-a-Ballagh, or "Clear the Way," as its war slogan. With this as his inspiration, Capt. W. K. Rainsford, commanding Company M, has composed the following poem. Capt. Rainsford is a son of the noted Episcopal clergyman of that name.

"FAUGH-A-BALLAGH."

There's a Blackthorn Regiment belongs to
Uncle Sam,
And it's heading out for trouble any day—
Be it France, or Greece, or Russia, it doesn't
give a damn,
Only start it on its road, and "clear the
way."
We have never faced a barrage, and we've
never shed our blood,
Though we've done our duty decent up to
date;
And we're strong on stumps and snow fields,
We're hyenas for the mud,
We'll be ready when we hear their Hymn of
Hate,
So clear the way before us when our marching
orders come.
Can't you hear the fifes a-screaming, and
the throbbing of the drum.
And the roar of marching feet down the
crowded city street,
Past the avenues of faces? It's the long
good-by for some.
It's the price we gladly pay to the Resurrec-

THE SUN, FRIDAY

JULY 20, 1917.

THE SOLDIER'S CREED.

In the civil war there was a dashing young American soldier named Minor Milliken. From a subordinate rank he quickly rose to the command of his regiment, the First Ohio Cavalry. While at the head of his men, leading a desperate charge in the battle of Stone River, he was killed.

That was on December 31, 1862, and Colonel Milliken was only twenty-eight years old when he fell. Among his papers was found a document which he had entitled "The Soldier's Creed," and here are some extracts therefrom:

I have enlisted in the service of my country for the term of three years, and have sworn faithfully to discharge my duty, uphold the Constitution and obey the officers over me.

Let me see what motives I must have had when I did this thing. It was not pleasant to leave my friends and my home and, relinquishing my liberty and pleasures, bind myself to hardships and obedience for three years by a solemn oath. Why did I do it?

I did it because I loved my country. I thought that, having been a good Government to me and my fathers before me, I owed it to her to defend her from all harm; so when I heard of the insults offered her, I rose up as if some one had struck my mother, and as a lover of my country agreed to fight for her. And so I drew up a set of resolutions like this:

"1. As my health and strength had been devoted to the Government, that I would take as good care of them as possible; that I would be cleanly in my person and temperate in all my habits. I felt that to enlist for the Government and then by carelessness or drunkenness make myself unfit for service would be too mean an act for me.

"2. As the character I have assumed is a noble one, I will not disgrace it by childish quarrelling, by loud and foolish talking, by profane swearing and indecent language.

"3. As my usefulness in a great measure depends on my discipline, I am determined to keep my arms in good order, to keep my clothing mended and brushed and to attend all drills and do my best to master all my duties as a soldier and make myself perfectly acquainted with all the exercises and evolutions, and thus feel always ready to fight. It seems to me stupid for a man to apprentice himself to as serious a trade as war, and then try by lying and deception to avoid learning anything."

Soldiers' Superstition.

Cavalrymen have a superstition of their own. A mounted man firmly believes that he will come through the deadliest charge unscathed if he carries on his person the tooth of a war horse, the only condition being that the horse itself has, at some time, been through a charge unhurt.

tion Day:
Let us pay it as we play it—Faugh-a-Ballagh!—Clear the way.
We've a debt that's due to England, we've a price to pay for France.
We've a score with God Almighty we would pay.
We have talked and we have dallied while the others staked our chance:
It is time we drew our cards—so clear the way.
There's a length of battered trenches where the trees are torn and dead
With the reek of rotting horses in the air;
Where, through blinding fog the shells come wailing overhead,
And it's waiting for us now—over there,
Where the yellow mud is spattered from the craters by the blow,
Where the dice of death are loaded—let us play.
We have pledged our word to Freedom, and it's there that we would go.
With the strength that Freedom gives us—clear the way!
Clear the way to No Man's Land with bugles shrill and high,
Clear it to the lid of hell, with flags against the sky,
Clear the way to Kingdom Come, and give us glad good-by.
We've a blow to strike for Freedom—clear the way!

A SOLDIER'S PRAYER

By Harold MacGrath
(of the Vigilantes)

Lord, give me this day the manhood
to stand straight.

Lead me into battle with a clean
heart and a sober mind. Deliver me
from blind hate and wanton ruth-
lessness; give me only that white anger that
lends righteousness to battle.

Help me to preserve the idea of my
forefathers.

Let me keep my mother's face before
me and the feel of my father's hand
upon my shoulder; and strengthen them
against the day when I shall return no
more. Amen.

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SOLDIERS' MASCOTS: FRENCH AND AMERICAN

BEHOLD Nénette and Rintintin! They are reproductions of the tiny worsted mascots that the French girls make from bright-colored yarns as charms for their soldiers—mascots to keep their wearers safe from bullets, bayonets and shells. The French soldiers wear them dangling from their caps, their shoulder straps or their guns. All Paris, too, wears them—even the horses. Their popularity continues, although the fighting has now ceased.

By following the directions here given any girl can make one of the charms from left-over bits of colored yarn.

Nénette is made of dark blue worsted. Put two pieces of yarn together, each four and one half inches long. They make the foundation for the body. Knot both ends for the feet. Put together two other pieces of yarn, each piece five inches long, and knot both ends for the hands. Double the first, or foundation, piece and wind the second piece round the upper or loop end of the first piece until the knotted ends of the second piece are three quarters of an inch long. Fasten that piece in a knot so that its ends stick out horizontally to make the arms.

Now cut thirty pieces of yarn, each piece three inches long. Double them in the middle and place them over the loop end, or head, of the foundation. Doubling them thus over the loop end gives a pompadour style to Nénette's hair. In doubling the pieces over the foundation be sure that both the arms and the legs extend three quarters of an inch beyond the uniform. Now wind a piece of yarn round the upper part of the foundation to fasten the pompadour in place (see illustration) and knot the piece at the back. Then, one quarter of an inch below that, wind another piece of yarn in the same way. The space between the two pieces is the face. Embroider the features—the eyes in light blue silk, the nose and the mouth in red silk. A piece of yarn wound round the centre marks the waistline.

Rintintin is made of two small bundles of tan-colored yarn; each bundle contains twenty-five pieces of yarn two and one quarter inches long. Wind small pieces of yarn round both ends of each bundle, tie the ends of the pieces and tuck the ends out of sight; that makes Rintintin's feet. Put the bundles together and wind a piece of yarn tightly round the centre, so that it binds the bundles together, and tie the ends of the piece; that makes

Rintintin's waist. Now run a needle threaded with a double strand of yarn knotted at the end into the upper part of the body at the side and half an inch above the waist, and draw it through until about three quarters of an inch of the knotted end projects; that makes one arm. Wind



NÉNETTE AND RINTINTIN

the yarn about the body several times, then run the needle in again at the middle of the back and bring it out on the other side; that makes the other arm, which, like the first one, should end in a knot, and which should be, of course, of the same length as the first. Wind yarn about the body an eighth of an inch above the arms and fasten it in the back. Embroider the features as you did for Nénette.

Here are also two dolls designed as American models of the Allies' mascots—a soldier and a nurse.

