

### OUR FIGHTERS.

"Samson," as is now proposed, would be a better name for the American soldier in France than "Sammy." We send our men abroad to pull down the pillars of Prussianism, and Samson was the original puller down of pillars. One young lady, in urging the selection of "Samson" as a nickname for the American fighting man, presses her claim poetically as follows:

We are out of the golden West,  
We're a brand of the eagle's best;  
We have Uncle Sam's pluck,  
We have Uncle Sam's luck.  
We are the sons of Uncle Sam,  
The Samsons of old Sam;  
The Sam, Sam, Samsons  
Of Uncle Sam—we am.

"Sammy" is a weak name for a soldier. It is a boy's nickname and suggests anything but fighting stock. Our men in France resent it—and that should be enough to condemn it.

### CONDEMNS SLACKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—  
I think Y. Thummler is right. Why should we Americans have all sorts of terrible nicknames wished on us? What have we ever done to deserve it? I patiently read all the names suggested for us until "Buds" came out, and that was too much for me. I think, though, we could call slackers several names, such as, for instance, cowards, shirkers, sneaks, members of the "White Feather Club," a general all round disgrace to the country in which they live and contemptible objects to gaze upon.

AN AMERICAN OF U. S. A.  
New York City, Sept. 11, 1917.

### THE "MARNE" AND MAINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—  
There's a tight little State, they maintain  
"As she goes, go the rest in her train."  
The "suffs" tried their case  
In that pine laden place.  
But the "Marne" was meek to the  
"Maine."

J. McCORMACK.  
New York City, Sept. 11, 1917.

### "BOTH ENDS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—  
After a sleepless night I have hit on the meaning of "Both ends against the middle." Three men are standing in a line. If you count them from left to right, or vice versa, each third man becomes the end, so there you have the middle and the ends. Now supposing that the middle man becomes obnoxious, politically or otherwise—say too pro "Willy-Nicky"—and the end men "slam" him? Why you have "Both ends against the middle."

B. A. R.  
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 10th, 1917.

### "GLORIES."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—  
If it is absolutely necessary to have a nickname for our soldiers, why not call them the "Glories," after "Old Glory," the nickname for our glorious Stars and Stripes, the proudest and most beautiful flag that floats, the emblem of victory, the emblem of purity, the emblem of liberty and freedom, the emblem of everything that is fair and square and right. So here is to our "Glories," may they always stick closely to the noble emblems of the dear old flag they are bravely following.

F. M. G.

### "STARS OF LIBERTY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—  
Why not call our boys the "Stars of Liberty," or U. S. A.? for each State in the Union is a State and each State has sent many stars to the front; therefore, "Stars" (of Liberty or U. S. A.) would be both dignified and in accord.

HURRY UP, STARS OF LIBERTY,  
MARCH ON!

We are at war with our enemies for the cause of liberty;  
Hurry up, America, March on!  
We will fight of the finish with our allies,  
brave and strong—  
"America," march on!

The Stars and Stripes shall wave with the Allies' colors true;  
They will glory in the freedom and peace of all mankind,  
To the victory that awaits us in than foreign land.  
Hurry up, "America," march on!

Our ships have gone over with men, guns and all supplies,  
"America," march on!  
We will sink their submarines and make our German foes despised—  
Three cheers for America, march on!

May the Lord be with our Navy and our Army, brave and strong—  
To France! To France! March on!  
To unfurl the liberty banner of the Red, White and Blue—  
"America," march on!

For victory we must have and peace must be restored;  
And all this dreadful carnage will be done for evermore—  
To France, for liberty; America, march on!  
A. F. FELLERS.  
New York City, Sept. 12, 1917.

### "MES AMIS" AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—  
If the critic, J. D. Delamare does not know that the friendly greeting of the French soldiers to our American boys is "mes amis," pronounced mé-za-mi, meaning "my friends," I think he had better go to night school. "D. T. A." did not say that "Sammies" originated with the French, but that the expression "mes amis," sounding very much like "My Sammy," is not intended for such. When J. D. Delamare attempts to read such a valuable and instructive newspaper as the New York Herald, why does he not read, understand and comprehend whatever he is trying to read? I think "U. S. A." in this case could mean "Unusually Silly."

A YANKEE.  
New York City, Sept. 14, 1917.

### SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—  
I note that you continue to print letters containing suggestions for a name for our soldiers. Do you not think it is becoming a bit wearisome? They do not require a name other than that which they now have—surely the name of American soldier is all sufficient and means everything. What would be the sense of giving them a nickname? They always are objectionable. To be called an American citizen as well as an American soldier carries with it every bit of prestige, and more so to-day than ever before in the history of our country. It will now mean something to be able to say that you are an American citizen.

A. H. BARKERDING.  
Park Ridge, N. J., Sept. 13, 1917.

### SOLDIERS AS "NATIONALS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—  
Many suggestions have been made what name to give our soldier boys. Permit me to suggest one more, the "Nationals." We are made up of many nations; let's honor all who serve, and why not "Nationals?" A simple thought from a good American.

AMERICAN.  
New York City, Sept. 13, 1917.

### THEY ARE SOLDIERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—  
Won't you please try and stop that awful fool talk about what to call our soldiers? It makes me sick. They are soldiers, are they not? Well, what of it?

L. H.

### "DANIELS" OR "DANNIES."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—  
Permit me to suggest a name for our boys. How would Daniels or Dannies do instead of Sammies or Teddies? History tells us "Daniel" means "God is my judge" and also tells us Daniel dared to do his duty, whatever the cost. Daniel dared to have a purpose firm and dared to make it known. Daniel would have been a martyr but for the miracles which rescued him from death. Daniel maintained his integrity in the most difficult circumstances and amid the fascination of an Eastern court Daniel was pure and upright.

DARE TO BE A DANIEL.  
New York City, Sept. 13, 1917.

### "YANKEE" IS "GROTESQUE"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—  
The letter signed "A Yankee," in response to the letter of Mr. Delamare, is not only impolite but also ridiculous and grotesque and does not, it is evident, emanate from a real Yankee, ordinarily so gentlemanly. Mr. Delamare is absolutely right when he affirms that "mes amis" has nothing to do with "Sammies," and I am not far to think Mr. Yankee better fitted for night school than Mr. Delamare, who evidently is well acquainted with the French language, as his letter shows. The friendly greeting of the French soldiers to our American boys is not "mes amis." The French, speaking collectively, will not use the possessive "mes." They will say:—"Bonjour, amis! Bonjour les amis. Soyez les bienvenus, amis, or, les amis! Vivent nos amis d'Amérique! Voici les amis, des amis qui arrivent." A Frenchman alone greeting a group of American soldiers may have said "Bonjour, mes amis!" but with "mes" this has "un petit air protecteur" out of place in this occasion, and the French people have too much tact for not saying it. The best name for the American boys is, in my opinion, "Invincibles."

PAUL DE BROYE,  
Licencié es lettres, de la Faculté de Paris,  
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1917.

### "YOUESSES," SAYS CRITIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—  
The letter in the issue of the Herald, September 10, signed D. T. A. regarding the word "Sammies" looks very ridiculous to any Frenchman. The person saying it came from "mes amis" does not know the French language. The word "Sammies," first of all, was not coined by the French soldiers, but by the English soldiers, who took it from the usual expression of Uncle Sam.

Do not blame our French soldiers for our nicknames, they are not in the habit of using any in the army, and never did till the English came. The name, Youesses, easy pronounceable to the Frenchman, is the only correct name to be given to United States men.

J. D. DELAMARE.  
Long Branch, N. J., Sept. 13, 1917.



# LE POILU DE FRANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:

I am wondering if your French correspondent in Brooklyn who criticises "A Yankee" has ever been "Le Poilu de France," and if he really knows anything about the soldiers in military camp life and what they really do say to Americans? Our French friend has really agreed with "A Yankee" that they say "mes amie," not "Sammies." It is not always necessary to prefix "Bonjour," perhaps! And really a Yankee never criticises, or is "impolite" to a real Frenchman. Mr. Delamare is, in my opinion, not a Frenchman or a Yankee. Of course a real Yankee can well afford to be criticised and called "grotesque," especially when it is evident that the critics do not know exactly what they are talking about. Is this not getting to be a dreadful "chestnut?" "1776."

New York City, Sept. 17, 1917.

## PROTESTS AGAINST "SAMMIES"

Editor New York American:

Sir—Who nicknamed our boys "Sammies"? Everybody resents this name and especially the boys themselves, but, nevertheless, a few reporters in their articles insist on using this nickname.

In accordance with the request of our army officers now serving in France, and also in accordance with popular demand, this name should be suppressed absolutely until a more appropriate one is suggested and one that is free from unpleasant sound.

What's the matter with the "Yankees"? This name I am sure will be welcomed by all and exceedingly more so than the "Sammies."

RECRUIT.

New York, September 16, 1917.

## Nickname Nuisance.

Editor Globe:—What does it matter whether our soldiers are called Sammies or Yankees or any other name? I would suggest that some of your correspondents who cannot find anything else to do except arrange nicknames for our men be put to some good, hard work digging, sawing, or scrubbing.

It behooves American people to get to business and stop discussing the trivialities of war, as if we were just playing at it. We have really no time for the discussion of pet names, flags, and buttons.

New York, Oct. 4, 1917.

## DON'T IMITATE "TOMMIES."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:

Please don't call us Sammies. Smacks of English cockney fats. "Sam" from Unc. and "crats," aristocrats. And you have our haughty "Sammies." Please, please, please, is the appeal from B company, North Dakota.

B. COMPANY.

NEW ROCKFORD, N. D., Oct. 10, 1917.

## THE SEARCH FOR A NAME.

In the Circumstances Usonianism Is Considered Indispensable.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What a pity that this country, before entering the great international complications, did not have the forethought to do such a simple thing as to provide itself with a name! Here we are splitting our heads as to whether our soldiers in France are to be called Teddies, or Sammies, or what. Teddies and Sammies they have absolutely refused to be called, and surely they are right when they say that no trivial name properly represents their state of mind in this great war. But then what?

So long as we are inside our own country we may be able to throw logic to the winds and think of ourselves as Americans. But for our men who are ready to fight on the western front, side by side with those splendid fighters, the Canadians, and perhaps soon also South Americans, it is a little absurd for us to gobble up the name American, and in fact we have not even attempted it there. A Canadian university professor wrote lately to the editor of Science to ask, apropos of some statement in that journal: "What is your definition of American?" The letter was printed but no reply was forthcoming. Americans we are not, (save inclusively;) our country has only one name, United States of North America, and that unfortunately does not lend itself to the making of an adjective. There's the rub!

Not one of the names that have been proposed for our poor soldiers without a name has anything in its favor, but the worst suggestion of all is that of Yankees. We should be idiotic Yankees indeed if we were to accept that. Not only is it absurdly unmelodious, but it was never meant to apply to more than a small fraction of our people. To ask the inhabitants of the Southern States to fight in France under the name of Yankees would be an incivility of the worst sort. The Southerners were not exterminated in the civil war, and they are certainly not now to be ignored. Incivilities among peoples are things to be avoided.

Is there no way out? There is a very easy one, and it happens that two approaches to it have, under the strain of necessity, already been made. The French have adopted the plan of calling us "the U. S. men," but it is awkward not to be able to make an adjective for our designation, and, besides, "United States" does not apply to us exclusively—there are at least half a dozen United States in the world. It has also been proposed to make for us a synthetic name out of initials of words, on the model of the term Anzac, which has done such indispensable service during this present war. But "Annexes" is very far from the right thing, especially when so good a name, on this plan, lies exactly at hand; if we take the initial letters of the words United States of North America, we shall have the word Usona, and this, in fact, is the name

for this country that has been adopted by the clever makers of the various synthetic international auxiliary languages—Ido, for instance. For common use there would be no harm in making this name more euphonious by changing it into Usonia. The people of the country would then be called Usonians. As an abbreviation for "inhabitants of the United States of North America," this is good; I have several times proposed it in your columns, but under the present urgent circumstances such a name—in fact, this name—is really indispensable.

CHRISTINE LADD-FRANKLIN.

Columbia University, Sept. 20, 1917.

## "DOUGHBOYS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:

Can you tell me why our soldiers are called "Doughboys" and where the name originated?

MRS. W. B.

New York City, Dec. 5, 1918.

In a talk to recruits at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., in February last, Captain Surratt, an instructor, defined "Doughboy" as an infantryman of the United States Army—so called because infantrymen once rubbed their uniforms with pipe clay and in rain this clay made dough. Another version, by Captain Henry Marcotte, U. S. A., related:—"We of the army of the Potomac were called doughboys owing to our kneading with our feet Virginia's adhesive mud."

## "SAM SONS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:

How would "Sam Sons" do for a name for Uncle Sam's boys? They will ultimately be at the gates of Berlin as their ancient namesake was at the gates of Gaza.

FIFTY YEARS A READER OF THE HERALD.

Norwich, Conn., Dec. 3, 1917.

## "STARBARS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:

The HERALD never gave better advice than "Don't Imitate 'Tommies.'" My heart is with the American soldier who rejects the nickname "Sammie." Call the American soldier "Sammie?" Then call the American eagle "Birdie."

When General Pershing drives him from the field, glancing backward, Hindenburg shall behold the American flag, its stripes apparently studded with stars. A mere illusion? No. From the Stars and Stripes the American soldier takes his title, "Starbars," because he makes the enemy see stars flashing from bar to bar. And proudly does the heroic defender of the Stars and Stripes uphold his luminous and immortal title, "Starbars."

JOSEPH L. HODGINS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1917.



# Army Slang

*Tribune Jan. 24/18*

**T**HE following vocabulary of army slang has been compiled by "The Wadsworth Gas Attack and Rio Grande Rattler." Some of the words are already perfectly familiar to civilians; but there are others which will represent acquisitions. This is the list:

Beans—The commissary sergeant.  
 Bean-Shooter—A commissary officer.  
 Belly-Ache—To complain.  
 Black-Strap—Liquid coffee.  
 Blind—Sentenced by court martial to forfeiture of pay without confinement.  
 Bob-Tail—A dishonorable discharge or a discharge without honor; to be "bob-tailed"—to be dishonorably discharged or to be given a discharge without honor.  
 Bone—To study; a mistake.  
 Bone, Bootlick on—To cultivate the favor of.  
 Bootlick—To flatter.  
 Bow-Legs—Cavalryman.  
 Buck-Private—A term sometimes used in referring to a private.  
 Bucking for Orderly—Giving clothing and accoutrements extra cleaning so as to compete for orderly.  
 Bunkie—A soldier who shares the shelter of a comrade.  
 Bust—To reduce a non-commissioned officer to the grade of private.  
 Butcher—The company barber.  
 Canned Horse—Canned beef.  
 Chief—Name by which the chief musician of the band is usually called by the enlisted men.  
 Cit—A civilian.  
 Cits—Civilian clothes.  
 C. O.—Commanding officer.  
 Coffee Cooler—One who seeks a "soft" detail.  
 Cold Feet—Fear, lack of courage.

Crawl—To admonish.  
 Doughboy—Infantryman.  
 Duff—Any sweet edible.  
 File—A number on the lineal list.  
 Foggy—Ten per cent increase of officer's pay for each five years' service.  
 Found—To be deficient or wanting in anything, especially an exam.  
 French Leave—Unauthorized absence.  
 Gold Brick—An unattractive girl.  
 Gold Fish—Salmon.  
 Goat—Junior officer in post, regiment, etc.  
 Goaty—Awkward, ignorant.  
 Guard House Lawyer—A soldier with a smattering knowledge of regulations and military law; quite loquacious and liberal with advice and counsel to men in the guard-house or other trouble.  
 Hardtack—Hard bread, biscuits.  
 Hike—To march, to hike.  
 Hive—To discover, to catch.  
 Hobo—The provost sergeant.  
 Holy Joe—The chaplain.  
 Hop—A dance.  
 I. C.—Is condemned by an inspector.  
 Jaw-Bone—Credit (to get things on "jaw bone," to buy things on credit).  
 Jump—To admonish.  
 K. O.—Commanding officer.  
 Major—Name by which the sergeant major is usually called by the enlisted men.  
 Mule Skinner—A teamster.  
 O. D.—Officer of the day, olive drab.  
 Old Issul—An old soldier.  
 Old File—An old soldier.  
 On Official Terms—Not to be on speaking teams except officially.  
 On the Carpet—Called before the commanding officer for admonition.  
 Passing the Buck—Passing responsibility on to some one else.

## AMERICAN ARMY IS CREATING NEW SLANG

*Obs. 7d 1/4/18*  
 The American poilu is not going over the seas unprovided with his own lingo, as is clearly pointed out in Everybody's.  
 He calls himself, by the way, a "doughboy" or "crusher," which is fairly American sounding. Cavalrymen he calls "bowlegs," a soldier who shares his shelter is his "bunkie," the company barber is "butcher," a soldier who works for an officer is a "dog robber," the commanding officer is alluded to as "K. O.," a junior officer is called a "goat," the provost sergeant is a "hobo," a teamster is a "mule skinner," an old officer is called "old file," the drum major is the "regimental monkey," the doctor is "sawbones," a new second lieutenant is a "shave-tail," field artillerymen are "wagon soldiers," and a trumpeter or bandman is a "windjammer." And our doughboys are like Tomy and polli in that they never "bellyache" or complain when the "slum," i. e., the meat or vegetable stew, or the "sow-belly," as the bacon is called, are bad. It's all in the game—the game of "Kan the Kaiser," which is the only American equivalent thus far of any of the French war slogans like "Ils ne passeront pas," or "On les aura." "We'll get them," "They shall not pass."

## Boches Dubbed Bushes by Uncle Sam's Boys

*Mar. 5/18*  
 WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 4.—They may be "Boches" to the French and British, but the Fritzies across in the German trenches will never be anything but "Bushes" to Uncle Sam's doughboys. It was too hard to get the proper pronounciation of Boches. The doughboys tried it with a long "o" and then a short "o." Then they gave it up.  
 "Get one of them bushes for me and two for yourself," shouted a doughboy, who had been left behind to a comrade departing for the trenches. So "bushe" stuck.

## Foe Gives U. S. Marines a New Nickname—

### "Devil Dogs"

*Journal Apr. 13/18*  
 WASHINGTON, April 13.—That time-honored nickname borne by the United States Marines for generations — "leathernecks" — is no more! At least, the Germans have abandoned it, according to reports from France.

In its place the Teutons have handed the sea soldiers one with far more meaning. They call the American scrappers "teufel hunden," which, in English, means "devil dogs."

"They rang us with the 'Ladies from Hell,'" declared a grizzled old Marine Sergeant, swelling with pride, when he heard the new title.

## THERE ARE NO MORE "COMMON" SAILORS.

*Apr. 21/18*  
 "There are no longer any 'common' sailors in the United States," said Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels in a speech in New York Thursday night. "They are all UNCOMMON sailors."



## NO MORE THE "DRUNKEN SAILOR."

*Dis. April 23/18*  
How many people are there who stop to consider the remarkable fact that there is practically no drunkenness among the soldiers and sailors wearing the uniforms of the United States Army and Navy?

There is a well known saying, illustrative of profligacy, "spending money like a drunken sailor."

That saying did not grow out of mere fancy. There was a time when drunken sailors were all too numerous, and all too frequently seen on the public streets—but not in this war.

That "drunken sailor" saying was NOT coined in the last year; on the contrary, the last year has done more to wipe out that saying than any like period in the history of navies.

It is only occasionally that a man in uniform is seen under the influence of liquor, it is only occasionally that a man in uniform is seen under conditions that are disgraceful. There are evil influences at work among the men of the Army and Navy, but probably for the first time in the history of warfare the influences for good are so much greater than the influences are bad that the influences for good are winning an overwhelming victory in this war.

Mothers and sisters and wives do not have to worry as mothers and sisters and wives have worried in former wars, for they know that men who went away are not going to fall into the drinking habit in this war, and they know that all over the world, wherever the American soldiers may go, that the Y. M. C. A. and the K. of C. will follow them.

More than that, they know that good homes are open to soldiers and sailors in greater numbers than ever before; they know that good women are doing more for the "boys" than has ever been done before.

In fact, sobriety and morality have become so widespread among the men in American uniforms that the pro-German propaganda has felt called upon to send out some of its whispered stories about thousands upon thousands of men who have been ruined physically through immorality. In fact, one of the stories claimed that a number of soldiers thus stricken were patients in St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, although the real fact is that no such cases are permitted in that institution.

American soldiers and sailors are a credit to their country, not only in their fighting, but in their conduct. They are not only a credit to their country, but the lives they are leading makes it easier for the mother and sisters and wives to bear their absence in the great cause that is being fought.