The soldier is made of khaki yarn. Put together sixteen pieces, each piece six and one half inches long. Wind a long piece of yarn round both ends of the pieces to make the feet, which should be half an inch long. (See illustration.) Double the pieces in the middle to make the foundation for



THEIR AMERICAN COUSINS

the body. Cut thirty pieces of yarn, each piece four and one half inches long, double them in the middle over the loop end of the foundation and sew them together. Each arm is made of five of the original thirty pieces of yarn, which should be separated now for that purpose. The hands are made by knotting the ends of the yarn. A band of yarn wound about the centre makes the waistline, and one three quarters of an inch above that line makes the neck. Sew pink yarn round the loop end for the face. Embroider the features as you did in making the French dolls. Make the hair of black yarn.

The soldier's hat is made on an elliptical foundation of yarn-covered cardboard one and one quarter inches long and one inch wide. Make a hole in the centre of the cardboard about one quarter of an inch in diameter and sew the hat to the head, leaving several loose stitches in the centre as a crown for the hat.

The nurse's uniform is made of white yarn. Put four pieces of yarn together, each piece six and one half inches long, for the foundation of the body. Make the foundation and the legs as you did in making the soldier's. Cut six pieces of yarn for the arms, each piece four inches long, pleat them, and knot them at the ends. Wind them round the upper, or loop, end of the foundation until the arms are one inch and a quarter long. Thirty pieces of yarn, each piece five inches long, folded as the yarn for the soldier's blouse was folded, make the dress. (See illustration.) A piece of yarn wound round the centre makes the waist. Make the face of pink yarn, the hair of yellow yarn, and the features of embroidery silk. The headdress is made of ten pieces of yarn, each piece four inches long, fastened to the top of the head. Embroider a red cross on the arm band and on the cap.

A SOLDIER'S PRAYER

By Harold MacGrath
(of the Vigilantes)

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to stand straight.

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SOLDIERS' MASCOTS: FRENCH AND AMERICAN

BEHOLD Nénette and Rintintin! They are reproductions of the tiny worsted mascots that the French girls make from bright-colored yarns as charms for their soldiers—mascots to keep their wearers safe from bullets, bayonets and shells. The French soldiers wear them dangling from their caps, their shoulder straps or their guns. All Paris, too, wears them—even the horses. Their popularity continues, although the fighting has now ceased.

By following the directions here given any girl can make one of the charms from left-over bits of colored yarn.

Nénette is made of dark blue worsted. Put two pieces of yarn together, each four and one half inches long. They make the foundation for the body. Knot both ends for the feet. Put together two other pieces of yarn, each piece five inches long, and knot both ends for the hands. Double the first, or foundation, piece and wind the second piece round the upper or loop end of the first piece until the knotted ends of the second piece are three quarters of an inch long. Fasten that piece in a knot so that its ends stick out horizontally to make the arms.

Now cut thirty pieces of yarn, each piece three inches long. Double them in the middle and place them over the loop end, or head, of the foundation. Doubling them thus over the loop end gives a pompadour style to Nénette's hair. In doubling the pieces over the foundation be sure that both the arms and the legs extend three quarters of an inch beyond the uniform. Now wind a piece of yarn round the upper part of the foundation to fasten the pompadour in place (see illustration) and knot the piece at the back. Then, one quarter of an inch below that, wind another piece of yarn in the same way. The space between the two pieces is the face. Embroider the features—the eyes in light blue silk, the nose and the mouth in red silk. A piece of yarn wound round the centre marks the waistline.

Rintintin is made of two small bundles of tan-colored yarn; each bundle contains twenty-five pieces of yarn two and one quarter inches long. Wind small pieces of yarn round both ends of each bundle, tie the ends of the pieces and tuck the ends out of sight; that makes Rintintin's feet. Put the bundles together and wind a piece of yarn tightly round the centre, so that it binds the bundles together, and tie the ends of the piece; that makes

Rintintin's waist. Now run a needle threaded with a double strand of yarn knotted at the end into the upper part of the body at the side and half an inch above the waist, and draw it through until about three quarters of an inch of the knotted end projects; that makes one arm. Wind



NÉNETTE AND RINTINTIN

the yarn about the body several times, then run the needle in again at the middle of the back and bring it out on the other side; that makes the other arm, which, like the first one, should end in a knot, and which should be, of course, of the same length as the first. Wind yarn about the body an eighth of an inch above the arms and fasten it in the back. Embroider the features as you did for Nénette.

Here are also two dolls designed as American models of the Allies' mascots—a soldier and a nurse.

The soldier is made of khaki yarn. Put together sixteen pieces, each piece six and one half inches long. Wind a long piece of yarn round both ends of the pieces to make the feet, which should be half an inch long. (See illustration.) Double the pieces in the middle to make the foundation for



THEIR AMERICAN COUSINS

the body. Cut thirty pieces of yarn, each piece four and one half inches long, double them in the middle over the loop end of the foundation and sew them together. Each arm is made of five of the original thirty pieces of yarn, which should be separated now for that purpose. The hands are made by knotting the ends of the yarn. A band of yarn wound about the centre makes the waistline, and one three quarters of an inch above that line makes the neck. Sew pink yarn round the loop end for the face. Embroider the features as you did in making the French dolls. Make the hair of black yarn.

The soldier's hat is made on an elliptical foundation of yarn-covered cardboard one and one quarter inches long and one inch wide. Make a hole in the centre of the cardboard about one quarter of an inch in diameter and sew the hat to the head, leaving several loose stitches in the centre as a crown for the hat.

The nurse's uniform is made of white yarn. Put four pieces of yarn together, each piece six and one half inches long, for the foundation of the body. Make the foundation and the legs as you did in making the soldier's. Cut six pieces of yarn for the arms, each piece four inches long, pleat them, and knot them at the ends. Wind them round the upper, or loop, end of the foundation until the arms are one inch and a quarter long. Thirty pieces of yarn, each piece five inches long, folded as the yarn for the soldier's blouse was folded, make the dress. (See illustration.) A piece of yarn wound round the centre makes the waist. Make the face of pink yarn, the hair of yellow yarn, and the features of embroidery silk. The headdress is made of ten pieces of yarn, each piece four inches long, fastened to the top of the head. Embroider a red cross on the arm band and on the cap.

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S.C. Journal Dec 3/17 Eve. World Oct 22/17 Christian Science Monitor Jan 22/18

UNCLE SAM WANTS ARMY OF DOCTORS

When Uncle Sam sends his fighting forces to the front he will require the services of 24,000 officers and 120,000 enlisted men for the Army Medical and Sanitary Corps. It has been estimated that the army will need two out of every nine physicians in the country.

The average number of physicians receiving orders has been about two hundred a day. As fast as accommodations are ready these medical officers are sent to training camps. They go ahead of the troops in order that sanitary preparations may be made for the men.

The medical training camps at Fort Riley, Fort Benjamin Harrison and Fort Oglethorpe take care of 1,000 student officers and 1,800 enlisted men. Besides these each camp has four ambulance companies, four field hospitals and one evacuation company. That colored troops may have their own medical officers there is a training camp for colored medical and sanitary detachments. —Popular Science Monthly.

U. S. ARMY MEDICAL FORCE RAISED 452 TO 20,000

Increase Revealed at Opening of
Clinical Congress of Surgeons
in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Details of a programme of human salvage—physical, mental and spiritual—on behalf of the men of America who are injured in the war are to be perfected at the Eighth Annual Clinical Congress of Surgeons which opened here, to-day.

Sir Berkeley Moynihan, commissioned by the British to confer with American surgeons, presented a general report of conditions on the various war fronts, hinting at the high mark in conservation measures aimed at in the British Army. Major George W. Crile, in charge of the first base hospital in France, told of the far-reaching plans made for treating American victims.

An interesting fact revealed was that Surgeon-General Gorgas, U. S. A., when war was declared last spring found only 152 medical officers in the entire army. To-day he has 20,000 physicians and surgeons under commission and 15,000 in active duty.

ARMY SURGEONS SOLE ARBITERS

Refusal of Soldiers to Undergo
Surgical Operations to Be a
Cause for Trial by Court-Mar-
tial—Objection to Be Heard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Judge-Advocate-General of the army has recommended to the medical staff of the army that any soldier who refuses to submit to a surgical operation after three surgeons reviewing his case declare such operation is necessary to restore him to health and to service, may be tried by court-martial.

The Christian Science Monitor has made inquiry concerning this recommendation and learns the following facts: In peace times the regulation concerning operations provides that a certificate must be served upon the soldier concerned, stating that in the opinion of the regimental surgeon an operation is necessary. The failure of the regimental authorities to serve such notice has absolved, heretofore, the soldier from liability to court-martial. A number of instances have arisen in which the Judge-Advocate-General has ruled that the serving of such a certificate is legally necessary before a soldier may become amenable to discipline for refusing to submit.

It is explained by an officer in the Judge-Advocate-General's office that because of the fact that the army is now on a war footing the regulation as applied in peace times can no longer apply, and that the soldier must in all things hold himself obedient to the will of his superiors.

In peace times, it was necessary in the certificate of notification to assure the soldier that the operation would involve no danger to his life, or that it was necessary in order to restore him to a condition for active service.

Under the present regulation the soldier is not to have anything to say concerning the operation, if a board of three surgeons has decided that he must submit.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor informed the Judge Advocate General's office that a large number of Christian Science soldiers are included in the national army, and inquiry was made as to what disposition might be made of them if, for conscientious reasons, such a soldier could not submit to the regulation. This brought the reply that undoubtedly, in any particular case, and each one would be a problem of itself, regard would be had for conscientious scruples so far as possible. The point of the regulation is, however, that a board of three surgeons is to be the sole arbiter in any case.

Sun - July 30/18

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Such disparity in rank has proved embarrassing to American surgeons attached to Gen. Pershing's army, and detracts from the prestige for America. A similar condition was recognized early in the war in the case of Rear Admiral Sims, who was quickly made a Vice Admiral to place him on a parity with the British Naval Commander. Generals Pershing, March and Bliss were promoted to the rank of General to place them in equal grades with French, British, Italian and Belgian officers.

Col. Finney's visit to Washington, it is believed, will result in the wiping out or prejudice against elevating our army surgeons to ranks consistent with their ability and merit. This would estop a surgeon of higher rank in the allied group from upsetting and disturbing work done by an American surgeon, whose methods, results and talents are acknowledged to be on a parity with those of any army surgeons in the world.

Herald - Feb 27/18

WOMEN PHYSICIANS ACCEPTED FOR WAR

They Will Take Men's Places in
Reserve Corps.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Women physicians will be admitted to the Volunteer Medical Reserve Corps to take the places of men in the military hospitals abroad, according to an announcement last night by Dr. Franklin Martin, chairman of the General Medical Board. At the same time Dr. Martin told of the need of experienced doctors to fill up the ranks in the reserve corps caused by the constant retirement of physicians now on duty because of illness, accident and other causes.

The policy of the Government, he said, has been to enroll approximately 15 per cent. of the physicians of the country in the reserve. On March 1 the total number of doctors in the country were 144,869. Some of the States have not yet provided their quota, he added.

Times - Apr 20/18

ARMY MAJOR A GERMAN.

Officer at Camp Cody Never Became
Naturalized.

OMAHA, Neb., April 19.—It has just developed that Major Henry A. Jess of the Signal Service, now at Camp Cody, who was born in Germany, has never been naturalized. He came to America when 8 years of age and was 23 when his father obtained his second papers.

Major Jess is 42 years old. He has held many civil offices and was with the Nebraska troops on the Mexican border. His home is at Fremont.

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Herald. Feb 27/18

INCOMPETENTS WEEDED OUT OF MEDICAL CORPS

More Than Thousand Have
Been Discharged Which Con-
tinue Fifty a Week.

Herald Bureau.
No. 1,502 H Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C., Tuesday.

The Medical Corps of the army is under-
going a vigorous shake-up—so vigorous, in
fact, that 1,050 officers have been dis-
charged from the service since the be-
ginning of the war. The discharges are
continuing at the rate of fifty a week.
This is in addition to thirty-one officers
removed by death.

The surgeon general of the army to-day
announced a table showing the reason as-
signed for the different discharges. He
declared, however, that "inaptitude for
the service" did not cover all those whose
inefficiency or incompetency caused dis-
missal.

Reasons for Discharges.

The officers discharged are classed as
follows:—

Physical disability.....	411
Inaptitude for the service.....	154
To join other branches of service.....	206
Domestic difficulties.....	59
Resignations	88
Needed by communities, hospitals, schools, &c.....	32

Total1,050

During the same period there have been
2,265 promotions of medical reserve offi-
cers, including some officers promoted
more than once.

The total strength of the Medical Corps
on that date is as follows:—

Regular Army Medical Corps.....	768
Medical Reserve Corps.....	13,687
Medical Corps, National Guard.....	1,207
Medical Corps, National Army.....	32

Total15,694

"During the first six months of the war
228 medical reserve officers were dis-
charged for all causes," the Surgeon Gen-
eral said. "On November 1, the Surgeon
General sent a letter to commanding offi-
cers of medical units, calling attention to
the War Department's provision for the
examination of reserve officers as to 'ca-
pacity, qualifications, conduct and effi-
ciency.'"

Weed Out Incompetents.

"Since November 1 there have been 822
discharges in less than four months and
discharges are continuing at the rate of
fifty a week. The rate of discharges was
again increased by a letter sent by the
Surgeon General on December 14 to de-
partment and division surgeons and com-
manding officers of hospitals outlining ac-
tion to weed out incompetents by (a) psy-
chological examination for mental capac-
ity; (b) transfer of those unsatisfactory
in their present work to other duties—to
work involving no care of the sick for
those who had been found unsatisfactory
in that branch; (c) further instruction for
those needing it, and (d) elimination from
the service of 'men who by reason of phys-
ical or mental incapacity, viciousness or
laziness cannot be made competent offi-
cers.'"

Current Events - June 14/18

12 Billions; Unlimited Army

The House of Representatives
unanimously passed the Twelve-Bil-
lion-Dollar appropriation bill for the
Army. It is the largest appropria-
tion bill ever adopted in this or any
other country. The same bill gives
the President full authority to in-
crease the Army without limit. "We
are going to win this war," said one
Congressman, "if it takes the whole
man-power of the nation and the last
dollar of accumulated wealth."

Eve Journal. Aug 12/18

Ordnance Officers Must Learn How to Shoot

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—"Heap
much salute; not 'nough shoot!"
no longer will obtain in the army
Ordnance Department. The draft-
ed Indian's complaint, as related
by President Wilson in his Red
Cross address in New York City,
now has spread to the munitions
branch of the war machine.

Under an order made public to-
day, all officers of the Ordnance
Department below the rank of
colonel will be required to take
a course of target practice with a
45-calibre automatic pistol. At-
tendance of officers above the
rank of colonel will be optional.

Thirteen hundred officers are af-
fected by the order. And they must
forego that last morning nap, too,
for during the hot weather the
shooting practice will be held be-
fore 9 o'clock in the morning.