## "Yankees" Good Enough.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING SUN—  
Sir: In a recent letter to THE EVENING SUN, the writer suggested the name of "Huskies" instead of Yankees for our boys over the sea, which reminds me of a retort of Charles Sumner when asked by Senator Mason of Virginia if he would aid in enforcing the fugitive slave law if called on by the Federal authorities. "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" replied Sumner.

The Esquimaux dogs are called huskies, and who objects to being a Yank anyway?  
D. T. S. DENISON.

New York, June 10, 1918

## The Origin of Yankee.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 10, in discussing the use of the words "Usonia" and "Usonian," as applied to the Americans in Europe, the statement is made:

As for "Yankee," that name was originally applied to all of the revolting colonists, and, while our Southerners now may have no great pleasure in hearing themselves so denominated, at home or abroad, none of them audibly has expressed any deep or other resentment when foreigners use the term as including us all. Invented in contempt and derision, "Yankee" long since became honorable through acceptance, just as many another name of like origin has done, and the ears which either it or "Yanks" offends—unless the intention of the user is to be offensive—must be sensitive indeed.

May I call your attention to the fact that the name was not originally applied to all of the revolting colonists, but to the English, and is due to the fact that the Indians, who were then in alliance with the French, then enemies of the English, were unable to pronounce the French words "Les Anglais," and pronounced the words "Yangeez," and when the English finally abandoned this country the Indians, making no distinction between the former English colonists and the English themselves, still applied the name to the Americans, but the name distinctively means English and not Americans. The English then took the name up to distinguish us from them, and the term was applicable equally to Southerners as well as to the Northerners, just as the term Puritan is as much Southern as it is Northern, as was shown by the esteemed Mr. Grady, now deceased, but formerly editor of The Atlanta Constitution, in a speech made at a New England dinner some years ago.

As authority for my statement I beg leave to refer you to Parkman's works, but which particular volume I cannot now state, as I have none of Parkman's works at my disposal.  
F. R. STURGIS.

Gloucester, Mass., July 11, 1918. 23118

## NOT "SAMMY" NOR "BUDDY," BUT JUST PLAIN "AMERICAN"

[Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, July 13, 1918

By what intimate name the American soldiers should be called is still a matter of concern to the British Tommy, "Sammy," the American does not care much for, though he never objects. Even "Amex" sounds "a bit off."

I put the question to one of the officers at the Eagle Hut the other day. "What," I asked, "do you find the boys like best?" "Just Americans!" he said.

A rhymster in the Daily Chronicle sums up the situation in this way:—

You must not call them Sammie.  
You should not call them Yanks.  
And if you call them Doughboys  
Loud laughter splits their flanks.  
You will not call them Buddies,  
And when on Kultur's track  
You need not call them forward;  
You cannot call them back.

## Nicknames for Our Soldiers

"Buddy" is a new nickname for the American soldiers in France, and is reported to be much more popular than "Sammy."

Nicknames are rather necessary in the army. There men are thrown into close and intimate relations with one another perhaps for only a few days or hours, and often do not have time to learn one another's real names. All armies have their nicknames. The British soldier is "Tommy" or "Tommy Atkins"; the German "Fritz," etc.

"Sammy," first applied to the Americans by the French, was doubtless taken from "Uncle Sam." "Buddy" has a big-brother sound which is perhaps the secret of the sudden popularity it is said to have attained. Many a big husky young American is "Buddy" to the little folks at home.

## MILITARY SOBRIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD: *May 6/18*

"Drunk as a sailor" is no longer a descriptive phrase of meaning, especially if he is a sailor of the United States Navy. The manner in which the soldiers and seamen in our military forces have kept to the paths of sobriety and temperance is one of the bright spots in our war preparations.

Full thanks are due to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy and to such organizations as the Commission on Training Camp Activities, which has done most excellent work in seeing to it that vice makes no inroads on our military men before they have their chance at the Boches.  
H. R.

New York City, May 4, 1918.

## Our Airmen Want a Nickname — Offer Prize for Best

*Ev. Journal, Aug 7/18*  
PARIS, Aug. 7.—Uncle Sam's air fighters want a nickname.

And in order to get a suitable name—one that will stick—a number of them have made up a purse to be given to the person who sends in the best suggestion before the middle of August.

The aviators say they must have a good name by that time, because they intend to be hot after the Hun airmen then. Here are some of the suggestions sent in so far:

Airnats, planefools, canvasbacks, birds, highfliers, wingers, eagles, owls, Liberty eagles, speed boys, Liberty wasps, sky hawks, wise birds and winged devils.

But none has been chosen. The American aviator appears to be having as much trouble finding a suitable nickname as the American soldier. It seems that the latter just can't get a nickname that he likes or that sounds right.

## DON'T SAY "SAMMIE"; MEN OBJECT TO IT, SAYS GENERAL MARCH

*Herald, Aug 5/18*  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday.

General March, the chief of staff, took occasion to-day to frown upon the name "Sammie" for American troops. No American soldier in France approves the use of that name, he said, nor do either the French or British understand why big, strong men like the Americans should be tagged with such a nickname. The British soldiers call their American comrades "Yanks."



# The Intrusive and Pestiferous Word "Jackie."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Your editorial article on "Gobs" is good. No self-respecting sailor likes to be called by the silly name of "Jackie," but oh, dear SUN, do request the young men (or maidens) in your office who compose the headlines to be more careful or the fresh water newspapers of the West, who so offended, will think that Jove himself occasionally nods, and that the press of the maritime East is not wholly blameless.

Now, mind, I won't say anything about it if you don't, and maybe nobody but me noticed it, after all. You will excuse me for calling attention to it, won't you?

BOWLINE,  
(Pronounced Bo-llin)  
WATERFORD, Conn., August 26, 1918

## "YANKEE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—  
What is generally meant by the term "Yankee," aside from the use of the word as applied to all United States troops in France? Natives of what States were originally designated "Yankees"?

BOLTON.  
New York City, Aug. 19, 1918.  
"Yankee" originally was applied only to New Englanders. According to Maitland's American Slang Dictionary the word is derived from "Yengees," an attempt of the Massachusetts Indians to say "English."

OPEN CARS AND ROYALTIES.

## WOULD CALL THEM "USAS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—  
For a suitable appellation for American soldiers in France why not utilize the letters U. S. A. by making a word of name "Usa" and let them be known as Usas? The French would readily pronounce it with the "a" broadly, giving the sound of "uzzar." It would, when strongly pronounced by French, English or American, make a strong sounding or sonorous word, a good substitute for the terms "Yank," "Sammy" and "Johnnie," all of these being undesirable.

C. S. ARMY VET.  
New Orleans, La., Sept. 3, 1918.

## YANK OR SAMMY?

A Question the High Authorities  
Will Not Decide.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do the boys really object to Sammy? I doubt it very much. I like it; but that is a matter of taste, and, to quote the end of the dictionary, "de gustibus," &c. When it comes to "virility" and "upstanding warriors," and all that, Tommy seems to be quite a man. Is "Tommy," as a nickname, any more heroic than "Sammy"?

Yank will do, but how will the Johnnies like it? When I was walking about Virginia with the Army of the Potomac I was a Yank, and my neighbor over the way, in the Army of Northern Virginia, was Johnny, or Johnny Reb. We shot at each other with some assiduity, and in vacations almost loved each other. When we called each other Yank and Johnny it was not in contempt or derision, and certainly neither Yank nor Johnny ever thought of being ashamed of the name. So, I take it, Sammy will always be Sammy, and he will be proud of it. And why not? Why, in heaven's name, should Uncle Sam's nephew not be Sammy?

It has been suggested, plausibly, and I think prettily, that when the Yanks landed in France they were "les amis" and "nos amis," and that, without much violence to the initial consonant, they became "les Sammis." You and I have seen a lot worse derivation than that.

After all, you can't make or unmake nicknames by act of Congress or orders of the Chief of Staff, thank God! We have some liberty left. If it is to be Yank it will be Yank, and if it is to be Sammy it will be Sammy. YANK.  
NUTLEY, Aug. 17, 1918.

## SOUTHERNERS PROTEST USE OF NAME "YANKS"

(Special to The World.)

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22.—New Orleans newspapers are being deluged with letters protesting against the soldiers of the American expeditionary force in France being called "Yanks." Use of the word with reference to Southern troops tends to recall the fact that "Yanks" was the name applied to all Northern troops in the war between the States. Some name more distinctively American is wanted.

## "WAR BRAVES."

A Name for the Wounded by One Who  
Dislikes "Cripple."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I have just read an article headed "War Cripples to Help Others."

Do you not think it would pay a big dividend after the war to start now to call our men who are wounded in the cause of liberty "war braves" instead of "war cripples"?

You do not instill ambition by calling a man a cripple. I am a cripple with a lame hip. My only child, an infantile paralysis victim, has an artificial ankle, after an operation. My husband lost four fingers of his left hand when seventeen years old. I am an authority on how it makes people feel to be called "cripple."

That word "braves" instills courage. They need all we can give them.

Yours in the cause of keeping America the best country in the world.

LILLIAN M. HILL.  
SUFFERN, August 26, 1918

## DOUGHBOY IN HISTORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—  
Regarding the question asked by H. T. Lowe, and the HERALD's reply thereto, as to the why and for of the term "doughboy" being applied to the infantrymen of the United States Army.

There should be in the War Department library a book of "Instructions to Company Commanders"—printed during the War for Independence—in which officers are "enjoined to provide enough flour for the care and neatness of the men's wigs and queues." Doubtless the term "doughboy" applied to enlisted men, as commissioned men then, as now, furnish their own outfits.

All enlisted men wearing uniforms with white or buff facings were instructed to "keep neat by the use of pipe clay." Fifty years have passed since I read the book while on guard duty during the President Johnson impeachment proceedings. There was not a library in the War Department then. Later General Greeley gathered the valuable books scattered from cellar to garret of the old building and established the library in the new War Department building. The term "doughboy" was ever a subject of doubt, and applied on many grounds the quoted words were in days referred to accepted by those reading the book as grounds sufficient for the term "doughboy."

"We of the Army of the Potomac" were called doughboys owing to our kneading with our feet Virginia's adhesive mud. In fact, it was the only kind of dough we got when occupied in attending Massah Lee's folks during that old time unpleasantness.

HENRY MARCOTTE,  
Captain, U. S. A., Retired.  
St. Augustine, Fla., Aug. 29, 1918.

## THE BLUE DARTERS.

Suggestion of an Appropriate Name  
for Our Airmen.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—There is some talk about picking a good name for the American airmen. I should suggest calling them the "Blue Darters."

As you probably know, the blue darter is the swiftest hawk we have and by far the quickest in his manoeuvres.

EDWARD L. ADAMS.  
New York, August 23.

## SAILOR IS A "GOB."

Seamen Like the Term Better Than  
"Jackie."

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—Sailors are up in arms against the word "Jackies" as applied to them. They say it sounds effeminate and they deem it better suited to some chap with a lisp who wears a 14½ collar than to a real lad who expects to see action.

"Gob," the "o" short as in "sob," is the appellation they like. They declare it conjures up a vision of harsh, fast action and they like it. There is no objection to the old term "Jack," but for some reason the American people cannot say Jack without adding the objectionable diminutive "ie" on the end.

## WE'RE ALL YANKEES NOW.

If a Georgia Cracker Doesn't Dissent,  
Who May?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: On the subject of General March's remark that "Sammy" is no name for a man's army, and that the English Tommys know our American fighters only as "Yanks," permit me to tell of a Rotary dinner I had the good fortune to attend in Macon, Ga., last year, just before the declaration of a state of war with Germany.

After sundry remarks, the boss rotarian asked all the boys from Macon, such as were born and raised there, to kindly rise. Next he asked all the Cracker boys, born anywhere in the State of Georgia, to kindly rise. Next the boys born anywhere in Dixieland were appealed to to stand on their feet.

That left only a scant half dozen, but he was not yet through. "Anybody born anywhere in any of these United States kindly rise," he continued. "Anybody born anywhere in all Yankeeland, for we're all good Yankees."

Whereupon the whole assemblage sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

If Crackers call themselves Yankees, doesn't that make it unanimous? Not even Charleston, S. C., would dare file a minority report.

F. G. L.  
YONKERS, August 21, 1918

## ALL DOUGHBOYS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One word regarding the origin of "doughboy." An article in The Literary Digest of Sept. 14, quoted from The Stars and Stripes, says:

"A doughboy is an American soldier, and American soldiers, infantrymen, artillerymen, medical department, signal corps sharps, officers and men alike, all are called doughboys. Our cartoonist is one, so is General Pershing."

"The term 'doughboys' dates back to the civil war, when army wit was aroused by large globular brass buttons on infantry uniforms. Somebody (he must have been a sailor) dubbed the buttons 'doughboys,' because they reminded him of the boiled dumplings of raised dough served in ships' messes and known to all sailors as doughboys. Originally it referred only to an enlisted infantryman, but the A. E. F. applies it to all branches and all grades of the service."

PATRIOTIC.  
New York, Sept. 27, 1918



# OBJECTS TO THE WORD "DARKIES."

To the Editor of The World: *Sept 23/18*  
I am in the habit of sending weekly to a friend of mine in the army in France, who, like myself, is of the negro race, The Sunday World, which is usually full of very readable and interesting matter, but I was not willing to send yesterday's World to my soldier friend in France, as I did not wish, since he is now in a country where it is said no prejudice against color exists, to insult a soldier of the great American Republic by having him read the humorous account of the antics of a fourth-rate negro clergyman somewhere in Kentucky, wherein his race is referred to as "darkies."

I doubt very much whether you would permit any of your correspondents to refer to the Irish as "harps," the Italians as "wops" or the splendid Jewish race as "sheenies." To make the negro race the butt of jest and humor at a

time when our sons, brothers and fathers are engaged with white men over yonder in a great war to break down the caste spirit and to democratize the world is an insult to our intelligence and manhood which I trust will not be repeated by the great New York World.  
J. E. BRUCE.

New York, Sept. 15. *22/18*

## LEGIONS OF LIBERTY.

Another Title Suggested for the Association's Great War Veterans.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SUN: I suggest the designation of Legions of Liberty for the organization which will undoubtedly be formed by the participants and victors in the war of German delusion. They deserve all substantial recognition that an applauding nation can bestow.  
GRATITUDE.

New York, November 16. *17/18*

## BAN ON NICKNAMES.

Shipyard Quarrels Result in a Reform Edict.

*Sum Dec 19/18*  
WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 14.—No more nicknames at the Pusey & Jones shipbuilding plant. This is the very latest reform edict published there.

Especially will it apply to the custom of calling foreign born workers by derisive titles that help to identify them with their respective nationalities. The familiar "Dago" or "Dutchman," "Polack" or "Harp" must not be used to haunt the ears of those who would fain be Americans.

To help this movement the company has issued a pledge card to be signed by the yard workers, stating that the signers will not use nicknames in addressing their fellow workers.

## OBJECTIONABLE NICKNAMES.

The bureau of education of the Department of the Interior is trying to discourage use of nicknames for certain classes of foreign-born citizens. Such designations, for instance, as "Wop," "Dago," "Greaser," "Mick," "Paddy," "Kike," and "Sheeny," the bureau of education holds, tend only to intensify lines of cleavage between American-born and naturalized foreign-born persons and groups.

Pledge cards will be sent to schools and factories, the signers of which will agree to refrain from using the objectionable terms. But the bureau should not end its campaign with schools and factories. Attempt should be made to reach every one, and this can best be done by enlisting the cooperation of the newspapers throughout the country in spreading the propaganda. *Dec 11/18*

## Another Origin of "Doughboy."

To the Editor of The New York Times:  
There has appeared in the columns of THE TIMES recently several replies to a protest against the use of the word "doughboy" as applied to our soldier boys, and they gave various reasons for its use in connection with the United States Infantry, all of them being erroneous.

If I remember correctly the nickname originated during the civil war. The cavalrymen humorously dubbed the infantry soldiers "doughboys" because of the globular buttons on the infantry uniform at that time. The word has always been both popular with and endearing to the various branches of the service.  
D. G. R.  
New York Sept. 25, 1918. *22/18*

## "Doughboy" Popular.

To the Editor of The New York Times: *1/28*

I have been greatly interested in the letters recently published on your editorial page regarding the word "doughboys," which is now universally used by initiated persons in referring to our soldiers in France. As a matter of fact, the term "doughboy" is more popular with our fighters in khaki than any other expression that has so far been minted. Real soldiers are proud to be called "doughboys."

I spent several months in France as a war correspondent for a New York newspaper, and interviewed scores of officers and privates on the subject of a fitting name for our troops in France. They were all unanimously in favor of "doughboy" and equally unanimous in their loathing of "Sammy," which they regarded as "lady-like." In an article of mine that was published several weeks ago I wrote:

"Up to this time our troops in France have either been referred to as 'Sammys' or merely as doughboys. This latter expression was formerly used as two words—dough boy—and had long been known among soldiers in the Regular Army. However, it was a term that was only applied to infantrymen and could not, therefore, fit the army as a whole, although it is now being used to designate any sort of American soldier. Its origin is shrouded in mystery, but there have been many explanations—all different. It is definitely known, however, that the expression was in use among our soldiers for many years before the first A. E. F. came to France."

Let us stick to "doughboys" until the American soldier is officially christened. It may sound somewhat crude and inelegant, but its connotation is "fighting boys," as the Germans have learned to their everlasting regret. What's in a name, anyhow? A doughboy by any other name would fight as well.  
EDWIN CARTY RANCE.

New York, Sept. 25, 1918. *25/18*

## SOUTH DOESN'T OBJECT.

Willing That Our Fighters in France Be Known as Yanks.

All over the Southland the word "Yanks" rolls as lovingly from Southern lips as if it came from Northern mouths. It is now a term of endearment given the boys in France, and it is applied to those who hail from Florida, Georgia, from Mississippi, from Virginia, from Alabama, and from the Carolinas, as well as to those whose homes are in Maine or Massachusetts, in New Hampshire, or the granite hills of Vermont, or the plains of Kansas, or California's golden shore. Henceforth come they from the South or the North, the East or the West, the boys in khaki will be known as "Yanks."—Tampa Tribune.

We are not prepared to say that the Southern people use the word lovingly, as The Tribune states, but if there is any contrary feeling as to the application of the name to all the Americans, no indication of its existence has reached us.

The question of a name will solve itself, as it always does. The word "Yankee" is said to be nothing more than the Indians' corruption of the French Canadians' "les Anglais," and therefore means nothing more than "English." It was given a specific habitation in New England, not by the New Englanders but by the New Yorkers who adopted it as something not intended to be complimentary; but the New Englanders bore them so well, especially in the Revolutionary war, that the word became a title of honor; and, when another great war came on, the whole of the Northern force was classed as "Yanks," and under that popular title fought with and defeated the gallant "Johnny Rebs," or Confederates.

Now, with the entry of the United States into the world war, the local and factional name has been spread over all, over "Reb" as well as "Yank," over North and over South, and the fighters all are "Yanks."

The name is likely to be permanent. It seems to meet with more general acceptance than any other. "Sammy" had considerable vogue on this side of the water, but was found to convey an unpleasant impression on the other side, where a "Sammy" is what we should call a "Gissie." Our boys naturally did not welcome such designation, even when they knew it was not meant except as a compliment; and so the appellation has been very generally dropped.

Let it be added that "Yanks," as applied in our war to a soldier of the North and by a Johnny Reb was not a term of contempt, but descriptive simply. The "Yankee" was one thing; the "Yank" something different. The first was a schemer, a coin-squeezer, a profiteer, if you like. The second was a soldier who fought fair and fought hard, earning the respect of his opponent, who also was a fair and hard fighter. The word "Yank," therefore, has a certain honorable association that ought to make it acceptable South; and probably it has done so.—Mobile Register.

## NICKNAMES.

Editor Jersey Journal:

Dear Sir—Having read in the Jersey Journal of the 16th inst. that the Bureau of the Department of the Interior is endeavoring to discourage the use of nicknames such as "Dago," "Kike," "Wop," "Greaser," "Paddy," "Sheeny," "Spaghetti" and such. We want to ask them to include the nickname on their blacklist of "Nigger." It hurts a colored man or woman to be called "Nigger," as much as it does others to be called out of their proper names or races. We feel we have the right to as this favor, as we are true born American citizens.

M. M. C.  
Jersey City, Dec. 27, 1918.

## BLACKLISTING NICKNAMES.

"Dago," "Kike," "Wop," "Greaser," "Paddy," "Sheeny," "Spaghetti" and all such are on the blacklist.

The Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior is endeavoring to discourage the use of such nicknames on the ground that they are out of consonance with America's plan of Americanization in that they tend to promote lines of cleavage between American-born persons and residents of America who were born overseas or whose parents were foreign-born.

Therefore, the Bureau is sending out a suggestion in the form of a pledge to refrain from the use of such names. Schools and factories will be supplied with the pledge, which is intended to make American children and adults stop and think of the undesirability of making sport of anybody because he was not born in this country.