Eve World. Aug 10/18

Would Give Exempt Men Distinguish- ing Mark.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

As an instructor, I have a very
large acquaintance. Time and again I
have met young men of draft age,
apparently in the best of health,
wearing civilian clothes instead of
the uniform Uncle Sam provides for
defenders of Old Glory.

Now, many of these men have been
unable to don the uniform because of
unfavorable circumstances surround-
ing their particular cases. One of the
boys was rejected because he had a
"murmuring heart," another because
he was color blind, a third because
upon him had fallen the burden of
supporting a grandfather, a mother
and two sisters under twelve. In each
of the three cases mentioned, a rep-
resentative of the different families
was in the army or navy.

Uncle Sam recognizes the fact that
not all of the true and loyal sons of
America can go "over the top." Yet
those physically unfit, those who
must support a family, are subjected
to undeserved remarks. Would it not
be a good plan for such men to wear
either a band around their sleeves,
or a button in the lapel of their
coats, with a suitable emblem, to dis-
tinguish them from the slackers?

A. M. S.

Globe. Mar 30/18

OVER 100,000 SMITHS IN AMERICAN ARMY

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The
army has more than 100,000 "Smiths."
1,500 William Smiths, 1,000 John
Smiths, and 200 John A. Smiths. It
has 15,000 Millers, 15,000 Wilsons, and
262 John J. O'Briens, of whom fifty
have wives named Mary. There are
1,000 John Browns, 1,200 John John-
sons, and 1,040 George Millers.

These figures on identical names
were cited to-day by the Bureau of
War Risk Insurance as a reason why
applicants for government soldiers'
insurance, or for allotment and allow-
ance payments, should sign their full
name rather than initials only.

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Sun. June 12/19

R. R. ENGINEERS' WORK IN ARMY

How Organization Originated Is Revealed.

PLAN TOOK SHAPE IN 1916

Mexican Trouble Led to Develop- ment of System.

Such organizations as New York's
Eleventh Railroad Engineers were not
spontaneous war products. The idea
of forming separate railroad engineer
troops as a part of the United States
forces had taken tangible shape in
1916, at the time of the Mexican trou-
ble. For years American army com-
manders had known that in modern
campaigns the railroad must follow the
army.

Just how the theory of the campaign
railroad was worked out practically
was told yesterday by Major W. W.
Sullivan, corporate auditor of the
Chicago and Great Western Railroad,
speaking before the thirty-first an-
nual convention of the Railway Ac-
counting Officers' Association at the
Biltmore.

"Even before war was declared a
regiment of railroad engineers had
been organized in Chicago along the
lines that were followed in the organi-
zation of later railroad regiments. In
April, 1917, S. M. Felton, adviser of the
chief of engineers, was called to
Washington, and following the confer-
ence there a commission headed by
Major William Barclay Parsons sailed
on May 14, 1917, to study the trans-
portation systems employed by the
French and British.

Nine Regiments Formed.

"In June, 1917, the formation of
nine new regiments of railway engi-
neers was authorized and begun. The
first regiment to leave for France
sailed in June, 1917, and other regi-
ments left in July and August of the
same year. From the declaration of
war until the signing of the armistice
1,970 officers and 81,211 were en-
rolled into this branch of the service,
and of these 1,758 officers and 67,423
enlisted men served overseas. At the
time of the armistice provision had
been made for increasing the forces
by 768 officers and 49,000 men.

"Col. Harry Taylor, in the summer
of 1917, was appointed chief engineer
in France as a temporary arrange-
ment, until General Pershing had made
his survey of transportation require-
ments. His report, cabled to Wash-
ington, asked for the most capable
man that could be sent from America.
Mr. Felton, who had been made Di-
rector-General of Military Railroads
selected W. W. Atterbury, who was at
that time vice-president of the Penns-
ylvania Railroad. Mr. Atterbury went
to France and in October, 1917, was
made Director-General of Military
Railroads in France with the rank of
Brigadier-General.

First of All American Line in France.

"Under Gen. Atterbury's supervision
came all the standard and narrow
gauge military railways. Our men
were at first placed with the French
and required to operate under French
regulations, but in July, 1918, the first
train run by Americans and operating
according to American regulation ran
between Gievres and Nevers.

"In addition to the work of main-
tenance and repair, 937 miles of new
line were laid and hundreds of build-
ings along the main lines and in the
main ports were constructed."

An interesting incident was related
by Major Sullivan in speaking of the
instructors who were sent from the
United States to Siberia. These men
were not officers of the United States
Army, but were sent to aid the Allied
forces in Siberia. Two hundred and
eighty-eight of these instructors sailed
in October, 1918, for Vladivostok, with
their expenses paid by the Russian
Ambassador. More than 100 of these
instructors are still in Siberia."

Eight Million Soldiers, Allies' Forces Under Foch, Biggest Army in History

**France's 4,000,000, England's 3,000,000 and Our Own 1,000,000
Soon to Be in the Field, All Under One Command, an
Army Eight Times Size of Xerxes's Persian Host and
Greater Than Total Population of the U. S. in 1810.**

By Albert Payson Terhune

AN ARMY nearly eight million strong is planned, with Foch as its supreme commander. Mind you, this is to be one great army under one personal command, not a series of separate forces.

No outsider knows the exact figures, of course. But conservative estimates have placed Foch's French troops at about 4,000,000, his English forces at nearly 3,000,000 and another 1,000,000 will soon be in the field from the United States.

It is easy enough to talk about seven or eight million men. But a very few years ago no military expert's brain could have grasped the idea of such numbers. There was nothing like it in all the red annals of war. It was as impossible as was the idea of a squadron of fighting airships.

Nothing is either big or small except by comparison with something else of the same kind. Suppose we stand this proposed Foch army alongside the mightiest war hosts of the past and take a look at the contrast. You will see that theabled-martial hordes of Xerxes were merely a "trial-size" aggregation, and that the invincible host of Napoleon was no more than a "misses' and children's size" army.

Napoleon dismayed Europe when, early in the nineteenth century, he mustered an army of a little more than a half-million men. It was freely prophesied then that no one man could handle such a force. Napoleon declared that he could do it, and he made good his boast. He modestly added the information that he was the only living General who had the genius to manoeuvre an army of more than 100,000. His whole empire and its vassal states, however, did not muster as many as one million men in any year.

In the Civil War the military world again held its breath. For the number record was broken; a world record wrecked. In 1865 Grant was in command of about 1,050,000 soldiers. These were divided among several far separate armies, of course, scattered from Texas to Virginia. But the bare fact that he commanded more than a million men was a wonder of the age. In all, you see, Grant had less than one-seventh as many troops as Foch will have. And by no means all of those were on one front, as Foch's will be.

When, in 1815, the allied nations routed out every available man to swell the army which was rushed to Belgium to curb Napoleon, the Duke of Wellington was put in supreme command. He concentrated this tremendous body near Waterloo to face the conqueror who had bullied Europe for the last twenty years. And that allied force contained less than 90,000 effective men. Both armies, Napoleon's and Wellington's together, were considerably short of 200,000. Not quite one-thirty-fifth as large, all told, as Foch's American-Franco-British army is to be.

Back in 490 B. C., when the Persian tyrant Xerxes sought to overrun the whole civilized world and smash the very name of democracy, he bragged that not less than 1,000,000 men marched into Greece with him. Every military expert who ever described the battles of Marathon and of Salamis has cast a strong doubt on this boast of Xerxes, claiming that it would have been impossible for any general to mass a million men for a single battle. For, until recently, even the most imaginative tactician could not grasp the mental picture of an army a million strong. One commentator went so far as to quote the anecdote of Xerxes weeping at the thought that in a hundred years all his million soldiers would be dead, and to add, drily that "Xerxes might have been better employed in weeping at his own misstatement about the size of his army."

Yet (taking Xerxes's own word for it) his Persian host was not one-seventh as large as the Foch army is to be; probably not one-fourth as large as is Foch's army in Picardy to-day.

George Washington never had more than about 12,000 men under arms at any one battle or campaign, and very seldom as many as that. His whole ragged army of hero-patriots was smaller than is a single German division in France.

Our entire United States population in 1810 (men, women, children; white, colored and Indian) was only 7,239,881. Fewer by far, numerically, than the Foch army is to be. And in making this comparison, remember, please, that the Foch army is to include only men who are physically fit and between certain specified ages.

When America's full quota of troops gets to the front, and when later drafts swell the French and English roster, perhaps the world at large may look back on a scant 8,000,000 men as a very ordinary-sized army, by comparison.

In any case, future war experts will have to tear up all their old computations or else use a magnifying glass in making new ones.

WHY NO MAJORS NOW IN THE VETERINARY CORPS.

The statement in our issue of Sept. 7, quoting the Comptroller of the Treasury as deciding that the appointment or promotion of veterinarians to the rank, with pay and allowances, of a major is not authorized by existing law, brings forth inquiries as to how this may conflict with Par. 1907 of the Quartermaster Manual, based on Sec. 16 of the National Defense Act. The Comptroller makes it plain that the law referred to made it possible for veterinarians in the Service on June 3, 1916, to advance to the rank of captain after fifteen years' service; and equally plain that assistant veterinarians, a new grade created by the Act of June 3, 1916, could after twenty years' service be advanced to the grade of major. But as there were no appointments of assistant veterinarians until after the passage of the National Defense Act two years ago last June, it is obvious that there could now be no candidates for promotion to major under the terms of the act, and the Comptroller approves the Auditor's decision that there is now no authority for the appointment or promotion of a veterinarian to the rank, with pay and allowances, of a major.

Globe - Oct 8/18

The K. P.

Editor Globe:—O ye who have sat at the feet of modern bards, even as in days of yore men have sat at the feet of Scribes and Pharisees, and in glowing terms heard of the glory of America on the far-flung battle lines of northern France, give ear to a simple tale.

The subject of my story is the army behind the army—the army within the army. It is the source from which all valor flows, the motive power that is rolling back the Hun and making possible for our men to move ever irresistibly forward. It is to the fighting men what the arteries are to the human body, as the pillar to the temple. It is the army of K. P.'s.

In the army dictionary K. P. simply means pitchin' police.

The K. P.'s job is by no means an enviable one. There are in the ranks many hundreds of men who have enlisted for that branch of the service. I honor them. I bend the knee before them. They are true blue soldiers, but to the rank and file K. P. is the sword of Damocles that hangs forever suspended over his head. To put the fear of God (or of the army regulations) into a man's heart the N. C. O. has but to suggest kitchen police to him and he will cheerfully do anything he's told—go into the fires of hell, into the trenches, anything. Ask the soldier—he knows.

High have been the encomiums that have been heaped upon every arm of the service. In prose and in verse, in song and in story—yea, even in Homeric epic—we have sung the praise of the indomitable "doughboy," the daring

New York American
FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1919

Two of 1,000 in Our Army Lost an Arm or Leg

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

TWO soldiers out of every thousand who fought with the American army overseas lost an arm or a leg.

Lieutenant-Colonel Strong, of the Army Medical Corps, told the House Military Affairs Committee to-day that 3,000 of the total combat force of 1,500,000 men were so maimed, and that 1,100 had been returned home and were being fitted with artificial limbs in military hospitals.

An appropriation of \$7,000,000 to purchase artificial limbs, as well as serums and vaccines, was asked for by the Medical Corps.

U. S. HAS 1,440,000 IN FRANCE; MARCH NAMES DIVISIONS

Thirty-Two of Them Are There,
Including 14 of the National
Army, 12 of National Guard
and 6 of Regulars.

NEW YORK CITY TROOPS IN THE VOSGES, NOT ITALY.

More Ships Must Be Hired to Increase Present Force on Schedule Time—Staff Chief Comments on Allies' Success

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Thirty-two divisions of American troops, totalling 1,440,000 men, have arrived in France, Gen. March, Chief of Staff, announced to-day.

The divisions are the 1st to 6th, inclusive, of regulars; the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 32d, 33d, 35th, 36th, 37th, 41st and 42d of the National Guard, and the 76th to 83d, inclusive, and the 85th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92d and 93d of the National Army.

The Chief of Staff said the 36th National Guard and 90th National Army Divisions, including many Texans, reached France between July 30 and Aug. 13 and have been in training. The 90th, he said, has not yet reached the front line.

Where Some of the Men Are.

He corrected a report that the 77th Division, comprising troops from New York City and vicinity was being sent to Italy. It was last reported, he said, in the Vosges. Gen. Pershing has not yet indicated that he has named a successor to Major Gen. George R. Duncan as Commander of the 77th Division, Gen. March said. During the next few days, he said, a list containing nominations for the rank of Major General will go to the Senate, some of the nominees being recommended from officers in this country and some from the American Expeditionary Forces. Gen. Pershing will select a man from those appointed in France to command the 77th.

The 76th Division (New England and New York National Army), is serving as a depot division and is stationed in a back area. The 80th Division (Pennsylvania and Virginia Army), is serving with the British in Flanders.

Must Have More Ships.

The 26th National Guard Division (New England), which participated in numerous attacks near Chateau-Thierry and which aided in the capture of the towns of Torcy and Belleau was relieved from its position on the Marne front on July 22 and is now back of the lines for recuperation.

The transportation of troops under the enlarged military program is dependent, in the main, upon the ability of the Government to secure adequate shipping, Gen. March said. While the Shipping Board's deliveries were constantly growing, more tonnage will have to be chartered and hired to carry out the present schedule. General March mentioned incidentally that Brazil had given the United States a vessel for two trips, without compensation.

The Allied successes on the Marne, in Picardy and in Flanders in recent operations have resulted in a contraction of the western battle front by more than fifty miles, Gen. March declared.

Allies Hold Initiative.

The Allies in engagements conducted this week, have maintained their possession of the initiative by making attacks on limited fronts and at widely separated points.

At the beginning of the German offensive in March, the battle front in France measured 250 miles. To-day it is less than 200 miles long and the latest British gains are reducing it further. Gen. March said he was without official confirmation of the results of the British advance north of the scarpe and therefore would refrain from comment.

Summarizing the results of recent operations, he pointed out that the Flanders salient has been flattened out by the enemy retiring from one to two miles on a fourteen-mile front. On the plains of Roye the line had been put well back of the old 1916-1917 line, and between the Aisne and the oise the French have carried the line forward four miles to the plains surrounding the city of Noyon, which is only four miles beyond.

Capture of the town of Frapelle, in the Vosges, the Chief of Staff said, had resulted in the elimination of a very sharp salient. This operation was carried out by the Fifth American Division of Regulars, which has been under Major Gen. John E. McMahon.

U. S. Army Nurses Demand Military Rank in Future

Miss Crandall, of New York, National
Secretary, Tells of Difficulties They
Had Enforcing Orders.