It is likely, however, that "Heinie" will still remain popular—as a nickname. *Dec 29, 1918*



## Not All Doughboys.

Infantry Alone of Our Troops Entitled to Name.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING SUN—  
Sir: The recent use of the term "Doughboys" as a designation for all American soldiers is clearly an error, and it is a matter of surprise that it should have become so suddenly popular.

During the civil war the cavalry were in the habit of making fun of the infantry or foot soldiers, as they trudged along on the march, covered with mud or dust and so much nearer the ground or dough than the mounted soldier. The cavalry had a favorite song of derision, addressed to the "Little, Dirty, Dirty Doughboys." It is claimed that the tune was the bugle call for the cavalry. This designation for the infantry has stuck for fifty years as closely as the mud did in the Virginia campaigns of 1861 to 1865. To call the infantry or artillery "Doughboys" is an absolute misuse of the term.

The infantry retorted that the reason why they were called "Doughboys" was because they were always badly needed (kneaded) when there was any real fighting to be done.

It is presumed that the real reason why our soldiers in Europe are termed "Doughboys" was because of the protest against the silly name of "Sammlies," which the Regulars especially resented. "Yanks" should be the real affectionate designation of our fighting men, but some of the men from the South seem to object to be known as "Yanks." The British soldiers invariably term our men "Yanks," and George M. Cohan was not far from the truth when in his most popular of all songs, "Over There," announced that "The Yanks are coming." Baltimore, Md., Dec. 31. J. F. S.

## THE FLOUR OF THE ARMY.

Did they call him "doughboy" because he had a Baker for a boss?

## BLUEJACKETS OR "GOBS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Having noticed the article in the HERALD by "Veteran Bluejacket," I beg to add my protest against the disgusting name that some wretch has saddled on the seamen of our glorious navy. It seems to me that this matter should be looked into and the name of "gob" discontinued by the men of the service and also by civilians by an order of the government.

The names of bluejacket or Jack Tar have heretofore always applied to the United States seamen and as far as I can see do not show any disrespect to the men as does the name "gob."

I might add that I heard one of the speakers at the Grand Central Terminal last evening address three bluejackets as "You three gobs," and this, mind you, at a drive for Victory Loan. It struck me as being anything but respectful to men who are willing to face the dangers of the sea in time of war.

ANOTHER VETERAN BLUEJACKET.  
Larchmont, N. Y., April 25, 1919.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I appreciate fully "Veteran Bluejacket's" feelings in reference to the nickname "gob." I am a Western woman and recall it as a word in common use among the uneducated of that section. My mother, an Eastern woman, always resented it and taught us to consider it as inelegant and coarse. I feel sure "Bluejacket" will find a responsive chord in the heart of every refined person.

(MRS.) VASHTI R. KERRIGAN.  
Hempstead, L. I., April 25, 1919.

## Goblets.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: We are informed by THE SUN that the gobs call the "yeomen-F," or feminine yeomen, "yeomenettes," but I prefer the nickname by which the midshipmen at Annapolis designate them, which is "goblets."

PERRY.  
New York, April 25.

## PROUD OF "GOB."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

While the name "gob" may sound strange to some civilians I believe it to be the right nickname for the United States sailor, who is proud of it, and has made it famous and respected.

To be sure, all nicknames don't sound beautiful, but how about "Leatherneck"? That's a name to be proud of. "Yank" and "Laddies from Hell" are also representative. From my experience with sailors I believe they would far rather have "gob" than "Jack Tar" or other similar "sissy" names, just as the American soldier shunned "Sammy" because it didn't fit.

EX-GOB.  
New York City, May 3, 1919.

## "HEINIE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD—  
Will the editor kindly inform a HERALD reader about the term "Heinies" used in connection with the German soldiers; how it originated and its meaning? How does it differ from Boche?

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT AMERICAN.

New York City, Jan. 9, 1919.

"Heinie" is a shortening of "Heinrich," a name very common in Germany. German comedians in the United States have popularized "Heinie" as representing a German. The origin of "Boche" is in doubt, but in Switzerland it means "block-head," and that is what the poilu had in mind when he began calling the German "Boche."

## BLUEJACKET OR "GOB."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Who is the wretch who has tried to fasten the disgusting name of "gob" on our glorious bluejackets? Glorious fellows from the days of Paul Jones, Decatur, Farragut, Porter, DuPont, Roe and many others of less exalted rank!

Consider what the bluejackets have done in the last two years in the arduous duty in the stormy waters on the other side, and without one word of complaint, and then think of degrading them with the name of "gob."

VETERAN BLUEJACKET.  
New York City, April 22, 1919.

## "Doughboy."

Editor Hudson Dispatch:—Can you tell me when or how that horrid word "Doughboy" originated, as applied to our boys? It seems to suggest that they are soft, doughy boys, whereas we all know what plucky, hard-muscled fellows they are.

H. P.  
Answer—The term "Doughboy" dates back to the Civil War, when army wit was aroused by large globular glass buttons on infantry uniforms. Somebody dubbed the buttons "Doughboys" because they reminded him of dumplings of raised dough, served in ship's messes and known to all sailors as "Doughboys." Originally it referred only to an enlisted infantry, but the A. E. F. applies it to all branches and grades of the service.

## "GOB" MEANS BIG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—  
Noticed a few articles in your paper in regard to the nickname "Gob." I happen to be a C. T. O. at present, and I am proud to be called a "gob." Why?

Like (Mrs.) Vashti Kerrigan, I come from the West (God's country)—come from Washington. Out there the term "gob" is used to denote something big, or a large amount. That's us, big and lots of us. Jack tar is too easily shortened to "Jackie." Heaven help us, we had that name long enough!

We are men, all of us, I hope, and do not want anything tacked onto us that belittles us. So, if you want to keep on the good side of the real he-man sailor, just call him gob, G-O-B, gob. W. P. J.

P. S.—Bet a nickel "Veteran Bluejacket" is a yeoman. W. P. J.  
U. S. S. Arctic, New York, April 28, 1919.

## A SOUTHERN "YANK."

(From the Stars and Stripes.)  
The "monicker," "Yank," is going to stick. Just read what this fellow, who was born south of Mason and Dixon's line, writes:

"I come from a line of rebels who boast that they did not surrender. Until I was quite a husky chap I believed that 'damu Yankee' was one word and 'Republican' its synonym, and knew the rebel yell as a 'varsity boy knows his college yell. Before the war I wore a slouch hat, rode horseback, and shot squirrels. I still say 'cawn' bread, think 'Dixie' should be our national air, that Robert E. Lee was the world's greatest general, and Jefferson Davis, suh, the world's greatest statesman."

"But, speaking for myself and a not overly small bunch of fellow rebels, I am exactly satisfied with the honest, hard-fisted, firm-jawed, and seemingly inevitable nickname of 'Yank,' and say, with one of the papers back home:

"Let Yank be the official battle name of our boys, and the rebel yell their official battle cry."  
In truth, the south and north are welded,



# UNCLE SAM AND "AUNT SAMANTHA."

To the Editor of The World.

I suggest that you have Mr. Kirby create for America an "Aunt Samantha" who will typify the spirit of mature motherhood and will serve as a companion for our Uncle Sam and a mother for our "Sammies."

It seems to me that there is a great hiatus in America's recognition of its womanhood. The young woman eager to try her wings and soar to success in professional, sociological or economic realms is ever with us in cartoon, news story and special feature, while the white-haired mother whom Whistler portrayed so exquisitely is highly revered.

But it seems to me the middle-aged woman who has raised her family, encouraged her daughters to follow their talents and given her sons to her country—the average wife of the common American man and especially the wife of the farmer—has a whole lot of honor coming to her.

Did you ever stop to think of what sturdy, practical citizens the farmers' wives are, complementing their husbands in citizenship as well as in their home life—how truly effective they are in maintaining the moral, spiritual, charitable and economic averages in America to-day?

The really valuable feminine force in America to-day is that of the middle-aged woman who has kept up with the times.

It will not be the dollars wrung from her husband's purse which will pay the cost of this great war, but the life-blood wrung from her heart by not only the sacrifice of her own son but of "sons" generally. It will not be the exhortations of ministers which will keep up public courage in the time of disaster, but the high faith of American motherhood. It will not be the Nation-wide campaigns for food conservation which will feed this Nation and its allies the coming winter so much as it will be the systematic saving and the preserving and canning of the American woman who is laying by her store for use by her own family. And in all of these cases the woman of mature years will be the effective force.

Don't you think it would be an inspiration to the middle-aged American woman, whose youthful lines have given way to matronly curves and who is no longer beautiful in the sense in which the word is usually used, to be typified as a universal mother, a fitting helpmeet to the national male character, Uncle Sam?

I had a hazy vision of a cartoon of a middle-aged woman hard at work canning her garden produce, and a title suggestive of the idea that "Aunt Samantha does her bit," or something like that—the main idea being that there shall be an "Aunt Samantha" shown at work in the homely tasks of the day which are to become the Nation's safeguards of to-morrow.

I feel sure your cartoonist can give his "Pauline Revere" a worthy mother.

MARY KATE O'BRYON.

Uniontown, Pa., July 19, 1917.

## SEEKING ORIGIN OF NICKNAME 'DOUGHBOY'

Obs. Dec 8/21

The reason and origin of the nickname "doughboy" as applied to infantry soldiers in the American Army baffle lexicographers and soldiers. Col. James A. Moss, a military author famous for his writings and the customs and courtesies of the service, once undertook to explain the reason for calling foot troops "doughboys." Col. Moss writes:

"Doughboy." The following versions are given of the derivation of the expression 'doughboy' as meaning infantryman:

First. In olden times when infantryman used to clean their white trimmings with pipe clay, if caught in the rain the white would run, forming a kind of dough; hence the sobriquet 'doughboy.'

"Second. The tramp of infantrymen marching in the mud sounds as if their shoes were being worked and pressed in 'dough.'

"Third. From 'adobe' (mud), contracted 'dobie'; the idea being infantrymen are the soldiers who have to march in the mud; hence the ex-

pressions used in the early sixties and seventies in referring to infantrymen as 'dobie crushers,' 'dobie makers' and 'mud crushers.'

"Fourth. However, some infantrymen think they are called 'doughboys' because they are always 'kneaded' (needed), while other old-time infantrymen think they are so called because they are the 'flower' (flour) of the Army.

"Probably loyal infantrymen think this for the same reason that good artillerymen say they are called 'wagon soldiers' because they are the ones who 'always deliver the goods.'"



# WHY "COMMON" SAILORS?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD: Jan 26/19

As the user of that "common" signature, "Fair Play," which brought the rejoinder of "A Common Sailor" (January 20), let me thank him for what seems a deserved rebuke. I had no idea of invidious or snobbish distinctions when I referred to the lot of the "common sailor" and have been too much used all my life to a more lofty understanding of that term "common" to be ready to take or give offence by it. What does "A Common Sailor" think, for instance, of "the Book of Common Prayer" or that old New England expression, "a common man?" In either case it means something general, democratic and human, complimentary, as against the exclusive or the snobbish or the unfriendly.

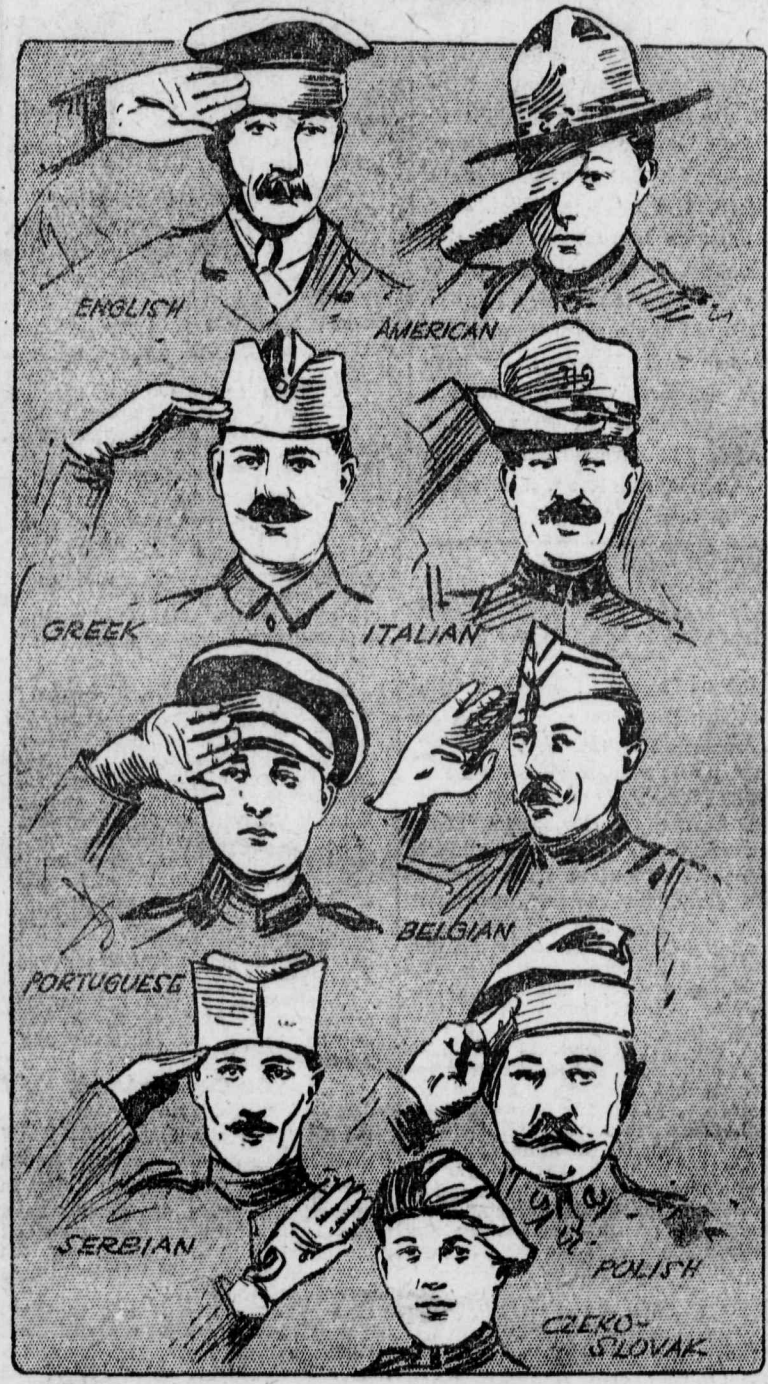
But to bring in an unfortunate dispute as to mere words is to forget the little issue I made, with its demand for fair play in treatment of all enlisted men, "common" or "commissioned." Every one knows that the eager ambition of every enlisted man, private or officer, was to get to the other side, and not one had any idea of preferring to "remain safely on this side," which "A Common Sailor" seems to think was the choice. I hold that the men on the tanks and other coast-wise ships should have been given a cruise across occasionally. In other words, a fair exchange of service in due time would have been no robbery. FAIR PLAY.

New York City, Jan. 24, 1919.



# Salutes.

Salutes of Allied Soldiers.

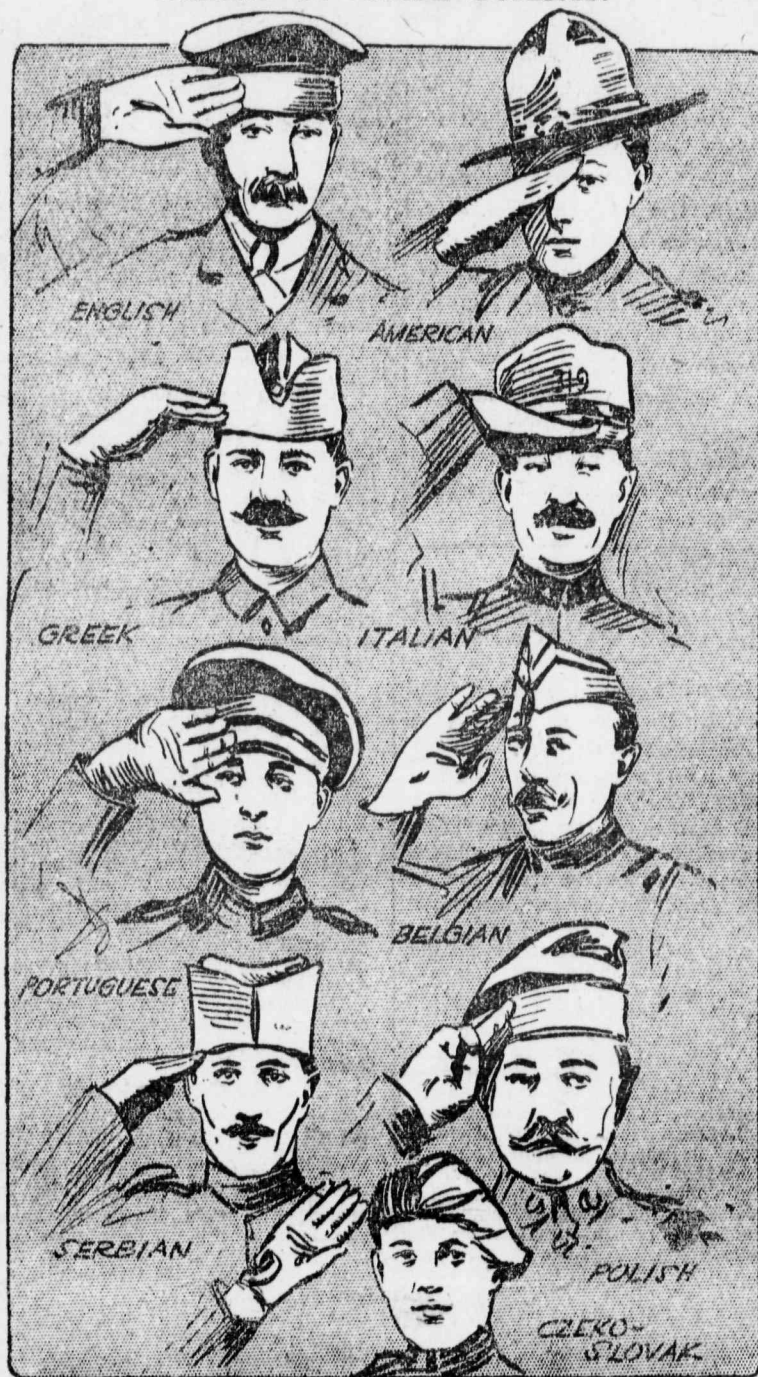


The salutes represented in this picture are, starting from left to right at the top, as follows: English, American, Greek, Italian, Portuguese, Belgian, Serbian, Polish and Czechoslovak.



# Salutes.

Salutes of Allied Soldiers.



The salutes represented in this picture are, starting from left to right at the top, as follows: English, American, Greek, Italian, Portuguese, Belgian, Serbian, Polish and Czechoslovak.



## Correct and Incorrect Ways of Saluting



1.



2.



3.

1—Incorrect salute. 2—Salute, right shoulder arms. 3—Hand salute. 4—Present arms. 5—Salute, order arms.



4.



5.

**F**EW artists know how to draw an American soldier saluting. The accompanying drawings show, 1, a soldier reproduced from a very widespread advertisement, drawn by a good artist, but so incorrect that any National Guardsman or recruit of a few weeks' service would laugh at it; 2, 3, 4 and 5, the four correct ways of saluting.

Voicing a protest on behalf of the army and navy against the ignorance or carelessness of artists and illustrators in such matters, D. L. Provost, a veteran of the Seventh Infantry, N. G. N. Y., writes of the soldier in the advertisement:

"First, you will note that the rifle is held in the left hand, butt on the ground. This is never done. The rifle should be on the right hand side. Due to this defect, and in order to show the bayonet and bayonet scabbard, the artist has drawn them too far to the front. The bayonet should hang off the left hip, where it will not interfere with his marching.

### Hand Salute.

"The second glaring fault is in the hand salute. That is never given when carrying a rifle. The Army Drill Regulations state that in this salute the hand should be stiff and straight, the thumb lying as nearly on the same line as possible. The tip of the index

finger should touch the hat brim at a point directly in front of the right eye, and the arm above the forearm and below the shoulder should be approximately horizontal. This salute is never given by a soldier with a gun, and also never given when the man has no hat on. Then he stands at attention.

### Rifle Salute, Shoulder Arms.

"This can be given either right or left shoulder, at left shoulder the right hand giving the salute. A soldier never salutes when in ranks.

### Present Arms.

"This is a salute given when standing at attention, never when moving. It is a salute to passing troops or to a reviewing officer.