Herald Bureau,
No. 1,502 H Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C., Tuesday.

American army nurses must have military rank or they will refuse to serve in case of another war, according to Miss Ella Phillips Crandall, of New York city, who is in Washington winding up the work of the committees on nursing of the Council of a National Defence, of which she was secretary throughout the war. Miss Crandall has been in close touch with the hundreds of nurses now returning from France, and she declared they are almost a unit in demanding military rank.

Without any standing at all, Miss Crandall explained, they have had the greatest difficulty in having hospital orders carried out and even in obtaining satisfactory living conditions for themselves.

"The incidents which many of the nurses have related seem incredible," she said. "They could not have occurred if our nurses had had rank. We have been told of half a dozen night orderlies who went on strike and complained to the commanding officer because the night nurse insisted on their performance of their night tasks when they preferred to sleep and let the patients go unattended. We have heard of many cases in which orderlies and sergeants have disputed the authority not merely of a ward nurse, but the authority of a chief nurse herself to give orders about nursing matters.

"Then there were army surgeons who ignored the nurses to the extent of issuing their orders about patients to the orderlies instead of to the nurses, and there was at least one commanding officer who instructed his medical officers to have no association with nurses, since such association would mean loss of caste for the doctors.

"Another consequence of having no rank was the lack of provision for the nurses when travelling. 'I never was expected anywhere that I was sent,' one nurse stated, 'except in the ward that I worked in.' Another nurse told how forty-four sick nurses were kept in a railroad yard in an absolutely unheated car all of one bitter winter night because the army hospital to which they were assigned had not been notified of their coming and was not prepared to receive them.

"Such things occurred right along, and were a distinctive feature of the American system."

RANK FOR NURSES OF ARMY WILL COME UP

The campaign for rank for army nurses will be discussed at the meeting of the Nurses' Clubs of Hudson County, to be held October 3, at 201 Montgomery street. Miss Catherine Ewing, who was elected president of the organization in May, will preside at the meeting.

The bill introduced at the last session of Congress known as the Lewis-Baker bill was introduced to give rank to army nurses and in order to bring the measure before the public circulars are being distributed by nurses throughout the state asking the support of the bill. Petitions are being circulated for the signatures of nurses and physicians in favor of the passage of the bill.

Ask Army Rank for Nurses.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—A delegation headed by Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, and Miss Sophie Irene Loeb of New York appeared before the House Military Committee today to urge the bill giving army nurses military rank. Authority on the field is essential to increased efficiency of the 9,000 nurses in the service, it was urged.

Herald Apr 9/19

Dispatch Sept 27/19

Times - Apr 26/18

126
Evening Sun.
ESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1918.

Status of War Nurses in America

Official Rank Which Would Make Her Service a Call to the Colors.

The world demands, as never before, that efficiency attain a greater degree of efficiency; when the utmost is required of every one and our home boys are being transformed into our fighting men, there comes the grim question of their hospital care. Who but the nurse is looked to for the solution? Nurses and more nurses are being needed to meet this urgent call. Will she go over "the top" to sustain and comfort the boys who are risking their all? Will American womanhood meet the cry of humanity as has American manhood? An editorial comment in the *American Journal of Nursing* states that "the difficulty has been in reaching the great number of nurses who are so absorbed in their daily task that their sense of obligation has not yet been awakened." The question arises why have they not been reached, and why has their sense of obligation not yet been awakened? It would seem to some of us who have had to do with recruiting and to those of us in the service that the root of the difficulty has not been touched, but on the contrary, systematically ignored.

There are two potent factors which, if met fairly and squarely, would obviously sweep aside this apparent blot on the patriotism of many loyal and devoted nurses. First, the financial status of the military nurse. The average nurse is working, not for the love of service alone; she is a self-supporting woman, and in the majority of cases contributes largely toward the support of her home and the education of younger brothers and sisters. Army and navy nurses receive \$50 a month, subsistence and quarters, with one month's furlough a year; the same rate of remuneration as was granted at the establishment of the nurse corps in peace times. The nurse in foreign service receives \$10 a month additional. Her service and travelling uniforms are given her by the Red Cross, as well as a steamer rug and \$25 allowance for boots and the privilege of buying warm underwear at a reduced price.

Second. The official status of the military nurse is an anomalous one. She must subscribe to military regulations, but she has neither rank nor rate. Give the military nurse a dignified rank and pay sufficient to maintain that standing, and no recruiting will be needed to bring her to a sense of her patriotic obligations. Make it a call to the colors, and not merely a humanitarian one. The sick, like the poor, are always with us, and the nurse is ever serving humanity. The American nurse is not less

patriotic than her Canadian sister, of whom there are many waiting their country's call. Young women physically and mentally equipped will enter schools of nursing, to fill up the ranks depleted by the nurses going into military and public health services and time, money and honor will be saved.

Nurses have waited patiently for this recognition and yet at the end of more than a year of the United States's participation in the war her standing is unchanged. Is it right that an honored and necessary profession be the only branch of the war machine treated as mere goods and chattels? If we are to continue our services as a profession to our beloved land and to our allies we must be in a position to do so in the most efficient way else we will become the "white wings" of the medical division or rise to cold and lonely heights of angels.

Surgeon-General Gorgas, U. S. Army, has said that "next to the enlistment of soldiers and sailors there is not a greater patriotic duty than an adequate enrolment of nurses. This is the only group of women recognized as a part of the military establishment. Upon them devolve, to a great degree, the health, morale and lives of the men fighting for America. A privilege unsurpassed in the history of the world awaits the nurses of this country."

And Surgeon-General Braisted, U. S. Navy, has written that, "Unless the personnel of the Navy receives adequate medical and nursing attention the control of the seas must suffer."

"Every nurse who offers her service is rewarded in terms of life's deeper satisfaction. She goes, a soldier of life, trained to her task, singled out by virtue of that training to help relieve the greatest agony the world has ever known." All of which sounds very well and we are proud of the privilege, but that does not aid in meeting home obligations where money is needed.

What do the people say? Are our boys to have the care of graduate nurses or must it resign itself to fate and Congress and accept a substitute? Will it "play dead" and allow the ostrich to sit upon it, or will it assert its prerogative of "government by the people and for the people" and demand care and consideration for its girls as well as for its boys? Let it not be said that our democratic country is the only one of the Allies denying its nurses the recognition and protection due them.

Nurse, U. S. R. F.

New York, July 25.

HUDSON DISPATCH

SATURDAY, September 27, 1919.

RANKS FOR THE NURSES.

The movement on the part of Red Cross nurses back from the war that the War Department be provided with legislation that would enable the creating of military ranks for nurses in the event of another war should be recognized by Congress, to the end that the desired legislation be enacted.

The Red Cross nurses went over by the thousands, but they all went as privates, a form of organization that was ungainly and not well put together. It is to be hoped that there never will be another war, but in case there is the nurses, as a part of the military forces, should be provided with ranks.

Other countries had their nurses formed in military order, and it worked well. It not only made for good discipline, but it also made it possible to give officers' commissions to those who merited them.

The nurses are now back from the war, and the least that Congress could do would be to give them what they desire in this regard. One bill has already been introduced at a previous session, but it failed passage. The present session should not repeat the failure.

CANNOT LEAVE U. S. AND REMAIN IN O. R. C.

Cannot Leave U. S. and Remain in O. R. C.
Members of the Officers' Reserve Corps whose absence from the United States or its possessions will continue for an indefinite period or for more than one year and those officers whose duties in other Government Departments conflict with their duties in the Reserve Corps, will have their commissions terminated.