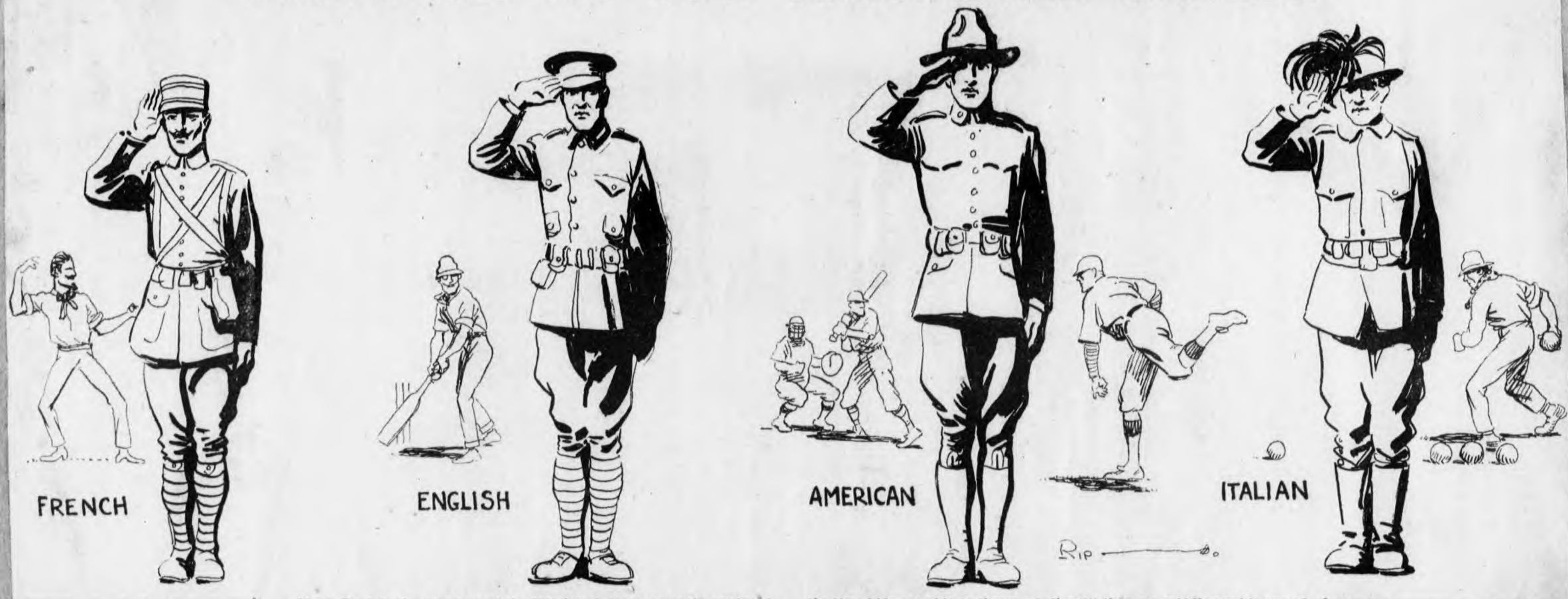
### Rifle Salute, Order Arms.

"This is given when standing at 'Order Arms.' When moving, the gun is lifted off the ground at the position of 'Trail Arms,' and the same salute may be given.

"Other salutes are (1) 'Eyes Right (or Left),' given when passing in review. The soldier turning head and eyes in the direction indicated. At the command 'Front' he turns his head to the front. (2) 'Parade Rest' is a salute to the colors and made only when standing still."



## PRODUCTS OF THE NATIONAL GAMES.



Hugh Bezdek, the manager of the Pittsburgh team, recently produced a new argument in favor of baseball. Hugo attributes the physical superiority of the American soldier to our national game. He believes the deterioration of the French, British, and Italian physique is due to a lack of a strenuous national pastime such as we have in baseball. Cricket, the English game; fencing and cycling, the popular games of the French, and bowling or "Boeci" of the Italians, are not productive of the same order of physical manhood as the all-round, outdoor, active game of baseball.

The deterioration of European manhood has been a favorite topic of socialist writers and orators. English authorities started an investigation as to the continued supremacy of late years maintained by American athletes in the Olympic games. A parliamentary committee, with great pains and labor, compiled statistics, and the gist of their report was that the lack of consistent and systematic exercise in the way of athletic games accounted for their deterioration, both in size and efficiency.

"I am firmly convinced," said Bezdek, "that baseball played from

the time kids are able to throw a ball until they are middle-aged is one of the main reasons why Yankees remain tall and strong generation after generation. They are, therefore, able consistently to defeat all rivals in international contests."

That baseball is more truly a national pastime than the cricket of the Englishman is maintained by many American students of athletics. A greater proportion of the total population play baseball, they declare. Baseball requires more violent exercise, both of the mind and the muscles, and co-ordinates them more effectively than the leisurely sport of the wicket with its showers of tea and long period of conversation and meditation. Cricket has no appeal to the Yankee. It is too indecisive. They play along for a while and then tea up, and when the "weak, weak tea is o'er" they go at it again, and may continue the motion for a couple of days, a practice which is not at all in line with the nervous and restive youth of our land.

Neither are the national sports of the Italians and French. France had just begun taking up sports when the war broke out. Boxing and baseball were gaining fast in favor. However, the present generation along the battle line is the product of a physically inactive period.

The Italian bowling game is even more staid than fencing and cycling.



# YEOWOMEN FLUSTER U. S. OFFICERS BY SALUTES



## A SNAPPY SALUTE.

This is the way the new naval aides salute superior officers when they meet them.

By MARGERY REX.

Pay Clerk Howard Launsback, U. S. N., wheeled about the corner of Broadway and Chambers street and yawned.

It was noon, the hottest part of a very hot day. The morning had been filled with his duties as pay clerk and several annoying things had napped. It would be a great day for the high seas, he thought dreamily.

From a doorway at No. 280 Broadway came suddenly a girlish figure in tailored white. At the sight of Pay Clerk Launsback she stopped and raised her right arm suddenly. Launsback stopped and stared. Her right hand went to the brim of her straw sailor hat, fingers slightly under the hat's edge. Down came the hand as abruptly as it had gone up.

Miss Minnie Siegrist, chief yeowoman of the Third Naval District, had delivered the snappy salute. The pay clerk stood as though waiting for further marvels to happen right in broad daylight on one of the town's best protected thoroughfares.

"Well, I say," he stammered, "somehow it doesn't seem quite the thing to be saluted by a woman."

## SHE'S DETERMINED, TOO.

On the contrary, Miss Siegrist thinks it is quite the thing, and so do three other yeowomen attached to the Navy recruiting office at No. 280 Broadway.



## YEOWOMAN MINNIE SIEGRIST.

She's busy every day explaining to would-be recruits that they must be expert stenographers to be sworn in to wear the navy's pretty uniform. And she has her opinion on salutes, too.

"I'm under the same rules and regulations as navy men, and why, O why, shouldn't I salute an officer if I want to?" demanded Miss Siegrist. "Most of the girls don't do it, and the officers don't seem to expect it, but I think it should be made the rule."

"Landsmen for yeomen," (meaning "nobody home" in nautical parlance), muttered a sailor in the lobby who had overheard the discussion, and went on his way murmuring some strange chanty.

"The way I feel is that I want to take off my hat to these girls who have given up good positions to go in their country's service," said the officer, which helped the situation materially.

However, Miss Siegrist and the other six hundred women of the United States Navy would like to salute, and officers are going to be saluted whether they like it or not.

Miss Siegrist interviews in a day about fifty girls who want to join the navy. On learning that they must

be expert stenographers in order to qualify, many of them are disappointed, and turn away in a variety of moods. One girl with a copy of a Robert Chambers tucked under his arm sat down and had a good cry because she couldn't be a "jackie," too.

Realization that able-bodied men should serve on ships caused the Navy Department to ask for women recruits about six months after the United States had entered the war. Women take the same examination and meet the same requirements as men except in the matter of height, which is not as important, since yeowomen do clerical work only.

The Third Naval District, of which Miss Siegrist is chief yeowoman, is the largest and most densely populated district in the country. It extends from Barnegat, N. J., to New London, Conn. Rear Admiral N. R. Usher is commandant of the district and Commander Truman Newberry is assistant to the commandant and chief personnel officer.



THE JERSEY JOURNAL, MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4, 1918.

## FOUR VARIETIES OF ALLIED SALUTES!



'Tis said that no two men salute exactly alike. Of course that's delicate eye to note the difference between the salutes of two seasoned American recruits well there's no such animal. Here, for instance, are shown at salute French, soldiers.

Note—If you want a copy of this photograph send 10 cents and this clipping to the Committee on Public Information, Washington.



## THE MILITARY SALUTE.

### An Ancient Custom and One Full of Meaning.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many of our boys fail to see the significance of the salute in the army. They cannot quite see the need for it, nor what it adds of value to their service. Like most things this can best be appraised by knowing the origin of it.

Sometimes it is explained to the boys, "Oh, well, you do it out of respect to the uniform—what you really salute is the uniform!" But this is not quite true. It is Uncle Sam's uniform and must therefore be respected, for in respecting it one shows respect to that which it represents, and that is the honor of the country.

But the salute is a little more significant and a little more personal than that. Nothing makes a very hearty appeal to a man unless it is associated with the touch of a personality. And this is just what really gives the salute its value—it is recognition of personality—it is recognition of an acknowledged personal worth.

The salute had its origin in the days when men wore armor. Part of that armor was a visor. As this was closed to protect the face, men could not know each other except by certain marks of distinction placed upon their armor. These marks indicated the positions of trust and responsibility in which these men had been placed. Certain qualifications of leadership, of bravery, of military genius merited recognition from King or Commander. Such recognition was indicated by marks upon the armor. These marks were, therefore, the proofs of certain outstanding qualifications, which the Commander had noticed and which in this way he sought to honor. These distinguishing marks gave them rank. But a man of lower rank felt that what the Commander had thus delighted to honor he also ought to recognize. He wished to express his appreciation not merely of honors bestowed but of personal qualities which had merited the honors. This he did by raising his own visor when approaching one whose armor emblems indicated his worth and his honors.

Put this act of raising the visor was more than the mere recognition of an honor bestowed—it was also a friendly act, in that the man expressed his trust and confidence in thus removing the protection from his face. He put himself at the mercy of the one whom he thus honored. In response to this the man of higher rank raised his visor also, and thus showed the honor was appreciated and the courtesy welcomed. Here was a tribute to personal worth, and a friendly appreciation of the same.

The raising of the visor necessitated a sliding upward movement of the right hand. This became the form of the early salute. Today it has taken on the snap and position necessary to our times. But there is no reason for eliminating out of it the thought that makes it the recognition of personal worth, a friendly act and the appreciation of a courtesy.

The salute, therefore, belongs rather in the realm of personal worth, and is not a mere tribute to the uniform. JOHN R. MacKAY.  
New York, March 7, 1918.

## THE NEGLECTED SALUTE.

To the Editor of THE HERALD:—

Recently I sat with one of my lieutenants in a hotel lobby where there were about fifty others. When the orchestra played the national anthem the people dragged themselves lazily into a standing position. On one wall was draped the Stars and Stripes. Lieutenant — and I faced it at attention. When the anthem was finished we silently saluted and sat down.

The people had stood with no regard to the fifteen foot flag and only about a dozen saw us, but upon the faces of more than half that number there was a distinct expression of languid amusement, as though a would be fashionable remarked, "Aw—recruits from vaudeville—evidently!" Surely our flag should stand as the Ark of the Covenant upon the altar of our hearts.

J. HUNGERFORD MILBANK.  
Freeport, L. I., Aug. 23, 1918.

## Civilian Salute for Wounded Veterans.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING SUN—  
Sir: During the past couple of weeks I have been noticing the absolute lack of interest shown in our returned soldiers, the wounded boys especially, by the "stay at home" civilians, and I think something should be done about it right off.

If you will observe, on Broadway and Fifth avenue, any day, you will see hundreds of maimed boys in uniform struggling along with canes and crutches apparently alone and forsaken, and seldom, if ever, will you see one of them get more than a passing glance from a civilian.

I think we are neglecting these brave boys, who have sacrificed so much for us, in a most shameful manner, and I am heart sick over it. I think they are entitled to our profound respect at all times and places to say the least.

Why wouldn't it be a good idea for us "stay at homes," men and women, to salute military fashion every wounded soldier we meet? It would be a little act of respect which I am sure the boys would deeply appreciate and in addition to giving the salute we could easily add a pleasant word.

Why can't your newspaper take this suggestion and cause it to be put into action without delay? I will gladly furnish any money that is necessary to start a movement of this character.

ANNA FITZIU.

New York, Feb. 10.

## Salutes Will Not Help.

### Soldiers' Need Is Rather Aid Toward Making a Living.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING SUN—  
Sir: In a letter to your paper Miss Anna Fitziu complains of the lack of interest on the part of civilians in the many disabled soldiers who are to be seen on the city's streets. She suggests as a remedy for this apparent indifference that the "stay at homes" salute every wounded soldier whom they pass. Her suggestion is far fetched, and even if it could be carried out it would not in the least degree represent the duty of the public toward the disabled man.

The returned wounded soldier is facing a second battle, the struggle to get back into civilian life on a decent basis. It is the duty of the public to encourage him to accept the offer of the Government to train him for a life of self-support, or, if he does not need special training, to find a job for him.

"When the crippled soldier returns from the front, the Government will provide for him, in addition to medical care, special training for self-support," writes Douglas C. McMurtrie in his book, "The Disabled Soldier." "But whether this will really put him back on his feet depends on what the public does to help or hinder, or whether the community loyally backs up the national programme to put the disabled soldier beyond the need of charity."

It is far more important to educate the public to adopt the sensible, constructive attitude toward the war cripple than to inaugurate a campaign to teach civilians to salute wounded soldiers.

HENRY BRAXTON,  
Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men.  
New York, Feb. 15.

## Salutes for Returning Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be no national reception for the returning soldiers. The time for such a reception is immediately they arrive in home waters. A simple reception which would not only be effective but acceptable to the returning boys is that the United States warships should remain at anchor near the lanes which the foreign steamers take coming into the harbors, and that some salute be instituted for these men as each steamer passes. In the harbors the patriotic pilots use their whistles, and on shore the whistles are used, but there seems to be no national recognition. The booming of guns would not only gladden the soldier's heart, but stir the pulse of all who heard.

This matter has been brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Navy, but up to this date appears to have been overlooked. We have plenty of powder and the ships. This is a national reception which could take place in every port of entry.

LLOYD TAYLOR.

New York, Dec. 14, 1918.



### THE PREPOSTEROUS SALUTE.

Though it is not feasible to change it at this late hour, it is a crying shame to have a military system that will require brave men returning from the front to salute swivel-chair officers wearing all kinds of lieutenants', captains' and even majors' insignia.

We know so many young men, who ducked the draft as long as they could, and just before they were to be sent to camp to enter some combatant branch of the army, they ducked again and sneaked into some non-combatant branch, where there was no more chance of injury to their precious skins than there was of Germany perfecting a gun that would shoot from Berlin to Paris.

We know so many who have gained—not gained, but “pulled”—commissions through political influence, and

have been placed in berths in the non-combatant forces for the duration of the war.

We know so many prize fighters who have been given commissions, only because they were versed in pugilism and could amuse those at camp in this country and abroad. All of these should have had some civil rank, if necessary, but no military insignia.

And still military discipline requires a wounded man, who has looked death in the face during that European inferno to salute these “military sinecurists.” The just thing would be to require these sinecurists to salute every man who has done any fighting on the Western front, be he officer, “non com” or private.

### HATS OFF, LADIES! FOR NATIONAL AIR

(Special to The World.)

NEW LONDON, Conn., May 16.—Men in the Nutmeg State are not to have a monopoly on patriotism in the future. Hereafter, when Connecticut members of the Women's Relief Corps hear the “Star Spangled Banner” sung or played, they will take off their hats.

A resolution to that effect was presented to-day by Ada Wittier of Hartford at the annual convention at the Second Congregational Church, and was adopted.

### Yeowomen to Get Salutes

BOSTON, May 16.—Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commandant of the First Naval District, ruled to-day that yeowomen should salute naval officers and that officers must return the salute. Some of the yeowomen had complained that salutes were not acknowledged by officers, and to-day a committee waited upon Admiral Wood in regard to the matter. He was inclined to think it was not necessary for the young women to salute, but they insisted that as regular members of the naval forces they were required by the regulations to salute their superiors and that they were entitled to have the salutes returned.

### Salute the Wounded Boys.

Editor Globe:—During the past couple of weeks I have been noticing the absolute lack of interest shown in our returned soldiers, the wounded boys especially, by the “stay at home” civilians, and I think something should be done about it right off.

If you will observe, on Broadway or Fifth avenue, any day, you will see hundreds of maimed soldiers struggling along with canes and crutches, apparently alone and forsaken, and seldom, if ever, will you see one of them get more than a passing glance from a civilian.

I think we are neglecting these brave boys, who have sacrificed so much for us, in a most shameful manner, and I am heart-sick over it. I think they are entitled to our profound respect at all times and places, to say the least.

Why wouldn't it be a good idea for us “stay at homes,” men and women, to salute, military fashion, every wounded soldier we meet? It would be a little act of respect which I am sure the boys would deeply appreciate, and, in addition to giving the salute, we could easily add a pleasant word.

ANNA FITZIU.  
Majestic Hotel, New York, Feb. 16.

### THE MILITARY SALUTE.

Problem of the Respectful Soldier in Citizen's Dress.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: “C. M. F.'s” letter should attract attention. I have many times wondered why enlisted men, in meeting superior officers, should deliberately look away and not salute as their duty requires. Should an officer reprimand a subordinate for this breach of etiquette and duty he is doing no more than his duty; he is not doing so because he may feel “sore” at being slighted—it isn't the man that is being slighted, it is the office.

But will “C. M. F.” or some other army man who knows please tell whether an officer should return the salute of a man in citizen's attire? The man may be an ex-army man and is showing his respect for the superior officer. The officer should recognize the salute of an army man by the manner in which it is rendered, and I do not think he could mistake it.

F. D. P.  
JERSEY CITY, N. J., February 11.

### RETURNS SALUTE BECAUSE NOT ENTITLED TO IT

Camp Mills, L. I., Dec. 28.—Recently a non-commissioned officer of a popular contingent here was mistaken by a new recruit on sentry duty, who saluted him. The non-commissioned officer, ignorant that his colonel was nearby, returned the salute. Next morning he was ordered to report to the colonel, where he was asked why he returned the salute when he, the “non-com,” knew he was not entitled to it.

“Sir,” he answered, “I always return everything I am not entitled to.”  
The colonel dismissed him.

### WHICH SALUTE?

(From the Stars and Stripes.)

Many expert photographers have tried to take successful pictures of the American salute. It is no fault of the photographers, but no two of the pictures are alike. The reason is that no two of the salutes are alike.

Most American soldiers, however, agree in one detail of the salute. They duck their heads. The result is a semibow, semistoop, semianthing.

It is not the fault of the men who salute or of the officers who answer it. It is the fault of the salute itself.

Turn, now, to the French. The French salute keeps the head up for the simple physiological reason that the natural flexing of the shoulder muscles makes it easier for the head to stay up. To let the head drop is an effort—not a very hard one, but an effort, none the less. In our salute it is an effort to keep the head up.

Which salute is the finer, the more dignified, the more military?



## Central Now Salutes Uncle Sam's Signal When It Flashes

IF Central doesn't respond as quickly as you think she might, have patience, for it may be that your old Uncle Sam is on the wire ahead of you, and your Uncle Sam has the preference everywhere these days. Perhaps you've been in the big telephone exchanges and have seen the workings of the switchboards. If so you have watched the electric bulbs flash out in order to attract the operators' attention. Your Uncle Sam has a little bulb all his own these days, and its color is red, white and blue. When the little tri-color bulb flashes out its summons Central is expected to drop everything else and answer that call, and in the meantime you may be cooling your heels or getting hot all over because of a fancied inattention on the part of that ever-mysterious person known as "Operator."



Then, too, you must make allowance for the "green operator" who has not yet become accustomed to Uncle Sam's private red, white and blue signal. She has to arise and solemnly salute the little tri-color bulb, and that takes time. Maybe you think she doesn't HAVE to do that. Well, maybe she doesn't, but it is one of the little jokes of the exchange to instruct the new operator to that effect and watch her fall for it. This bit of patriotism gets a laugh from the older operators and injects a little humor into what is generally a pretty monotonous day's work.

## Saluting the Home-Coming Troops.

To the Editor of The World:

Now that the boys of the 27th Division are coming home, don't you think New York ought to show them when the giant Leviathan comes sailing up the bay that we are awake? By that I mean, let all the sirens loose and let the boys hear that we know they are sailing up the bay. I say this for the benefit of the buildings facing the bay. Before when a ship came in we all knew it by the noise, and now many have gone by unnoticed. We waved to the boys from our windows, and I really know it makes them feel good to see so many handkerchiefs being waved at them. Do you think that you can do anything about having this outburst of welcome for them? After all, they are our wonderful boys of New York, and why shouldn't we once more let the sirens and whistles loose?

I know this will be appreciated by many who have been thinking how to make our boys hear New York say "Hello!"

MISS ANNA SWENSON.

New York, March 1.

## THE WOMAN'S SALUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

When the national anthem is being played or the American flag is passing in parade, for woman to show her deference why not place her right hand over her heart symbolizing that her right hand stands for her country and her heart is in it?

This prevents the trouble of losing hat pins or disarranging her hair in removing her hat.

IRENE H. H. ROGERS.

Orange, N. J., May 19, 1918.

## Why Marines Do Not Carry Umbrellas

### Unwritten Law of the Corps—Recruit's Experience in Brooklyn

Did you ever see a United States marine in uniform carrying an umbrella?

Pedestrians on Sands Street, Brooklyn, caught a glimpse of a marine recruit carrying a contraband "bumbershoot" during yesterday's rain-storm.

At the very outset of the recruit's journey two older marines met him, took the umbrella away from him, broke it up before his horrified gaze and gave him a severe lecture on military proprieties.

There is no service regulation to prevent the carrying of umbrellas by uniformed men, but there is an unwritten law of the Marine Corps which puts the taboo on the umbrella.

## HELD IN QUARTERS WEEK FOR FAILURE TO SALUTE

PETERSBURG, Va., May 28.—Officers and men of the headquarters troop of the Thirty-seventh Division at Camp Lee were ordered confined to quarters for a week yesterday because a corporal and two privates on guard failed to salute and didn't call out the guard when the commanding officer, Major-General Farnsworth, approached headquarters.

To the Editor of the Sunday Call:

A bets B that a soldier must stand at "attention" and salute when the "Star Spangled Banner" is either played or sung. B claims that a soldier must stand at "attention" but does not have to salute. Which is correct? L. W. H.

A is right.—Ed.



Feeding Soldiers

Herald - Feb 13/18

213

Obs. Dec 12/17

### KEEP DOWN COST OF FEEDING THE U. S. NAVY

Washington, Dec. 12.—It costs a trifle under 44 cents a day to feed a sailor, Paymaster General McGowan reported to-day. He pointed out that this is only a 20 per cent. increase above last year, whereas the general public is paying fully 40 per cent. more than a year ago.

The paymaster's system of buying in slack season is credited with the small advance. He has 11,000 dealers listed and obtains from them most of the needed supplies. No one goes on that list without careful investigation. The report showed that there is stored a sufficient supply of food and clothing to supply 254,000 men. A year ago McGowan was appointed chairman of the army-navy allied food buying committee.

### UNCLE SAM IS GREAT PROVIDER; HIS IS THE BEST FED ARMY

Colonel W. R. Grove, of Quartermaster's Office, Says One Day's Rations for 1,500,000 Requires 3,375 Tons of Food; 1,500,000 Pounds of Beef, 225,000 Pounds of Bacon.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday.—The sharp bread knife is well nigh as effective as the bayonet to win the war," said Colonel W. R. Grove, of the United States Quartermaster General's office, in an address at the annual Convention of the National Canners' Association here to-day.

"In a war where food is such a tremendous factor," he continued, "the clean plate also becomes a bombshell for the enemy. By the clean plate we mean the plate from which every bit of food has been consumed. It is calculated that if each soldier could reduce by one eighty-third the amount of food served him each meal we could feed almost a whole division with the savings, which means another division in the trenches.

"The saving would amount to \$2,700,000 yearly. We are feeding the present American army better than any other American army ever was fed."

Colonel Grove estimates that it would take 3,375 tons of food to furnish the three daily rations for the army of 1,500,000 men. He added some figures showing the requirements for one day, as follows:—1,500,000 pounds of beef, equal to 3,000 cattle; 225,000 pounds of bacon, 750 tons of potatoes, 40,000 pounds of prunes, 1,500 bottles of lemon extract, 2,750 bags of salt, 275,000 cans of condensed and evaporated milk, 3,600 cans of corn, 24,000 cans of green peas, 2,500 cans of stringless beans, 1,500 cans of cabbage, 7,500 cans of peaches,

3,000 cans of pineapples, 1,000 cans of pumpkin, 2,200 cans of apricots, 100 cans of clam juice, 125 cans of lobsters, 225,000 cans of jam and preserves and 300 bottles of catsup.

Current Events  
Apr. 18/19

#### 55 Cost of Food for the Soldiers

The average cost of food per day, for men in the Army, is \$0.438. Before the war it was \$0.37684. At the

present rate the total daily cost of food for our Boys in Brown is about three-quarters of a million dollars. Of course everything is bought in large quantities and at wholesale prices.

Newark Call Oct 6/18

### 3-4 TON IS EATEN BY EACH SOLDIER

#### RATIONS COST 43 CENTS A DAY

Ten Times His Weight in Food Consumed in Year by American Fighter.

Three-quarters of a ton of food is required each year by an American soldier. It is all the best that money can buy, and even with the rates the army obtains by buying in enormous quantities it costs a pretty penny.

Good red meat is the mainstay of the soldier's diet whenever it is possible to furnish it to him. The army's allowance is 45 pounds of beef a year for every soldier. Some of this, of course, is canned beef—corned beef and hash—but as much as possible of it is fresh meat.

When it is necessary to substitute bacon or pork the amount allowed is 275 pounds. For a short time this summer the beef allowance was cut down and bacon and pork were substituted until the shortage was relieved, but as a rule the bacon and pork are only incidentals.

Potatoes, 458 pounds of them, and the finest white wheat flour, 413 pounds, are the next greatest staples.

Backing them up are 55 pounds of beans, 27 pounds of prunes; 27 pounds of coffee, 73 pounds of sugar, 7 pounds of syrup, 11½ pounds of condensed milk, the same amount of butter, as much lard, 3½ pounds of vinegar and 13½ pounds of salt. In addition there are supplies of pepper and other condiments, and jam, preserves, etc., on occasion.

The army system is to allow a certain amount a day for a man. The latest figure on this ration allowance is 43 cents. It varies from time to time, but at this rate it costs \$156.95 a year for each soldier's food.

The food is purchased by the Quartermaster's Department and furnished to the company cooks at cost. Each company orders supplies for a month at a time, basing its purchases on the number of men multiplied by the ration allowance for thirty days. If a mess sergeant can buy certain things in the open market for less than he would have to pay the quartermaster he is privileged to do so and to use the surplus money to buy delicacies or extra amounts of other staples.

Liberty Bonds bought by the investors of the nation provide the funds for the soldiers' food.

Globe Feb 22/18

### This School Training Cooks for Uncle Sam

Men of Army and Navy Eagerly Learning Culinary Art—Proficiency Assured, for They Must Eat Own Dishes.

The culinary art has long been associated with things feminine, but the old idea has given way to a broader order. Not only do our best women perform in the realms of pots and pans, but also our very best men. Yes, times have changed; we now have an exclusive cooking school for the husky sex. The New York Cooking School at 158 East Sixty-first street is meeting the large demand of the boys in the service of Uncle Sam who wish to master the subtleties of the culinary art.

The school was organized by a group of women who were anxious that any of our boys who wanted to become cooks should become artists worthy of Uncle Sam.

The school's four spacious, speckless white kitchens are the work-rooms of sixty-odd of the finest specimens of manhood. These sturdy youths are the product of Uncle Sam's army and navy, or, more specifically, the Naval Headquarters, Fort Hamilton, and General War Hospital No. 1.

#### Evince Lively Interest.

The sailors in their white middieys and trousers and the soldiers in their khaki, each in his all-enveloping bingham apron, evince a livelier interest than any class of girls ever did, and much more than would be expected of a group of fighting men.

#### Scene of Industry.

Upon entering a kitchen the visitor is greeted by a scene of industry that might well be a revelation for any housewife. The aroma of coffee prepared by a blue-eyed sailor boy would prove a severe strain upon one who had "sworn off" on coffee. Another

lover of the sea was following the dictates of Hoover by using the leftovers of lunch in making tasty hash. Biscuits such as "mother used to make" were rivalled by the light, airy, golden-topped morsels that an adopted son of Japan had baked.

Others, engaged in less inspiring work, were none the less efficient. They were taking turns at kneading the dough that was to result in more enticing biscuits for the meal of the morrow. The teacher, a woman, had prepared the boys for this work by putting them at the rather distasteful task of washing dish towels for a half hour, so that there would be no doubt of their having clean hands.

#### Woe to Him Who Burns Biscuits.

The boys show the same enthusiasm every day for the entire six weeks' of the sailors' course, and the four weeks of the soldiers'. They come at 9, receive two hours' recess at noon, and leave at 5, just that much better qualified to dish up the "eats" for Uncle Sam. There is not a theoretical course, but a practical one. Each morning they make their dinner, each afternoon they make their supper, and woe to him who burns the biscuits, for these budding chefs partake of the fruits of their labors. When they have received their diplomas anything from corned-beef hash to chicken a la king will grace the festive board of America's fighting men.

The school, founded last May, has already graduated 200 skilled cooks. Having outgrown its present quarters, it will move next month to 126 East Sixty-ninth street, where the same cleanliness and thrift will be observed. The officers are Sara G. Iselin, president; Mrs. Alfred Anson, vice-president; Mrs. C. B. Mitchell, treasurer, and Mrs. William Jay, secretary.



Dispatch Feb 9/18

## WHAT SAMMIES EAT

Meat Twice Daily, White Bread,  
Vegetables, Chief Foods.

Coffee Served at Breakfast and But-  
termilk, Tea, Cocoa or Water  
at Other Meals.

The old idyllic army diet should consist largely of beans, hardtack and coffee, is no longer approved, writes Belle Case Harrington in Leslie's. In the present training camps meat, preferably beef, is served twice a day, with white bread baked in the general camp bakery and kept 24 hours before serving. Where green vegetables can be obtained they are used, otherwise canned goods are substituted. Coffee is served at breakfast, and buttermilk, lemonade, tea, cocoa or water at other meals. Meals, which in the vernacular are "mess" or "chow," are served cafeteria style.

Every soldier is furnished with an outfit which consists of a meat-pan, knife, fork and spoon, and a long-handled cup. The cover of the meat-pan serves as a plate, and the outfit is so arranged that each man may do his own cooking in case of an emergency. Each man takes his meat-pan and passes before a table where he is served with the various dishes prepared. He then goes to a table, or if there is none, drops down on the ground, and eats in absolute contentment. Don't feel too sorry for the boys, even if they do write longingly home wishing for mother's cookies or Jane's fried chicken. Men in outdoor training have good appetites, and they are far better off physically than if fed on the salads and ices and sodas they probably would have at home. What they miss most is sweets. If you are sending things from home put in cookies, candies and jams or jellies. Milk chocolate is one of the things a soldier seems to crave, and a jar of malted milk will come handy if he is not feeling well. Be sure not to send food that is too rich as the boys are on plain diet.

One of the comforting thoughts to the friends at home is the fact that Uncle Sam is bound to maintain good health among his soldiers. Even if there were no humane considerations, this would be necessary from a purely economic standpoint. Sick soldiers are a menace, and a regiment not up to par in the matter of health is an awful handicap. All men are vaccinated for smallpox, and inoculated against typhoid as soon as they enter service. Minor disorders, such as blisters, bowel trouble, or sore throat are carefully watched by the officers in charge, and there is a hospital with trained nurses in every camp. No faking can pass. The officers have sharp eyes to discriminate between real and simulated illness. As the boys say, "There are only two times a day when a fellow can get sick"—at sick call, which occurs at 7 a. m., and again at 5:30 p. m. Between times "he just has to stand it."

Regular habits, outdoor life, plain food, and strenuous military drill, are in themselves strong factors toward good health, and many a man who enters the service a comparative weakling will come out fine of physique and strong of limb.

As for drinking, it "isn't done!" Saloons and even soft drink establishments are not allowed to sell anything to a soldier in uniform, and many young men who have heretofore been occasional drinkers now proudly proclaim themselves teetotalers.

Evening World - Dec 6/18

## What It Cost U. S. to Feed An Army of 3,000,000 Men

**F**EEDING a soldier is no cold-blooded matter, so those in charge of the Subsistence Division of the Quartermaster Corps, U. S. A., ascertained during the war. It is necessary to study carefully the soldier's likes and dislikes, and the food that would make a British or a French soldier happy would fill an American with gloom.

According to a pamphlet issued by the Treasury Department the American Army ration was developed only after careful study of the table of the average American family. It was largely due to this forethought that the American Army in France was so successful.

An organization at Washington was formed at the beginning of the war for the purchase of the essential articles to feed Uncle Sam's soldier boys. Sufficient supplies were bought to feed them twelve months in advance, and to provide an adequate stock to be kept at all depots and camps.

The following table shows the estimated consumption and cost of the various articles of food furnished the army during one year, size of the army being estimated at 3,000,000 soldiers and the prices based on those prevailing in August, 1918:

Article.	Unit.	Consumption.	Cost.
Beef, fresh.....	Lbs.	478,515,000	\$109,627,786.50
Bacon.....	"	48,180,000	18,587,844
Cornmeal.....	"	24,090,000	1,211,727
Rice.....	"	30,660,000	2,158,464
Potatoes.....	"	782,925,000	14,014,357.50
Onions.....	"	58,035,000	1,439,268
Jam.....	Cans	7,665,000	2,071,849.50
Coffee.....	Lbs.	61,320,000	9,265,452
Tea, E. B., black.....	"	2,285,000	1,232,203.50
Tea, gunpowder, green.....	"	1,095,000	416,100
Tea, Oolong, black.....	"	1,095,000	350,400
Tea, Y. H.....	"	1,095,000	369,015
Tea, Japan.....	"	1,095,000	385,987.50
Vinegar.....	Gal.	2,190,000	658,095
Pickles, chow-chow.....	Pt. Jars	1,095,000	245,170.50
Pickles, cucumber.....	Gal.	3,285,000	1,314,000
Pickles, gherkins.....	Pt. Jars	1,095,000	242,980.50
Pickles, mixed.....	Pt. Jars	1,095,000	262,690.50
Salt.....	Lbs.	27,375,000	175,200
Pepper, black.....	Cans	6,570,000	584,073
Pepper, Chili Colo.....	"	1,095,000	293,131.50
Pepper, Cayenne.....	Bot.	1,095,000	112,237.50
Lard.....	Lbs.	6,570,000	1,729,881
Lard, substitute.....	"	31,755,000	6,970,222.50
Butter.....	"	15,230,000	6,516,783
Oleomargarine.....	"	7,665,000	2,064,184.50
Chocolate, plain.....	Pkg.	2,190,000	288,423
Chocolate, vanilla.....	"	2,190,000	284,700
Molasses.....	Cans	2,190,000	356,970
Commodity.		Amount.	Value.
Evaporated milk.....	Cases	2,992,500	\$16,458,750
Canned tomatoes.....	"	6,000,000	21,600,000
Canned pineapples.....	"	250,000	875,000
Canned pork and beans.....	"	4,000,000	17,600,000
Canned salmon.....	"	2,000,000	16,000,000
Flour.....	Lbs.	915,000,000	50,325,000
Prunes.....	"	30,000,000	3,300,000
Peaches, evaporated.....	"	21,000,000	2,730,000
Apples.....	"	18,000,000	2,520,000
Beans, dried.....	"	50,000,000	5,000,000

### YANKEE SOLDIERS COST 14 TIMES THE GERMAN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Germany is putting 14.3 soldiers into the field for the same amount of money which the United States is paying for a single fighting man, according to calculations to-day of Government experts. They said the same general proportion was true also of maintaining the armies in the field. In other words, America must raise \$14.30 where the enemy nations raise only \$1 for the purpose of carrying on the war. The difference was said to be due to the higher pay of United States soldiers and the greater cost of supplies in this country, and the contrast was used as a text for admonitions that resources alone would not win the war, but that strict economy was necessary.

### Each Soldier Abroad Costs Government \$2,000 a Year

Special to The New York Times.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—It will cost the Government \$2,000 a year to maintain each soldier abroad. This was the estimate given before the House Committee on Appropriations by Brig. Gen. Robert Wood in the course of the hearings relative to appropriations for the army. "Two thousand dollars?" questioned one member of the committee incredulously. "Yes, \$2,000—that is, including transportation, and even when the soldier is not in active operations," replied General Wood.

World - Nov 4/18 Times - Jan 28/18



Dispatch Feb 9/18

## WHAT SAMMIES EAT

Meat Twice Daily, White Bread,  
Vegetables, Chief Foods.

Coffee Served at Breakfast and But-  
termilk, Tea, Cocoa or Water  
at Other Meals.

The old idyllic army diet should consist largely of beans, hardtack and coffee, is no longer approved, writes Belle Case Harrington in Leslie's. In the present training camps meat, preferably beef, is served twice a day, with white bread baked in the general camp bakery and kept 24 hours before serving. Where green vegetables can be obtained they are used, otherwise canned goods are substituted. Coffee is served at breakfast, and buttermilk, lemonade, tea, cocoa or water at other meals. Meals, which in the vernacular are "mess" or "chow," are served cafeteria style.

Every soldier is furnished with an outfit which consists of a meat-pan, knife, fork and spoon, and a long-handled cup. The cover of the meat-pan serves as a plate, and the outfit is so arranged that each man may do his own cooking in case of an emergency. Each man takes his meat-pan and passes before a table where he is served with the various dishes prepared. He then goes to a table, or if there is none, drops down on the ground, and eats in absolute contentment. Don't feel too sorry for the boys, even if they do write longingly home wishing for mother's cookies or Jane's fried chicken. Men in outdoor training have good appetites, and they are far better off physically than if fed on the salads and ices and sodas they probably would have at home. What they miss most is sweets. If you are sending things from home put in cookies, candies and jams or jellies. Milk chocolate is one of the things a soldier seems to crave, and a jar of malted milk will come handy if he is not feeling well. Be sure not to send food that is too rich as the boys are on plain diet.

One of the comforting thoughts to the friends at home is the fact that Uncle Sam is bound to maintain good health among his soldiers. Even if there were no humane considerations, this would be necessary from a purely economic standpoint. Sick soldiers are a menace, and a regiment not up to par in the matter of health is an awful handicap. All men are vaccinated for smallpox, and inoculated against typhoid as soon as they enter service. Minor disorders, such as blisters, bowel trouble, or sore throat are carefully watched by the officers in charge, and there is a hospital with trained nurses in every camp. No faking can pass. The officers have sharp eyes to discriminate between real and simulated illness. As the boys say, "There are only two times a day when a fellow can get sick"—at sick call, which occurs at 7 a. m., and again at 5:30 p. m. Between times "he just has to stand it."

Regular habits, outdoor life, plain food, and strenuous military drill, are in themselves strong factors toward good health, and many a man who enters the service a comparative weakling will come out fine of physique and strong of limb.

As for drinking, it "isn't done!" Saloons and even soft drink establishments are not allowed to sell anything to a soldier in uniform, and many young men who have heretofore been occasional drinkers now proudly proclaim themselves teetotalers.

Evening World - Dec 6/18

## What It Cost U. S. to Feed An Army of 3,000,000 Men

**F**EEDING a soldier is no cold-blooded matter, so those in charge of the Subsistence Division of the Quartermaster Corps, U. S. A., ascertained during the war. It is necessary to study carefully the soldier's likes and dislikes, and the food that would make a British or a French soldier happy would fill an American with gloom.

According to a pamphlet issued by the Treasury Department the American Army ration was developed only after careful study of the table of the average American family. It was largely due to this forethought that the American Army in France was so successful.

An organization at Washington was formed at the beginning of the war for the purchase of the essential articles to feed Uncle Sam's soldier boys. Sufficient supplies were bought to feed them twelve months in advance, and to provide an adequate stock to be kept at all depots and camps.