When members of the Officers' Reserve Corps are sent to foreign countries for indefinite periods of service representing the Department of State, they should be advised of the reasons for terminating their commissions and informed that upon their return to the United States for permanent residences, they should, if qualified, make application for re-appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

ARMY FIELD CLERKS.

Editor Jersey Journal:

Dear Editor:—Would greatly appreciate any information you may be able to furnish regarding the status of army field clerks and their right to foreign service pay.

Sincerely yours, J. B. F.
Jersey City, April 4, 1919.

Army field clerks, being appointed to office by the Secretary of War, are officers in the military service, but they are not commissioned officers in the army, and of course they are not enlisted men therein. Hence they are not entitled to the increase of pay allowed to commissioned officers and enlisted men while serving beyond the limits of the States of the Union and the Territories contiguous thereto, authorized by the act of June 30, 1902.

TWO AND THREE-YEAR NAVY ENLISTMENTS

Chief Machinist's Mate John Peters, at the U. S. Navy recruiting station, Steneck Building, Hoboken, sends the following announcement today: "Enlistments in the navy are now being made for two, three and four years, with the exception of the rating of machinist's mate and aviation mechanics. Any of the boys who did not want to enlist for four years, may now enlist for a term of two or three years."

"The navy is open for all tradesmen or young men who wish to learn a trade. The navy is the place to learn it."

HUDSON OBSERVER,

OCTOBER 3, 1919.

ARTIFICERS' SCHOOL OPENED BY THE NAVY

In order to keep ships of the American navy efficient, the Navy Department has opened a school for artificers, who are charged with the care of that complex piece of machinery known as the battleship, at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California, according to an announcement made by M. J. Mocco, C. B. M., in charge of naval recruiting in Hoboken, with an office at 95 River street.

The course is one of intensive training for six months. Upon completion and after examination the students are given ratings and placed on seagoing vessels. Pay ranges from \$41 to \$77 per month. Enlisted men may request that they be sent to this school or others of a similar nature.

At the present time men are given a splendid opportunity to enlist and go on board the U. S. S. Delaware. Information about the Delaware may be secured from Chief Mocco at the local recruiting station.

New York American - May 6/18

Gratitude and Justice Demand Military Rank for Nurses

AMERICAN army surgeons have military rank. So do American naval surgeons. The army medical corps and the naval medical corps are strictly military organizations—integral parts of the army and of the navy.

The only Americans actually engaged in war work and subject to military orders who have no relative rank and no recognized military standing are the women who wear the Red Cross and who nurse and comfort the sick and the wounded, always at the expense of their own vigor and health, and frequently at the risk of their lives, as the lines of battle sway backward and forward.

In the nature of her duties, of her deeds, of her obedience to orders, of her usefulness, both in the camps and behind the battle lines, the Red Cross nurse is as really and truly a soldier as any man who stands with his rifle in his hand.

An army which had no relative military rank would be at the zero of efficiency, if indeed it could be kept together at all. The Russians tried that amazing experiment and the armies went all to pieces, even before the foe advanced upon them.

An army medical corps which had no relative military rank would be a hopelessly inefficient organization, no matter how efficient the individual members might be.

And while the Red Cross nurses are not inefficient, but are splendidly efficient, there is no doubt at all that their efficiency would be increased if they were all organized on a military basis with their own officers, invested with military rank and clothed with military authority.

England and Canada have both been ahead of us in this matter. In England and Canada women nurses have military rank. Since the English and Canadian women nurses perform military duty and are subject to military orders, it has seemed to the English and Canadian Governments that it is not only RIGHT but a matter of the highest MILITARY EXPEDIENCY to put the women nurses upon a military footing and to give them relative rank.

The crux of the matter was well stated by Mrs. William Randolph Hearst when she appeared at the head of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense before the House Military Affairs Committee recently. Mrs. Hearst said:

"The purpose is not so much merely to give the nurses rank as to give them authority in the hospitals. We feel that that is what they deserve and what they really want, and we think they will be more efficient if they have it."

The head of the American Army medical service, Surgeon-General Gorgas, is of the same opinion as is Mrs. Hearst.

After an interview in Washington last Saturday with Mrs. Hearst, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran and Miss Sophie Irene Loeb, representing the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense, General Gorgas allowed the statement to be made that he will approve the amended Raker Bill and will say so to the Military Affairs Committee of the House and later to the Military Committee of the Senate when it comes over to the upper chamber.

The Surgeon-General of the United States Army is the last word and the highest individual type of military medical efficiency in the whole world. And we think that his opinion in this matter should be conclusive and convincing with the Congress.

We have purposely spoken of this matter as purely military business and not as a matter of sentiment. It would be easy to speak, from a full heart, words of earnest gratitude and glowing eulogy about these heroic and self-sacrificing women who wear the uniform of the army nurse.

Indeed, it is hard to restrain eulogy of their bravery and their splendid usefulness, their unquestioning self-sacrifice and the wonderful spirit with which these angels of mercy move among and care for and cheer and uplift and so often bring back to health and usefulness the soldiers whose bodies have been wrecked by disease or shattered by the infernal instruments which add to the horrors of modern war.

There is no duty which the women nurses shrink from; no task so repulsive, no danger so great as to appall them or even to shake their invincible courage and heroic devotion to their country and to their flag.

They are SOLDIERS, every one of them. And better soldiers the world has never seen.

That they should fight in the nation's good cause, as they really and truly do fight, with superb valor and devotion, and have neither any military standing nor rank nor authority of their own is an unfair and an unjust denial of the recognition which their faith and their devotion and valor so highly deserve.

These brave and splendid women nurses of ours are giving to the nation the last full measure of soldierly duty and soldierly devotion.

Let us, then, gratefully and gladly repay their valor and their services and their devotion by recognizing them as SOLDIERS, by giving them the relative rank of soldiers; by conferring upon them the military standing and the military authority which both in right and in gratitude belong to them.

The women army nurses are giving to the nation ALL THAT THEY HAVE.

Surely it is the duty of the nation to give them in return at least simple justice.

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World Oct 13/17

DISMISSES CADET FOR FALSE REPORT

Court Martial Rules First Re-
quisite of an Officer Is
Telling the Truth.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The War Department announced to-day the dismissal of Cadet Cyril C. Courture, first class, United States Military Academy. Courture absented himself from the cadet camp near Stony Ford, N. Y., for about two hours without proper leave. The court martial finds that with intent to deceive the cadet detailed to inspect, Courture told his tent mate, "If I am not in bed at taps, report me on guard."

President Wilson confirmed the finding of the court martial. The case was said by military officers to-day to be typical of the treatment officers in the army will receive for violation of the articles of war. Courture's most serious offense, in the judgment of the court martial, was that of making an untrue statement. Courture was the honor man of his class.

Obs. Mar 19/19

WORK OF Q. M. C. VITAL TO THE ARMY

Editor Hudson Observer:

Dear Sir—In last week's Hudson Observer I read several articles referring to the Quartermaster Corps as a "Slackers' Union." For the benefit of those who do not know the meaning of the Quartermaster Corps, the following is submitted to show what the Quartermaster Corps means to the army, which we hope will find space in your valuable paper.