The following table shows the estimated consumption and cost of the various articles of food furnished the army during one year, size of the army being estimated at 3,000,000 soldiers and the prices based on those prevailing in August, 1918:

Article.	Unit.	Consumption.	Cost.
Beef, fresh.....	Lbs.	478,515,000	\$109,627,786.50
Bacon.....	"	48,180,000	18,587,844
Corneal.....	"	24,090,000	1,211,727
Rice.....	"	30,660,000	2,158,464
Potatoes.....	"	782,925,000	14,014,357.50
Onions.....	"	58,035,000	1,439,268
Jam.....	Cans	7,665,000	2,071,849.50
Coffee.....	Lbs.	61,320,000	9,265,452
Tea, E. B., black.....	"	3,285,000	1,232,203.50
Tea, gunpowder, green.....	"	1,095,000	416,100
Tea, Oolong, black.....	"	1,095,000	350,400
Tea, Y. H.....	"	1,095,000	369,015
Tea, Japan.....	"	1,095,000	385,987.50
Vinegar.....	Gal.	2,190,000	658,095
Pickles, chow-chow.....	Pt. Jars	1,095,000	245,170.50
Pickles, cucumber.....	Gal.	3,285,000	1,314,000
Pickles, gherkins.....	Pt. Jars	1,095,000	242,980.50
Pickles, mixed.....	Pt. Jars	1,095,000	262,690.50
Salt.....	Lbs.	27,375,000	175,200
Pepper, black.....	Cans	6,570,000	584,073
Pepper, Chili Colo.....	"	1,095,000	293,131.50
Pepper, Cayenne.....	Bot.	1,095,000	112,237.50
Lard.....	Lbs.	6,570,000	1,729,881
Lard, substitute.....	"	31,755,000	6,970,222.50
Butter.....	"	15,330,000	6,516,783
Oleomargarine.....	"	7,665,000	2,064,184.50
Chocolate, plain.....	Pkg.	2,190,000	288,423
Chocolate, vanilla.....	"	2,190,000	284,700
Molasses.....	Cans	2,190,000	356,970
Commodity.		Amount.	Value.
Evaporated milk.....	Cases	2,992,500	\$16,458,750
Canned tomatoes.....	"	6,000,000	21,600,000
Canned pineapples.....	"	250,000	875,000
Canned pork and beans.....	"	4,000,000	17,600,000
Canned salmon.....	"	2,000,000	16,000,000
Flour.....	Lbs.	915,000,000	50,325,000
Prunes.....	"	30,000,000	3,300,000
Peaches, evaporated.....	"	21,000,000	2,730,000
Apples.....	"	18,000,000	2,520,000
Beans, dried.....	"	50,000,000	5,000,000

### YANKEE SOLDIERS COST 14 TIMES THE GERMAN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Germany is putting 14.3 soldiers into the field for the same amount of money which the United States is paying for a single fighting man, according to calculations to-day of Government experts. They said the same general proportion was true also of maintaining the armies in the field. In other words, America must raise \$14.30 where the enemy nations raise only \$1 for the purpose of carrying on the war. The difference was said to be due to the higher pay of United States soldiers and the greater cost of supplies in this country, and the contrast was used as a text for admonitions that resources alone would not win the war, but that strict economy was necessary.

### Each Soldier Abroad Costs Government \$2,000 a Year

Special to The New York Times.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—It will cost the Government \$2,000 a year to maintain each soldier abroad. This was the estimate given before the House Committee on Appropriations by Brig. Gen. Robert Wood in the course of the hearings relative to appropriations for the army. "Two thousand dollars?" questioned one member of the committee incredulously. "Yes, \$2,000—that is, including transportation, and even when the soldier is not in active operations," replied General Wood.

World - Nov 4/17 Times - Jan 28/18



## Feeding U. S. Soldiers One of War's Biggest Tasks

**F**EEDING the soldier from the time he leaves home until he embarks for Europe is a task by itself. Feeding him on shipboard and overseas, both in camp and on the firing line, is another.

A soldier's food for one day consists of twenty-seven different articles, which must be ready daily—and they are ready. Gen. Pershing reports that no man in France has had to wait for a meal when that meal was due, and the same is true on this side.

The materials in the soldier's ration will stand the acid test. Nothing second-grade is bought. Only the best of meat is procured and it is handled in a central place in each camp by butchers; the cuts are thus used to the best advantage and waste of bones and surplus fat avoided.

Packers are required to can the best variety of fruits and vegetables and the Department has gone into those States where the finest grade of tomatoes, corn, onions, peas and beans are grown and has taken such portions of the crop as were needed for army use. Last August 27,527,500 pounds of potatoes and onions were furnished camps and cantonments in this country. During the eight months

prior to June 5, 1918, about 75,000,000 cans of tomatoes were used—enough to reach from the battlefield on the Marne to Linda, Cal., if they were lined up end to end.

Dried and evaporated fruits form an important part of the army ration. Approximately 80,000,000 pounds of prunes, dried apples and peaches, mostly from California, will be purchased from this year's crop, and California will also supply about 70,000,000 cans of apricots, peaches, cherries and pears. The cherry seeds will be saved for use in the manufacture of gas masks. Prunes have an honorable place on the soldier's bill of fare.

Lemon drops are the soldier's favorite candy and are made of pure granulated sugar flavored with an emulsion from lemon rind. About 200,000 pounds had been furnished the army up to last August. This constitutes 15 per cent. of the army candy supply.

At present the army is using 1,250,000 pounds of butter and 700,000 pounds of oleomargarine. As the season advances and butter becomes scarce the amount of oleomargarine will be increased until the quantities are about even. From Jan. 1 to Aug.

1, 1918, more than 500,000,000 pounds of flour has been furnished for army use.

Our soldiers in France have bread—plenty of it—made from 100 per cent. wheat. Soldiers like coffee and want it strong. Sixteen schools are in operation here and in France teaching them how to roast it, and it is served fresh each day. By this method there is a saving to Uncle Sam of two cents on each pound. During the first seven months of the war 1,612,383 cans of condensed milk were used, and to Aug. 10, 1918, 225,000,000 pounds of sugar have been supplied.

It costs the Government about 45 cents a day to feed a soldier. The officers pay about \$1 a day for their meals. The difference between the table of the soldier and the officer lies mostly in linen, china and service.

Here is a day's ration, taken at random from Camp Grant, Illinois: Breakfast—Cornflakes with milk, coffee with sugar and milk, scrambled eggs, fried potatoes and a sauce. Dinner—Coffee with milk and sugar, beef tongue, baked potatoes, peas, bread and butter, raisin sauce and pineapple cobbler. Supper—Iced tea, bread and butter, cold roast beef, fried potatoes, radishes, onions and corn.

Exc. Sun. Dec 18/18

## Army Kitchen Here a Model

### Debarkation Hospital No. 3 Prides Itself on Its Fine Cuisine—Can Feed 5,600 Wounded Men at One Time.

It is the biggest kitchen in the world, United States Army officers say, and who should know better? Even a civilian, approaching it through the great, immaculate dining room where 5,600 wounded soldiers can be served at one time, without the ignominy of eating at second table, is compelled to attest, on olfactory evidence alone, that it is one of the most appetizing of kitchens.

Uncle Sam and his nephews make a good job of everything they tackle when they take off their coats and get down to work, and Debarkation Hospital No. 3, at Eighteenth street and Sixth avenue, is no exception to the rule. The success of the constructing and equipping officers who transformed a department store into a model hospital in eighty-one days is in no way better exemplified than in its remarkable kitchen.

#### Napoleon Was Right.

If, as Napoleon said, "an army fights on its stomach," most assuredly do its wounded men regain health through the kitchen, according to the American medical officers. Capt. C. D. Haas, who is mess officer at "Number 3," commanding a corps of forty adept cooks and 140 kitchen police, all members of the Medical Corps, is perhaps the greatest factor of any in the curative work at the hospital, where the men are sent to find their "land legs" after the trip from overseas before being sent a few weeks after arrival to the base hospitals nearest their own homes.

The great kitchen of the hospital is maintained in a condition of almost unbelievable immaculacy by frequent scrubbing. The apparent policy of the mess officer is that when there is "nothin' to do 'til to-morrow" for the kitchen police squad, all hands might just as well get to work and clean house. There are no union hours with the cooks and the uniformed helpers, for they labor day and night with the smile of joyous accomplishment on their faces. Every member of the force takes a personal pride in the appearance of his particular part of the "grub factory" and its savory products—such is the difference between working for a private concern and for the Government—which is composed of boys "over there" and "back here." It is largely a family affair, and a happy family at that.

#### Kitchen Cost \$48,600.

The equipment of the kitchen, which is located in the eastern end of the second floor of the former department store, running for an entire city block, from Eighteenth to Nineteenth street, and about equally deep, cost \$48,600. Every pan, broiler, range, boiler, potato peeler, dish washer, and drier, baking oven, plate and coffee urn was purchased by Capt. Ralph H. Jones of the Sanitary Corps, who, when not busy buying a few hundred thousand dollars' worth of surgical instruments, cots, blankets and other hospital essentials, counts up those already bought, wades into great piles of official reports and "paper work."

As an avocation he edits and manages the new hospital weekly newspaper, the *Comeback*.

Nearly 3,000 wounded soldiers are being fed thrice daily at the hospital, with new arrivals of from 100 to 800 daily, as the hospital ships and transports hurry back to "God's country" with the wounded. The immediate overseeing of this gigantic task is in the hands of Capt. Haas, who plans the menus for all meals about a week in advance. These *cartes de jour*, worked out along the lines of the most modern science in dietetics, are regarded by the medical officers as a most important part of the rebuilding work, and every bit as essential to quick recovery of the patients as the surgical dressing work, the operating and X-ray rooms and the remainder of that marvellous equipment.

#### "Some Cooks—And Then Some."

Two first class army cooks, Frank Marin and Frank Nicholson, who, as the patients declare, are "some cooks—and then some," superintend the preparation of the food, on alternating shifts. This is a tremendous task, especially as the United States Army allows no wastage of food. Frequently chief cooks are surprised with an announcement on a half hour notice that 600 or more unexpected arrivals are to be fed—and served with just as good food as the "regular boarders," and the problem of wastage has to be met.

With the present quota of about 3,000 patients the immensity of the cooks' tasks in estimating and cooking the salubrious viands may be guessed at from the fact that sixteen bushels of potatoes, 1,300 pounds of meat, 157 quarts of beans, 180 gallons of fine "drip coffee," 225 pounds of fruit, 160 gallons of soup and 350 loaves of bread constitute the needs for one meal.

Four graduate dieticians, young women especially trained in hospital work by the Government, are in constant attendance in the great kitchen, supervising the preparation and service of food for certain wounded doughboys who are taking dietary treatment under the special direction of army surgeons.

#### "Second Helpings" Not Barred.

The men in the enormous dining room serve themselves, at least those who are not too seriously wounded to carry trays. They bear their dishes to the warming stands, "cafeteria style," where "second helpings" bring no scowls from the representatives of Miss Columbia, their hostess. At the completion of the meal those who are able carry their dishes to the washer machine attendants, in the centre of the room, where the plates, cups and silver are automatically sterilized, washed and dried in an unbelievably short time. Orderlies and kitchen police serve the wounded who are not allowed to carry trays, while those confined to beds are served on little rolling tables.

"When it comes to chow," said a young man working his right arm at double speed over a delectable plum duff in order to make up for his left in a sling, "my Uncle Sammy is there with the bells on—and he can't ring the dinner bell too often to suit me!"



## Current War Poetry

### The Gods of War

THE Gods are grinding slowly, but the mills run red,  
The cruel cogs are crunching, as the monster maws are fed.  
There are muttered thunders sounding 'mid the clash of savage years,  
For the wheels are clogged with moanings, and the bitter drip o' tears.  
Glad days and nights of laughter into the past are fled:  
The Gods are grinding slowly, but the mills run red.

The Gods are grinding slowly, but the fuel is piled up high,  
The stars look down in sorrow, and the moon weeps in the sky.  
A stench is on the southwind from the pyres on the hills,  
There is ruin in the rivers, there is poison in the rills.  
The Gods are grinding slowly, like the bodies of the dead:  
The Gods are grinding slowly, but the mills run red.

The Gods are grinding slowly, but like mountains they are strong;  
Their eyes are blind to suffering, and their ears are shut to wrong.  
They've made a pact with Charon, and his boats wait on the shore;  
Earth's minions stumble to them as the vengeful cannon roar.  
The river Styx is heaving with the blood that mortals shed—  
The Gods are grinding slowly, but the mills run red.

The Gods are grinding slowly, but the mills are choked with foam,  
Hate festers every hillside, Grief bides in many a home;  
The winds of jealousy run swift across the smoking skies,  
And Greed walks in the market place, o'er which the vulture flies.  
Humanity, beneath their yoke, to sacrifice is led:  
The Gods are grinding slowly, but the mills run red.

—J. Corson Miller, in *Pearson's*.

### On Coming to Salonica

I SAID that Flanders held no charms for me,  
Grew weary of the endless, supine fields,  
The chafing pavé and the miry lanes  
And dull monotony of mill and tree,  
Till fortune took me into France—  
And then I surely thought Romance  
Would start to thrill me everywhere.

And visions of a storied past arise  
In towns and hamlets and the people's eyes.  
Alas! the ancient majesties had fled  
From cities and from souls: (I thought) instead

Was only rude necessity, scant livelihood  
Laboriously gained, and narrow lives  
Lived out in narrow streets and stunted farms.

I was familiar with war's dread alarms  
Through nineteen lagging months, till struck

The hour of that great epic of the Somme,  
When long-leashed fury leapt upon  
The foe, and broke his pride  
And trumpeted his doom.

Yet little joy was left to me who read  
That story in the purple script  
Of dear lives done to death and stricken friends.

Then, with chill loneliness about my heart  
I came to Greece. Nor the delight of blue waters

Nor warm skies shall heal my smart.  
The poignant loveliness of hills and sea  
Brings added bitterness to memory.

And old Olympus scorning clouds  
In tossing of his white-blown locks  
And the face of the sun, the Bermian rocks  
Against the purple edge of Thessaly,  
Calm waters laving listlessly  
The long lank fingers of the Chersonese,  
And Hortiac's twin heights and their bright company

Of romping hills that tumble to the sea,  
And Salonica lying idly on the shore,  
Like some old faded palimpsest  
Cast there by centuries of ebb and flow—  
All these seem but the gaudy, empty show  
Of things, and hard and bitter is the core.  
I may not dally with them like that careless boy

Who played with Helen's hair  
When Death was busy at the gates of Troy,

Nor like those war-tried wanderers fain to press

To hungry lips the flower of soft forgetfulness.

It were a heresy for me to feast  
On all this glorious riot of the East,  
For this is Jupiter's domain—not Christ's!  
Ah, no; my suffering God  
Is in the flats of Flanders and the fields of France!

He walks  
The chafing pavé and the miry lanes,  
Is manifest in narrow streets and narrow lives

Sore buffeted by winds and rains  
And daily crucified upon the Somme.

O friends of mine,  
Still toiling in the middle fray,  
And you, dear souls at rest  
In Death's quiet trance,  
O, how I envy you  
The sweet humility of France!

Kalamari, 1917.

P.

—*Saturday Review*.

### Battles

I.

O WHEN the Fighting Spirit dies in one  
And when one cries for only Peace and Rest

And days where no wild dreams are manifest,  
Beware! the glow fades, deadened in the sun.

There is an urge no more where waters run  
Shouting their challenge from the earth's scarred breast.

No great adventure calling from the West!

When dies the Fighting Spirit dreams are  
On to the battle, Youth; The glory done.  
pays!

War lasts forever in the growth of things,  
The changeless seasons and the winds of God.

War lasts forever in the heart that stays

True to a dream that fights to keep its wings

Out of the dust where broken men must plod.

II.

Since one must die, why die before Death's hand

Shuts off the sun and moon and seals the eyes

To smiles and tears, rainbows and stormy skies,

And all one hoped some day to understand?  
O living death, O life in empty land,

When one's heart has no more a voice that cries

A challenge to the dullness and the lies

Of peaceful days, no voice of great command!

Give me a fighting chance for Victory  
And I can better bear the great defeat

Than if I leave my sword of dreams to rust.  
O Life be praised! I thrill that I can be

Here in the days whose bugle calls are sweet,

With dreams to fight for, and to love, to trust!

—Glenn Ward Dresbach, in *Poet Lore*.

### Songs That Make Soldiers Forget

JOHN PHILIP SOUSA says that his naval band of 200 members at the Great Lakes training station is to remain a permanent organization. Recently he was asked as to the kind of song the American soldiers will make their "Tipperary," and Mr. Sousa replied:

The song the soldiers are going to like is the song that does not constantly remind them of their being-soldiers. No good soldier likes to be talked to about his patriotism. I should as soon care to be asked if I know anything about music. The fact that a soldier wears the uniform is the symbol that he is the guardian of patriotism. It is his job. As long as he is in the service it is his life, and when he sings he is not going to sing about himself, but something different.

I found that out during my twelve years as director of the Marine Band in Wash-

ington. On general review days the men were in motion almost constantly from early in the morning till late in the afternoon. By the end of the time they were generally hungry, and they were always tired. The music that brought them back home with their heads up and their feet swinging was not a series of patriotic hymns, but "Annie Laurie" and "The Old Folks at Home."



Herald. Sept 2 / 17

## Kiss for a Khaki Clad Boy

### Inspired First Prize Song

OUT of the West came the marching song "Gim'me a Kiss, Mirandy," which won the first prize in the march group of the HERALD's patriotic song contest.

Mrs. Althea Jewell Rutherford, composer of the song, is young, pretty and patriotic. She and her husband have been deeply interested in music for several years, but are not professional musicians. When the announcement of the winners in the HERALD Patriotic Song Contest was published last Sunday the editor of the Song Contest had not yet been able to get into communication with Mrs. Rutherford, who at present is a resident of Denver, Col. Until two years ago her home was in Brooklyn. Then she married the author of the words of the prize song and went to live in Denver.

After stating that she and her husband had been quite overwhelmed with surprise when they received the announcement that their song had been selected for first honors in the HERALD's contest Mrs. Rutherford explained how "Mirandy" came to be written:—

"When we were in New York in the spring," she said, "we heard of your song contest, and having written many songs for home consumption we thought we would try for an 'American Tipperary.'"

"The day after leaving the 'big wicked city' we passed through a small hamlet where Mr. Rutherford saw a khaki clad soldier kiss his 'Mirandy' and go on board the train. This inspired him to write the words and me to write the music of a song for the boys to march to when they go 'over there.'"

"Needless to say we are both delighted that the song won a prize and hope it will prove popular with the boys."

In selecting Mrs. Rutherford's song for the first prize in the march group the judges were actuated by the wish to choose a song which would be particularly practical for the use of the soldiers generally.

Mr. Herbert Witherspoon, who was one of the judges, regarded it from the standpoint of a singer.

"It is the sort of song which a soldier will be able to hear and learn at once," said Mr. Witherspoon.

Messrs. John Philip Sousa and Harry Barnhart, who also acted as judges and both of whom have learned by experience what kind of songs the soldiers prefer for singing in camp and on the march, barred serious patriotic anthems and even the more popular patriotic melodies from the class of most popular camp songs.

"The soldier is the embodiment of patriotism," said Mr. Sousa. "He is giving his life for his country and yet he dislikes talking about it. He refuses to sing about sacrificing himself on his country's altar although he is going to war for that pur-



MRS. ALTHEA J. RUTHERFORD.

(Mishkin Photo.)

pose. Like the British troops 'who sang songs of love and home, light hearted and of love and not of war,' the American soldier prefers for camp use either the simple humorous songs or those expressive of some other than a martial sentiment."

Tribune - Oct 5 / 17

Newark Call - July 1 / 17

#### Regimental Bands.

To the Editor of the Sunday Call:

In reading your esteemed paper, I notice from time to time what I consider a gross error as well as an injustice. We have in this city a band of patriotic young men who volunteered their services and enlisted in the First New Jersey Infantry. Now, I believe these young men should have the right to their name of the "First Regiment Band" or "First New Jersey Infantry Band" without having professional bands infringe on the same. For instance: I notice in your paper Voss' First Regiment Band and Vincent's Regiment Band. I believe this error should be corrected for the benefit of all interested. I do not know just where the fault lies but believe you will publish this letter and make the correction. AN INTERESTED READER.

#### Two American Marches

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: "M. E. H.," in this morning's issue, asks readers of your admirable paper for suggestions concerning American marches to be played in Europe. Why not "The Stars and Stripes Forever," by Sousa? The opening bars of this majestic composition are known to every one calling himself an American; the piece is a clever bit of orchestration, and its composer a man who has won the admiration and esteem of every one.

Another march I suggest to be used is James K. Hackett's march, "The U. S. A." I was one of the privileged few who heard this march played by a band which Mr. Hackett so kindly agreed to conduct for the occasion. This march is also a fine piece of work, and, like "The Stars and Stripes Forever," written by an American. Like "M. E. H.," I, too, would like to see some suggestions sent in by other readers concerning marches.

DAVE.

New York, Oct 3, 1917.



218  
N. Y. American - Oct 19/17

## SAMMY ON TRAIN CHEERED UP BY 'Y'S'

All over the country Sammy is still en route for Somewhere, as he has been for weeks. But just now "Somewhere," that flexible war-time word, chiefly means the sixteen national cantonments of the United States.

Toward these cantonments our somewhat bewildered Sammy of the new National Army, still without uniform, without previous military training, without even a very definite idea of war except that he is going to fight it, is speeding.

The big-boned mountaineer of the South, who will wear his new uniform when he gets it, about as comfortably as if it were a mustard plaster—he is leaving the home he has never been ten miles away from before in his life. Ex-member of the Gashouse Gang, raw recruit from Hell's Kitchen, or college junior from the silk-stocking precincts—he is pulling out of New York for Yaphank.