The Quartermaster Corps furnished the food for the men and the forage for the animals, the clothing and equipment for the men, the fuel, the vehicles and harness, the motor transportation and its accessories. A breakdown in any one of these classes of supplies spells ruin for the army, for the best troops in the world cannot fight unless they are fed and clothed properly. The Quartermaster Corps also acted as paymaster for the army, which, as we all know, is of vast importance. It was responsible for the payment of the troops and for the payment of certain classes of allotments to the dependents of the soldiers and officers in the field. In this respect it shared responsibility with the Treasury Department.

We do not claim that the Quartermaster Corps is perfect, for with the expansion in the personnel and in its work, there must necessarily be weak spots, but the basic fact remains that in spite of an increase in the military program, the army is being fed, supplied and equipped, practically without complaint. We are quite sure that if there were any real shortages the secretary would have been promptly advised.

To continue to feed, supply and equip the army remains our task. While in one way it is a prosaic task, it is yet one of the highest importance and one to which our best energies can be devoted.

This war has taught the nation which works best, fights best. The success of our army in the field depended not alone on the fighting ability of the army, but on the ability of each one of us to stand behind it in the service for which we may be selected, whether our task is great or small. Every one of us feels that the performance of our daily duty is just as important and just as essential to the winning of this war as the conduct of the soldiers in the trenches. We would not be human if we did not desire recognition for our work and accomplishments. However, we are not performing these services merely for the sake of a job, but that we are all bringing a real spirit of patriotism to the job, and we want to remind you that the highest patriotism consists in giving the best that is in us without the thought of reward. We need closer co-operation and teamwork all along the line. Let us do our part. As Kipling says:

It ain't the guns nor armament,
Nor funds that they can pay,
But the close co-operation that makes them
win the day.
It ain't the individuals, nor the army as
a whole,
But the everlastin' team-work,
Of every bloomin' soul.

DOROTHY SILLERY,
RUTH WILLIAMS,
of the Q. M. Corps.

Newark Call Sun 9/18

WOMAN ARMY OFFICER IS ASSIGNED TO DUTY

Rokford, Ill., June 8.—Dr. Isabelle Gray, of St. Louis, said to be the first woman admitted to army service with the status of an officer, reported for duty to-day at Camp Grant and will be assigned as an anaesthetist at the base hospital. She has practiced medicine fourteen years. She has the standing in the United States Army of a first lieutenant, but under the special order of the War Department admitting women to the medical division is not permitted to wear the insignia of the rank, though she draws the salary. She enlisted in St. Louis April 22 and took a special course in military medical training before reporting here for active duty.

eve World Aug 5/18

Soldiers Having Dry Time Down at Coney Now.

A SOLDIER is a soldier and a sailor a sailor, whether in khaki or in navy blue or in a one-piece bathing suit. Some of the boys have been using their wits to beat the anti-booze game and have established the way to the wine cellar through the big drink down at Coney Island. Uncumbered by the uniforms of Uncle Sam and clad in the bathing suits of Coney—thrown in with the price for seeing the ocean—drinks were served to them, carte blanche, when they presented the price for beer or highballs.

When they came rolling out of the ocean with a motion not begot of the tumbling tide, investigation was set afoot, with the result that none of Uncle Sam's nephews can go into the big drink now without U. S. A. or U. S. N. tacked on to the back of his bathing suit, which makes it impossible to get the little dri-



Obs. Mar 19/19

Q. M. C. Not Slackers.

Editor Hudson Observer:

Dear Sir:—In answer to the letter written in Wednesday's Observer on March 12, of a true American gentleman or lady in upholding the enlisted men in the Q. M. C., I am with them every time. Why should they be called slackers when they enlisted with true American hearts? I have a boy "over there" in the Q. M. C. He enlisted as a machinist. He is over there since last July and was only 19 years old in February, 1918, and on March 22 he was at Fort Slocum and in July he was in France.

They were sent across the English Channel, and before the armistice every letter he wrote to me he would say:

"Ma, they have picked twenty men from our bunch to go to the front, but I happened to be one of the unlucky ones." Do you call him a slacker? Never.

Please insert this in your valuable paper.

AN OLD HOBOKENITE.

newark Call - July 8/17

Newark's First Chinese Soldier in His Uniform

Every country on the face of the globe must respect the American flag or reckon with John Wu Kim, a restaurant keeper, of 242 Market street, who has the dis-



Photo by Sherman.

JOHN WU KIM.

tingtion of being the first Chinese to enlist in the service of Uncle Sam throughout the country.

John's enlistment all came about when he had witnessed a recruiting rally near the "Four Corners" and heard the speakers issue a call for recruits. He was surprised when no "Melican" boys answered the call, so he thought he would try it, and applied for enlistment in the

First Regiment, National Guard. He talked the matter over with Sergeant Joseph Kunze, a Newark boy, who took an interest in the Oriental. The sergeant sent to San Francisco, where John was born twenty-five years ago, requesting his birth certificate. Kim came to Newark with his parents in 1907, and since then has served chow main and chop suey at the Market street address.

When John enlisted it brought into the First New Jersey Infantry every race on the face of the earth with the exception of the Eskimo and Japanese, and an effort will soon be made by Sergeant Kunze to land a recruit of one of these nationalities. Upon presenting himself for enlistment John certainly was dressed patriotically. On his watchfob was an American flag, and others were pinned to his vest and coat. Other decorations on his coat were Red Cross and Liberty bond buttons.

Colonel Fraser has discovered that John is an expert chop suey artist, and the celestial recruit has been requisitioned for cook duties at the regimental headquarters, so that the staff may vary its diet of pork and beans and soup with some tasty Chinese dishes.

The only reason John gave for his enlisting was "I hear 'em talk on street corners, and now I have come to fight for Uncle Samee. Now I fight."

Dressed in the uniform of the United States Army and almost bursting with pride, John was photographed yesterday in the Sherman Studio at 565 Broad street.

STARS AND STRIPES A NEW NEWSPAPER

Official Organ of Our Expeditionary Force in France and Worth Reading.

"Extry! Read the Stars and Stripes; the only official newspaper of the American expeditionary force in France. All the news, fresh from the front—news for home and from home. Extry! Buy the Stars and Stripes!"

There are no newsboys in the sectors of the French front where our boys are meeting the enemy. But the Stars and Stripes is selling there like hot cakes. Already it has a circulation of 40,000 a week, which is going some for a fledgling newspaper wearing khaki panties.

Gen. Pershing has adopted the newspaper and Uncle Sam is its near kinsman, but the trouble is that it has to support itself. So patriotic Americans are invited to give pap to the youngster—although thriving, now—by advertising in it. The price for advertising is \$1 a line and many American and French merchants are already helping this Stars and Stripes to float in free air.

The price is 50 centimes, say 10 cents a copy; three months' subscription is 5 francs, \$1, to those who yearn to serve, but only 4 francs to those who are serving. So subscribe, advertise. Guaranteed to have the greatest circulation on the American front in France.

If any further information is needed, go to A. W. Erickson, No. 381 Fourth Avenue, this city, the official advertising director in America of the Stars and Stripes, whose only profit out of it is gratification that he is helping its publication.

13 How should letters be addressed to American soldiers in France?

Ans.—Postmaster-General Burleson says the address should give the name, division, company, and organization to which the soldier belongs; for example: "John Smith, Company X, —th Infantry (giving the number of the regiment), American Expeditionary Forces." The return address of the sender should be given on the upper left-hand corner of the envelope, and the proper postage prepaid by stamps affixed. Beginning Nov. 2 rates for letters will be 3 cents an ounce.