A slim French youth in the Northern States—the patriotism of two lands is blazing up in his eyes, as he gets on the train near Fort Caribou. A dazed young Servian, not yet six months in America—he is learning his first English words in the chorus of "Kaiser Bill," on the station platform of a New England factory town.

### Y. M. C. A. ON TRAINS.

There has been a lot of talk about how the men in khaki pull out of the station to the flutter of handkerchiefs and the thrill of bands. Even without their uniforms the drafted men of the new National Army have had their share of attention.

It is quite a different matter when the train is a few miles on its way after the excitement of departure has died, and they begin to realize that home is behind them and the war

ahead. Nobody has described the sensations of Sammy en route.

Nobody ever will, either. The fact is that nobody knows exactly how Sammy feels about going away to fight except Sammy, and he isn't telling. But for the last few weeks railroad Y. M. C. A. secretaries have been travelling with the men of the new National Army to cantonments all over the United States.

On more than 750 trains they have already been "following the soldiers on wheels," as one of them gratefully put it, to do what they can to cheer his trip. As nearly as one man can know the heart of another they know this drafted Sammy's.

### FIRST LONELY HOURS.

They have seen him in that first tragic moment when he begins to realize that his face is turned away from home toward unknown danger. And they report that the average Sammy, no matter what class or what part of the country he comes from, is more afraid of those first few hours on the train than he is of the battlefield.

The stories of these "Y" men, the only ones who have travelled in this way with the soldiers to the cantonments, begin where all the others leave off. "Says Sammy to the public" is all very well, but "Says Sammy to himself" is quite another matter. Sammy stripped of heroics and of bombast, Sammy homesick and human, is the one the trainmen see.

Above the rattle of wheels and the shriek of the engine, an Alabama train laden with soldiers shook with a bellow like that of a bull that has nosed his way into a beehive. Without any trouble at all the "Y" secretary followed the noise to its source—a 200-pound Sammy possessed of the contradictory attributes of a double chin all around, a sure-trigger hand, a hard head, a soft heart and the self-control of a child of six. Ham-like hands over his distorted face, he was blubbering at the top of his voice:

"I want to go home! I want to go home!"

## Homesick Sammies Cured on Train by Songs

How the old-time songs cheered a trainload of homesick embryo Sammies en route to their National Army cantonment is told by one of the Y. M. C. A. secretaries attached to the troop trains.

Lonesomeness doesn't always break out the same way; it has as many symptoms as measles. Early evening on one train found three bruised heads, several smashed windows, several dents in faces, made by tin cups, and various minor injuries. The secretary passed around song books at last.

"Fine!" said a recruit. "We gotta do something." So they sang all their bravado and animal spirits away as it grew dark in the car, and it was a husky chorus that finally took up the words of "Old Folks at Home."

### CURING HOMESICKNESS.

Down by the mass of shaken avoirdupois the "Y" man sat and soothed him gradually, till he learned that the man came from a mountain settlement where he had left a wife and three children. Never in his life had he been out of his own county before. War? Dang it, he wasn't afraid of that! He'd be "darn glad to bust the Kaiser," in fact. Only—he wanted to go home.

Lots of other men in the car wanted to go home, too, it appeared from the murderous glances they cast at the fat mountaineer, who dared to "rub it in like this. So the "Y" man sent them home for a few minutes by handing around postcards, even stamps to the ones who hadn't any money, and urging them to write home.

"Go to it, fellows," he said. "Send your first messages to the home-folks. They'll be looking for a word from you, you know."

### CHECKERS HELP, TOO.

You might have thought the soldiers had been gone from home six months instead of a few hours. They didn't exactly ask, "Have you still got the same old cat?" like the boy in Riley's story, but they did indicate by the general tenor of their messages home that it seemed to them a long, long time since they had taken that morning train. They said, too, that they were well, and hoped the folks at home were the same, that they were having "some ride" and meant to put up "some fight," and sent lots of love.

After that the secretary passed around checker-boards—a great game, checkers! If you don't want all your kings jumped off the board, you must put your whole mine on your play, to the exclusion of feeling homesick. What with the unexpected moves forced on them by the train, and the comradeship of the game, the men began to feel better.

The "Y" man won their hearts by passing around hot coffee for them to drink with the lunch the government had provided. They began telling him how they felt about things.

"War? It ain't war I mind; it's goin' away and leavin' the kids and my woman to look out for themselves," said one.

"If we could play the game on our home field, with our own bunch around to root for us, it wouldn't be half bad," summed up a young college fellow.

On another train one of the men appeared to have been fighting his first battle already. He was holding one arm stiffly, a solled and blood-stained handkerchief around the hand.

"Did it leaning out of the window to wave to my girl," he explained. "Another train came along and bit me."

It was really rather badly bruised, and the "Y" man helped him wash it and bind it up in a clean covering. Word went through the car that "that Y. M. C. A. chap is as good as a doctor," and two other men with ailments sent for him.

"Got anything for the toothache?" another Sammy wanted to know. "It's that darn candy the girls threw after us the last station back."

On another train a fine young college chap who had just left home got a telegram that his mother had died. The secretary tried to comfort him.

"Your mother would want you to keep up your courage and fight the best you can," he suggested.

Sun. Oct 11/17

### ARMY BAND LEADERS.

The Institute of Musical Art Has Trained Them These Seven Years.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Concerning the reports which from time to time appear in the newspapers that it is contemplated to establish a training centre for band leaders of the army and navy, it should be stated that the Institute of Musical Art has been training bandmasters for the United States Army under the auspices of the War Department during the past seven years.

In 1910 the trustees of the institute offered to the War Department the disposition of ten free scholarships for the purpose of educating army band musicians for the post of band leader. This offer was accepted by the War Department and arrangements were made to conduct the instruction partly at Fort Jay on Governors Island and partly at the institute of Musical Art, 120 Claremont avenue.

Every year five army band musicians have been selected from a large number of applicants by competitive examination, and these have remained under very comprehensive and exacting instruction for a period of two years, so that ten students have been under training every year. There are now twenty-six graduates of this department of the institute serving as band leaders in various organizations of the Regular Army, and their work has received the highest commendation of their commanding officers.

It is hoped and believed that ultimately the Government will find it desirable to establish its own school for the training of band musicians and band leaders, but until this plan is carried out the Institute of Musical Art stands ready to aid the Government to the utmost of its ability in preparing competent band leaders.

Inasmuch as the motive which prompted the trustees of the Institute of Musical Art to make this offer to the War Department was a purely patriotic one and was made long before there was any hint of war, it seems only right to let the public know that the needs of the army in this direction are being provided for to the extent which our Government requires, and that therefore additional schools do not seem to be necessary. FRANK DAMROSCH, Director Institute of Musical Art.

New York, October 10.

London Oct 18/17

### TRAINING ARMY BANDMASTERS.

Editor of the New York American:

Sir—Concerning the reports which, from time to time, appear in the newspapers that it is contemplated to establish a training centre for band leaders of the army and navy, it should be stated that the Institute of Musical Art has been training bandmasters for the United States Army under the auspices of the War Department during the past seven years.

It is hoped and believed that ultimately the Government will find it desirable to establish its own school for the training of band musicians and band leaders, but until this plan is carried out, the Institute of Musical Art stands ready to aid the Government to the utmost of its ability in preparing competent band leaders.

FRANK DAMROSCH.  
New York, Oct. 15, 1917.



Herald - Nov 18/17

# Songs Written in German Prison Camp Sung Here

Louis Graveure Gives Recital Works Composed by Bryceson Treharne While Interned by Prussians.

Music written in a German prison camp was introduced to New York yesterday afternoon, when Louis Graveure, barytone, gave a recital of songs by Bryceson Treharne in Aeolian Hall.

Mr. Treharne is a Welshman. At the start of the war in Europe he was in Munich and was detained in Germany eighteen months before being sent home through an exchange of prisoners. On prison diet his composing flourished, and he wrote about two hundred songs, sixteen of which were presented yesterday.

Generally speaking, his music is interesting. Influenced by the French and by Oriental music, like Cyril Scott, Debussy and other British writers, he has found an individual medium of expression. The most attractive of his songs, as heard yesterday, is a setting of Christina Rossetti's "Uphill." There is a melody of a fascinating character, with many chromatic intervals, with occasional quick changes of key. There are harmonies with many unconventional chords interwoven. Augmented chords, common in the music of the Russians and in Debussy, are frequent. The accompaniments are picturesque—for instance, in a setting of Chesterton's "The Donkey" one hears the braying most cleverly pictured. Many of the poems used are by living English poets.

Mr. Graveure was not at his best. His singing was a trifle monotonous, or perhaps it was that there was a certain sameness to the songs. His usually fine enunciation often was indistinct. However, Mr. Graveure's voice is finely resonant and beautiful. Vigorous and tender by turns, he puts a wide variety of emotions into his work.

It took courage to sing a programme of songs by an all but unknown composer, but the applause of a large audience, which demanded repetitions of several numbers, demonstrated that his efforts were not without reward.

Herald - Aug 19/18

# KNOWN BY THEIR SONGS AS THEY FIGHT IN FRANCE

Harmonies in the Camp and Trench Make a Melodious Map of the Republic as Soldiers from Various States Sing Their Home Tunes.

"Don't you remember-r-r-r-r-r"  
"California in Septemb-e-r-r-r-r"  
It is evening in France. The sun is setting. The rumbling of heavy artillery is heard in the distance. They are lying in the trenches and in their dog tents, humming. There is a nasal twang as if their lips are closed, and they are thinking as they hum. They are from California.

"In the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia—  
"Umm-m-m-m Um-m-m of the um-m-m-m-m pine-e-e"  
From far down the crooked line of trenches come the whine of a bugle. A mule brays. The odor of freshly ploughed earth reaches the nostrils. German shells have done the ploughing. A banjo thrums, and the note dies away as a piece of steel whistles overhead. A cricket chirps. A bird flutters past. They are from Virginia.

"Fo' we'll sing one song fo' mah ole Kain—  
"Um-m-m-m inah ole um-m-m-m Um-m-m"  
The old Kentucky home's last chord ends and the rattle of two heavy dice on wood comes out. There is a smell of bacon frying. It is getting dusk. From corn cob pipes roll blue-gray smoke above the em-bankment. A negro regiment from New Orleans.

"Down in Old Missouray—um-m-m Um-m-m"  
"Um-m-m Um-m-m-m-um-m Um-m-m"  
Like the low notes of a pipe organ they are singing the Missouri waltz. A hound dog wags his tail outside a little tent and goes back to sleep. It is dark. The horizon to the north flashes like the glare from an open locomotive fire box. A heavy gun rumbles like a drunken bass drummer at work. A lad who has been reading a Kansas City newspaper snores. They are from Missouri.

"So that's why I wish again I were in Michigan—  
"Um-umm-m-m-m-m-m-m Um-m Um-m farm-m-m"  
"But do you?" comes the shout from one. "Sing it, kid! Never mind, 'do it' Course I don't hanker to go back as long as there's a chance for Frederick and his papa to get there. C'mon with th' harmony. Songs are fools, anyway."

The colonel pokes his head out of his tent and calls his orderly. In a moment all is quiet again save for the "Um-m-m-m on Um-m-m Farm-m-m-m." They are from Michigan.

"Give my regards to Broadway-y-y-y—  
"Remember me to Herald square."  
It ends in a weak groan. There's an old lantern hanging on a post marked "2nd and Broadway." Something sounds like a saw mill. Out goes the last light. In comes the sand man. They are from New York.

"Um-m-m-m Um-m-m-m Um-m of a perfect day-y-y-y—  
"Um-m-m-m Um-m-m-m"  
In the more imposing tent where a moment before there had been the scurrying shadows of busy men inside there is quiet. Steel spurs clank. A heavy revolver falls to a desk. This is the field headquarters company.

Is that a mosquito singing? Or is it taps? It's taps!

And J. A. Gilpatrick, Red Cross worker, who has just returned to America and who told this to a reporter for the HERALD yesterday in his room at the Vanderbilt Hotel, turned and walked back down the freshly dug trenches to his own tent at the far end of the battle line.

"By their songs," he said, smiling, "you may know them."

Dispatch July 24/18

# THE MAXIMUM MOTHER.

There have been a great many popular songs with lots of human nature summed up in their catchy lines, but of all the stories of a mother's admiration for a son the one that is told in that new song, "They Were All Out of Step But Jim," beats them all.

Sure an' when "Jim" marched down that avenue on parade there was one pair of eyes that could see perfection in but one marching soul.

And to her they surely were all out of step but Jim—God bless the mother's point of view!

World - June 9/18

# SONGS THE SOLDIERS SING.

In the old ballads a soldier sings and rides or marches away. At present he does most of his singing on the march, in the trenches or behind the battle-lines, and the most popular songs can be readily enumerated.

In an English shilling book the title of which is "Tommy's Book of Marching Songs," we find many old favorites among the thirty or more, including, among others, "Jolly Good Luck to the Girl Who Loves a Soldier," "Stop Yer Tickling, Jock," "She Is Ma Daisie," "Annie Laurie," "Kil-larney," "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," "Old Folks at Home," "Old Black Joe," "Little Brown Jug," "Come, Landlord, Fill the Flowing Bowl," "The British Grenadiers," "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," "Auld Lang Syne," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," "Loch Lomond," "John Brown's Body," "Marching Through Georgia," "The Campbells Are Coming," "O Dem Golden Slippers," the Russian National Anthem, "La Brabançonne" and, of course, "La Marseillaise."

It must not be supposed that these are all equally popular with the soldiers, but the compiler evidently had in view English, Scotch, Irish, American and French soldiers, and as a matter of fact, songs heretofore national only are now becoming rapidly international. The large number of American songs in the preceding list is not a compliment to America alone but to the fact that, as an English writer says, "the Civil War gave birth to the only fine war songs written in English for over one hundred years."

It is surprising not to find "Tipperary" even mentioned in the preceding list. Notwithstanding its vogue in the earlier stages of the war, it is now rarely heard in America and does not seem to have held its popularity among the soldiers in the trenches. As the war grows in deadlier intensity it is the old time battle songs and the songs of home and love that stir the deeps of the soldier's heart.

N.Y. Herald - Oct 1/18

# ARMY MUSICIANS' PAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—  
I wonder how many people know how much an army musician gets per month. I wonder how much they think he ought to get. Well, I think that he is a very poorly paid man for one who is in the music profession. He gets only \$36 per month, which now, when the cost of living is so high, amounts to just \$18. A musician on the outside gets from \$30 to \$40 per week. I know of no occupation that gets less than \$36 per month at present. The musician who keeps company with the maid of all work who works for some officer on the post does not get as much money as the girl he keeps company with. Swell chance for him to show her a good time. \* \* \*

FRANCIS AMES, U. S. Army.  
New York City, Oct. 9, 1918.



## ARE SONGS ESSENTIAL?

A Negative Opinion Set Forth by  
a British Official Tribunal.

That British literary worthy who remarked a long while ago that to him music was one of the least unpleasant noises would doubtless take considerable delight in the dictum just put forward by a group of his modern compatriots comprising a London official tribunal, to the effect that "not only is song writing not work of national importance, but of no importance at all."

If such an ex cathedra opinion be put forward seriously in England, where song writing has by no means reached the proportions it has in this country, what would be the result if the Washington "work-or-fight" authorities should give voice to some such verbal bolt directed against what is facetiously termed "tinpan alley" in New York?

Doubtless there is much to be said on both sides of the question. We are but slightly acquainted in this country with the recent English output; but if it be on the general plane of the American, with a few notable exceptions there can hardly be any disagreeing with the pronouncement above quoted. One need only read the advertised titles and excerpts published in various theatrical weeklies to realize the futility of most of such creations, while it is even a worse experience to hear these pseudo-patriotic and sentimental ditties caroled forth from a score of local vaudeville stages. Only occasionally do such timely effusions rise above absolute puerility.

England's "Tipperary," "Keep the Home Fires Burning" and several songs by the singularly gifted Lieutenant Giltz-Rice, such as "Keep Your Head Down, Fritzle Boy," have won distinctive places in the affections of the soldiery and the homefolks alike, but so far, in these bellicose days, no American song has attained an equal popularity with Cohan's "Over There," a not particularly inspiring composition, which consumed only twenty-five minutes in the writing, according to its creator's own story. Simplicity of tune and idea are the song's most commendable features.

Irving Berlin, second only to Mr. Cohan in his ability to keep fingers properly disposed on the American melodic pulse, is now at Camp Upton, and military surroundings are said to have proved a great incentive to patriotic inspiration. We shall see. These two composers might well collaborate on a number to be called "Let Those Who Will, Make the Nation's Laws, So Long As I Can Make the Nation's Songs." To be sure not every melodist of these times can be a Rouget de L'Isle and indite a "Marseillaise," a patriotic song of the people which has not yet been equaled.

And prohibitionists have learned with something of shock that its composer was just a trifle "under the weather" when he wrote his deathless refrain.

Community "songs," which are now receiving so much consideration here in America, are really the outgrowth of a more sober English idea which prevailed, and perhaps still does, among large groups of factory workers. Choruses from Handel oratorios are said to have been heard among early instances of this sort, but without doubt English communal selections now are of a less grandiose character.

Charles Willmott, head of one of the largest British music publishing houses, has come to the defense of song writers against the strictures made against them by Government officials. He is of the opinion that "the charge of 'commonplaceness' so often leveled against the popular song is really the result of a studied simplicity of style, and in this direction the successful song writer achieves something which the philosopher would give the world to emulate." In summing up his contentions Mr. Willmott remarks that "the writer who has created one popular song success has accomplished more in the way of 'doing his bit' than the great majority of his critics will achieve during their entire lives." — Philadelphia Public Ledger.

## FAMOUS MARINE BAND OUT OF A. E. F. SERVICE.

13th Regiment Unit Ceases With  
the Discharge of Lieut.  
Ferdinando.

With the discharge from service of Lieut. Felix Ferdinando, leader of the 13th Regiment Marine Band, at the Marine Corps recruiting office, No. 24 East 23d Street, yesterday, one of the famous musical organizations of the A. E. F. went out of official existence. This band had the distinction of being selected to play at the opening ceremonies of the Pershing Stadium. It played for President Wilson, President Poincare of France and King Albert of Belgium. It returned from France with the 2d Division and played for the New York and Washington parades of that division.

Lieut. Ferdinando is a resident of Hartford, Conn., and left New York for his home there.

## Songs That Live in Memory.

Very many years ago a wise man called Fletcher of Saltoun said that if he were permitted to write the songs for a people he would not care who made their laws, and the sentiment has gone echoing along the corridors of time. The present generation concerns itself overmuch, and not always sagaciously, with the makers of its laws, cares but little for its song writers, nor heeds the warning note in such a lyric as "Johnny, Get Your Gun," made popular at a time when the nation should have been looking to the priming of its muskets.

But although we do not know the names of our song writers, the songs themselves make an impression on our minds that remains long after they have become trite and passed into oblivion. There is not one of them, however, that will not in later years awaken memories long dormant. No Highlander can hear "The Cock o' the North" without thinking of the piper propped against the wall with both legs crushed and playing that stirring music while the kilted soldiers charged. "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp!" and "Rally 'Round the Flag" bring back the days of the civil war to many an old defender of the Union. "The Bonnie Blue Flag" still stirs the heart of the Confederate veteran. "There's a Hot Time in the Old Town" recalls to the mind San Juan Hill and the Spanish war as well as the many ragtime melodies of which it was the first to become popular.

Lyrics that catch the public fancy usually voice some passing mood or condition, but there is one theme that never passes—one that served singers and poets before Cadmus invented letters. Such songs as "When Stars Are in the Quiet Skies" and "Douglas, Tender and True" may come and go, leaving tender memories behind them, but there is never a season, from mating spring to dreary winter, in which the passion that rules men's lives does not seek expression in some new melody.

## Sergeant Majors and Band Masters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In response to the article Mr. F. A. wrote in THE SUNDAY TIMES of Aug. 24, entitled "Who Is the Most Unpaid Man in the Army?" I do not agree with him in his remarks comparing art with labor. There is as much difference between the two as there is between a cat and a dog. Evidently Mr. F. A., who claims to be a musician, is very likely a bugler in one of the companies or is about to learn the rudiments of music. Otherwise I hardly think it possible that he could be guilty of writing an article comparing these two grades in financial differences.

I agree with Mr. F. A. that the Regimental Sergeant Major is unpaid considering his rank, being the highest of the enlisted personnel, and therefore believe that he should get a better salary. It is true that a Sergeant Major must keep himself informed with all of the regulations and circulars coming and going through his office, but with all that he is generally through working at 4 P. M., and, on the other hand, Sergeant Majors are made in one year's course at the school. You can take out of twenty-five musicians eighteen men and give them one year's course in the Sergeant Majors' School and you will have eighteen good Sergeant Majors, but it would take twenty-five Sergeant Majors, inexperienced as musicians, three years at the very least to become third-class musicians in the band with six hours' practice per day; and to become a band leader it takes almost a whole lifetime for one who is capable of performing the duties as such.

If any one ever deserved an increase in wages, the poor army bandmen should surely head the list, and when it comes to the band leader he is not half paid for the amount of time he has spent in studying music. Mr. F. A. may be under the impression that band leaders only work three hours a day, but he is sadly mistaken, as they work and study when others are taking life easy.

L. S. YASSEL.

Band Leader, 4th Band, C. A. C.  
Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 27, 1919.



## Army Musicians Poorly Paid.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST:

Sir: The army musician is the poorest paid mortal that follows a profession; his pay is so small that it is almost insignificant. He is not paid as much as a flunky or a dishwasher; in fact, he is not paid as much as the girl whom he may be keeping company with and who is working for an officer on the post. No wonder the musicians in civil life hold him in contempt; nowadays the world looks up to the man with the money; it has not time for the hireling. Thirty-six dollars don't go a long way at present. Think it over. How would any one of you who may read these lines, and who may be musicians or have put some of your spare time and spare money into studying music, how would you like to bind yourselves over to Uncle Sam for three years for the sum of thirty-six dollars per month? Why, it is absurd to think of offering such a miserable pittance to any man with a profession. You can make a soldier in three months, but you cannot make a musician in three years.

I am not speaking of a jazz artist but of a man who plays standard music. The army advertises, Wanted—Musicians for ——— Band, must be able to read standard music at sight, good pay and chance to learn, all found." (Overseas men have their opinion of the all found, and they do not speak very much of the thirty-six. Now, those days when men came in to army bands for thirteen pesos per have gone. I was one of them and stuck it out for fifteen years, but those men who have even twenty years in are putting in for their discharges and are going to quit at the first opportunity, which will be in a few months, when the seven-year term is up. Where are they going to get other men? Surely not those men who were in for the duration of the war and who are now on the outside making good money. While they were in they sure did yell for their discharge, and when they finally got it they did not hardly wait to say good-by. The thirty-six and all found did not agree with them. They used to look upon us old-timers with pity and scorn. They could not see how men would put three years in the service for such an insignificant salary. Do you suppose that a man who is making thirty dollars per week is going to come in the service for thirty-six? At first we were particular whom we took, and now at the present time we are willing to take the worst beginners. All that they have to know is the scale in C, but we can't even get these men. Nobody is biting. The European war did not help enlistments any. The only thing that will help them along will be money. Earn while you learn looks nice till you get in and take a shot at it.

You will never get over that thirty-six, no matter how many posters you may put up. Raise the pay and you may get musicians. The music business is flourishing on the outside now; it never was better. Why should a man throw up a good salary to come in the service at the despicable sum of thirty-six dollars? Where is the inducement? What attraction has the service for him? One or three years with the same garb day in and day out. He is not eating at his own table—he will miss this part in particular. He leaves his friends behind and is compelled to associate with those whom, were he on the outside, he

would surely shun. And all this sacrifice he must make for thirty-six dollars per month. Some men go far away from home to accept a position of importance under trying conditions, but inasmuch as they get a good salary they make this sacrifice. A man comes into the army and tries to adapt himself to the conditions. He leaves his own private room and table behind him and sleeps in a dormitory, with all kinds of men who are disagreeable to him. He eats the common fare of the army while thinking of the fine food he may have had at home, cooked by mother. And all this he is asked to do for the measly sum of thirty-six dollars per month. When old-timers are thinking of quitting it is time to sit up and take notice. If they go it is good night to the army bands. They have been the backbone of the army bands for years.

OLD TIMER.

New York, October 11.



222

# Soldiers & Sailors Pay

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1917. *Evening World*

## Here's What Uncle Sam Pays His Fighters on Land and Sea

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The present yearly pay of the officers and enlisted men in the United States army and navy is as follows:

### THE ARMY

Major General, \$8,000; Brigadier General, \$6,000. Colonel, \$4,000; Lieutenant Colonel, \$3,500; Major, \$3,000; Captain, \$2,400; First Lieutenant, \$2,000; Second Lieutenant, \$1,700.

Those of the lower grades are paid the following per month:

Electricians, \$45 to \$75; Sergeants, \$30 to \$45; cooks and horse-shoers, \$30; Corporals, \$21 to \$24, mechanics and artificers, \$21 to \$24; privates, first class, \$18; other privates, \$15.

Officers get 10 per cent. extra pay after five years, and 40 per cent. extra after twenty years. They also have heat and light free and are allowed for quarters.

Privates get \$18 a month during second enlistment, and each subsequent enlistment adds something up to the seventh, when the pay is \$25.

The pending Army Bill adds \$5 a month to the present pay of every enlisted man.

### THE NAVY

Admiral, \$13,500; Rear Admiral, \$6,000 to \$8,000, according to rank; Captain, \$4,000; Commander, \$3,500; Lieutenant Commander, \$3,000; Lieutenant, \$2,000 to \$2,400, according to grade; ensign, \$1,700; midshipman, \$600 while at the Naval Academy, \$1,400 in service; warrant officer \$1,500; mate, \$1,125 to \$1,500.

The pay of lower grades is by the month, as follows:

Chief petty officer, \$50 to \$70; petty officer, \$30 to \$65, according to class; seaman, first class, \$24; ordinary seaman, \$19; apprentice seaman, \$16; cook, \$25 to \$55; fireman, \$30 to \$35.

Gunners are classed as warrant officers. Gunner's mates are classed as petty officers.

Both officers and men in the navy, as in the army, get allowances for heat, light and quarters, and extra pay for length of service.

### MARINE CORPS

The pay for officers is the same as in the army.

Privates, \$15 a month.

Both officers and men get extra pay for length of service, and light and heat are free.

Additional pay is granted marine and army officers and men on foreign service.

### Army Pay.

To the Editor of the Sunday Call:  
1. What is the salary of first lieutenants in the regular army? 2. Second lieutenants? 3. Captains? H. B.  
1. \$2,000 a year. 2. \$1,700. 3. \$2,400.—Ed.

### Captain's Salary.

To the Editor of the Sunday Call:  
Will you kindly inform me as to the salary of a captain in the quartermasters' corps, officers, reserve corps, United States Army, when in active service, and whether such salary begins upon the date on which he is called into active service? If not, when does salary date from?

Q. M. RESERVE CORPS, U. S. A.

The salary is \$2,400 a year. It will not be affected by the proposed increase in the army pay rate. The salary starts when the captain begins active service.—Ed.

### The Soldier's Pay.

(From the Marinette (Wis.) Eagle-Star.)

Fifteen dollars a month is not considered large pay for a private in the ranks in America. Still, when you come to think of it, how many young fellows in the ordinary positions in which they work have more than \$15 a month left after having paid for their living expenses?

### ALLOTING SOLDIERS' PAY.

A Sample of the Problems That Are Constantly Arising.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Can a married man in the National Army who is separated from his wife authorize the Government to pay half of his monthly salary to the caretakers of his children, or is his wife compelled by Federal law to take care of their children with the aforementioned allowance?  
SUN READER,  
NEW YORK, November 22.

The law requires you to allot your wife a sum from your half pay "not [to] exceed the amount specified in the court order, decree or written agreement to be paid to her." The monthly allowance by the Government, when added to her share of your half pay, must not exceed this amount either.

The law does not allocate the money to your wife and children in any specified proportions. Your wife may waive her share.

There is no provision for paying money to the caretakers of your children and the law seems to assume the mother's care of them. You will have to take it up with the War Department.

### FROM \$100,000 TO \$432.

Sergeant's Income Shrinks, but He Loves Army Life.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. 13.—The enlisted men were lined up in the mess hall at Camp Bowie. An officer of the Personnel Bureau was taking their life history, each history taking two minutes to jot down. Sergt. Harold L. Shamberger's turn came next.

"Your age?" queried the officer.

"Twenty-seven," replied Shamberger.

"Your occupation?"

"Oil operator."

"Your income last year?"

"Hundred thousand dollars," answered the Sergeant, whose monthly wage now is \$36.

The scratching of the pen ceased. The stern Captain looked up and smiled. But Shamberger didn't smile. He was in a hurry to get through and resume his duties as Supply Sergeant, always the busiest job in camp.

The officer dismissed Shamberger as he did the grocery clerks, farmers, teachers and others, now all brought to a common level by the khaki uniform.

"This is the life," said Sergt. Shamberger. "I love it."

### Lowest Pension \$25

A bill fixing at \$25 a month the lowest pension to veterans of the Civil War has passed the House of Representatives.

*currently  
enacted  
May 17/18*



# CALLS UNCLE SAM POOR PAYMASTER

G. H. Mann Says \$3,000,000  
Claims for Overtime in Navy  
Yard From 1878 to 1882  
Remain Unpaid.

Cold, sometimes hungry, always poor and politically friendless, some old Brooklyn women have read with amazement much pious punk printed about Government ownership. They wonder what advocate of "socialization of industry" will lay before the Presidential labor conference the story of the Navy Yard wages—still unpaid.—George Hiram Mann, No. 51 Chambers Street, New York.

The above advertisement appeared in a newspaper yesterday, and forms one of a series of desultory volleys which Mr. Mann, an attorney, has been firing for the past nine or ten years in the hope of obtaining for former Navy Yard employees or their heirs pay for overtime work done between March 21, 1878, and Sept. 22, 1882. The money involved, he says, amounts to \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000.

Mr. Mann thinks that perhaps the conference of representatives of labor and capital called by President Wilson can be induced to take up the matter. But he is not oversanguine.

"The history of the case is simple enough," he said yesterday. "On March 21, 1878, the Navy Department issued an order establishing eight hours as the normal workday, but providing that men who wished to work ten hours during six summer months could do so and receive a proportionate increase of their wages. Most of the Brooklyn Navy Yard men elected to do this, and I understand that the situation was the same at other yards.

"But pay for the overtime was not forthcoming. The Treasury Department claimed it had an appropriation for wages but not for overtime. However, the men each summer until 1882 continued to work the overtime hours, trusting to Uncle Sam. But they never have received their overtime pay. In some cases, where a man worked overtime for four summers, a whole year's pay was due him. The individual claims involved range from \$200 to \$1,800.

"Attempts to get through Congress appropriations for this overtime pay failed. One year one House would pass the bill, and the next year it would be accepted by the other House, but the two Houses never agreed upon it in the same year.

"Finally, in the early part of this century, the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims was enlarged, and it was possible to bring up these cases there. Not one of them was dismissed, though some of the amounts were reduced because the original records had been lost. About \$1,000,000 of claims were approved.

"Then it was necessary to go back to Congress to get the money appropriated. In 1910 the Senate twice passed a bill for that purpose, but the House failed to do so. The workmen or their heirs are now awaiting further action on the matter, but many of them are leaving for a land where no act of Congress can benefit them.

"Some of those who hold claims have torn them up in disgust. I am acting for 100 to 150 of the claimants, probably about 5 per cent. of the original number."

Evening World - Nov 23 / 18

## United States Soldier Gets Good Pay

THE United States Army is not only the best fed and the healthiest army in the world—it is also the best paid. The private soldier receives base pay at the rate of one dollar a day, which is ten times as much as the German soldier receives, almost three times as much as the British soldier, and twenty-five to fifty times as much as the Italian soldier. Our Sergeants receive \$1.27 a day, twice the pay of a British Sergeant, more than six times that of a French Sergeant, and between three and four times that of a German Sergeant.

A General in the American Army, which is the rank of Gen. Pershing, receives \$833.33 per month, twice the pay of a German General and a little less than twice that of a French General, but less than the base pay of a General in the British Army, which is \$1,330 a month. A Lieutenant-General in the American Army gets \$750 a month, while the same officer in the British Army gets \$850; the other ranks of officers in the American Army receive pay at a higher rate than officers in other belligerent countries.

Base rate of pay per day of enlisted men:

	U. S.	Gt. Britain.	France.	Italy.	Germany.
Private .....	\$1.00	\$0.36	\$0.05	\$0.02-\$0.04	\$0.10
Private, First Class...	1.20	.50	.085	.05-.10	.25
Sergeant .....	1.27	.64	.20	.40-.80	.35

Base rate of pay per month of officers:

Second Lieutenant...	\$141.67	\$39.00	\$60.00	\$30.00-\$60.00	\$30.00
First Lieutenant....	166.67	48.00	70.00	40.00-70.00	38.00
Captain .....	200.00	86.00	80.00	60.00-90.00	90.00
Major .....	250.00	115.00	90.00	80.00	130.00
Lieutenant Colonel...	291.67	135.00	165.00	95.00	170.00
Colonel .....	333.33	145.00	142.00	126.00	176.00
Brigadier General....	500.00	400.00	200.00	160.00	203.00
Major General.....	666.67	525.00	300.00	190.00	260.00
Lieutenant General...	750.00	850.00		240.00	267.00
General .....	833.33	1,380.00	490.00		357.00

Observer - March 19 / 19

## FAVORS SIX MONTHS' PAY FOR SOLDIERS

Editor Hudson Observer.

Sir—Having noticed that you have put in your valuable paper lately your readers' ideas of what should be done for the good of humanity. I wish to commend the idea of your editors which was a bright one. It gives the citizens of Hudson County a voice in what should be done for the betterment of conditions in which way the representatives of the people would understand what they wish them to do. Would it not be a bright idea for the Hudson Observer to start a petition to have all the boys that are discharged from the army, navy and marines sign it for six months' pay? This is not much more than a civilian outfit will cost. I hope to see this six months' pay forthcoming. The Canadian Government is doing great work for its discharged soldiers and they are paid according to length of service. The smallest amount they get is three months' pay at \$70 per month. This is \$210. If a soldier is married the wife or other dependent receives \$30 per month, making \$300 in all. The gratuities run from \$300 to \$600. If the Canadian Government can afford to give to its discharged soldiers from \$300 to \$600, surely the Government of the United States, which is the richest in the world, can afford to give its men six months' pay which, in the great majority of cases would amount to a little over \$180. Hoping you will put this item in your valuable paper, which I read every day, I remain,

JOE THOMAS,  
Discharged Soldier.

## Army Pay Query.

Editor Hudson Observer:

Dear Sir:—Being a constant reader of the Hudson Observer, and seeing you give some valuable information to those who seek it, I am also writing you for some desired information. I was drafted in April of last year and sent to Camp Dix, where I remained until August, when I was sent to a shipyard in Newark on an indefinite furlough. I was employed there until December, when I received an official notice from Washington to report at once to Camp Dix to be mustered out.

I reported at Camp Dix December 23 and was mustered out December 31; so I was in Camp Dix nine days. Upon being discharged I received as my final pay \$2.73, which was only my transportation home from Camp Dix. Now there is still nine days' pay coming to me which is almost three months overdue. My allotment and insurance stopped as soon as I received my furlough.

I have written to the adjutant-general in Washington about a month ago, but have failed to receive an answer.

Would you kindly let me know through the Hudson Observer where I could inquire about this nine days' pay that is coming to me.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

ISIDOR C. HORN.

Discharged Corporal.

158 Cambridge Ave., J. C. H.

Try the Zone Finance Officer,  
Lemon Building, Washington, D. C.

—Ed.



## Letters from the People

### PAY FOR POSTAL MEN IN ARMY. New York, Sept. 10.

Editor New York American:

Sir—It is my understanding that the drafted men who are employed by the municipal government, such as policemen, firemen, clerks, etc., will receive, when in service, the army salary as well as the difference between this and their regular salaries, while the postal employees will only receive the army salary.

If this is so, it seems to me, and must seem to every right-minded person who will give the matter any consideration, that this condition is most unjust and unaccountable. I cannot see any just reason why they should not be treated alike.

I have knowledge of several families which will be very seriously affected by the deprivation of this means of livelihood.

Is there no way in which this unfair and inconsistent treatment can be overcome?  
D. A.

## OBSERVER, THURS DAY

JULY 31, 1919.

### PAY OF ENLISTED MEN NOT TO BE REDUCED

The following telegram was received by the Commanding General, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, today:

"Newspaper reports that pay of enlisted men will revert after present emergency to pre-war scale are incorrect. Appropriation bill for fiscal year 1920, provided that provisions of act approved May 18, 1917, insofar as it increases the pay of enlisted men of the army, are continued in force and in effect from and after the date of approval of this appropriation act of 1920. You will give wide publicity to these facts."

Exc. Sun. Sept 11/19

## URGES INCREASE IN PAY OF NAVY

### Roosevelt Suggests Investigation by Congress.

#### WAGE SCALE THAT OF 1899

#### Civilian Employees Better Off Than Regular Officers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—To enable naval men to meet the increased cost of living Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt has written to Senator Page (Vt.), chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, and Representative Butler (Pa.), chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, urging an investigation of the navy pay situation.

Mr. Roosevelt asks that the matter be taken up by the Senate and House sub-committees. He recommends the enactment either of temporary legislation pending an investigation or permanent legislation after an investigation. The sub-committees are asked to cooperate closely with committees representing the officers and enlisted men of the navy. Mr. Roosevelt also suggests that it might be advisable to cooperate with the army and the Congressional military committee in an investigation of the entire army and navy pay question.

#### Civilian Better Off.

Attention is called to the increases in pay given to civilian employees, while the only increase of pay in the navy has been for the enlisted men, from \$15 to \$30 a month, and that many first class mechanics in navy yards are receiving more pay than are officers in charge of shops. In his letter Secretary Roosevelt says that the present pay of the navy really goes back to 1899, a hardly noticeable increase having been made in 1908.

The recommended increases in pay should not be based on increases in the cost of living during the last few years, Mr. Roosevelt says, as he thinks that the present cost of living will be materially reduced in the near future.

With reference to the recommended legislation Mr. Roosevelt says:

"Instead of presenting a definite bill to the naval committees I believe that time and effort would be saved if the committees on naval affairs of the House and Senate would appoint subcommittees to investigate the subject in close cooperation with a committee representing the officers and men of the navy."

#### Working With Army.

"Furthermore, it seems obvious that any measure giving an increase of pay

to one service would be of interest to the other service also, and I think that in all fairness there should be close cooperation with the army and with the Committee on Military Affairs.

"I am putting this forward merely as a suggestion which may appeal to you and if you prefer some other method I shall be only too glad to help."

"It may seem best to Congress to pass

legislation in the nature of a temporary relief, but whether the legislation takes that form or is of a more permanent character, I should like to make the point that I believe something should be done at as early a date as possible.

"I know your sympathetic interest in this subject and I can assure you I will be glad to cooperate in every way possible."



# DANIELS URGES INCREASED PAY

Convinced Navy Is Drifting  
Toward Demoralization.

## ARRANGES FOR CONFERENCES

Finds Present Standard Does Not  
Meet Cost of Living.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—As a result of his visit to the Pacific fleet, Secretary of the Navy Daniels has arranged for a conferences with Senator Page and Representative Butler, chairmen respectively of the Senate and House Naval Affairs Committees. He has announced that he will advocate in-creased pay for naval officers and enlisted men because his visit to the fleet convinced him that the navy is drifting toward demoralization caused by lack of pay standards commensurate with the increased cost of living.

It is not known, however, whether the Secretary will favor the plan incorporated in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps bill, which has been introduced in the House. The bill provides for a 30 per cent. increase in pay for officers and a 50 per cent. increase for enlisted men.

The bill has been submitted to Secretary Baker and has received his approval. It has also been endorsed by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt and Senator Page. It is generally conceded that only Secretary Daniel's approval is needed to put this piece of Republican legislation into operation.

The reasons given by most officers who file their resignations is their inability to support themselves and their families on their pay.

One officer of the hank of commander gave the following schedule of living expenses which showed a deficit of \$13 a month between his salary and his expenses in 1912 before the cost of living had soared to the heights it has reached to-day.

### EXPENSES PER MONTH.

Food, ice, milk .....	\$111.00
Servants .....	40.42
Personal laundry .....	5.25
Household furnishings .....	3.80
Clothes, wife and two children.....	58.50
Officer's uniforms .....	18.38
Telephone .....	3.32
Dependent relative .....	25.00
School (one child) .....	7.06
Books, papers, &c.....	6.38
Medicine, doctor's bills.....	9.35
Incidentals .....	45.00
Travel .....	5.52
Life insurance .....	23.09
Fuel, light .....	12.50
Recreation, amusement for self and family .....	
Total .....	\$388.77
Salary .....	374.80
Deficit .....	13.97

## Naval Officers' Neglected Pay.

Rear Admiral COWIE, Paymaster-General of the Navy, drew up a bill last August to provide added pay for both enlisted men and officers in all three services of the national defence: Army, Navy and Marine Corps. This inclusive measure would settle at a stroke the whole complicated problem of service pay correction.

Early in September the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. ROOSEVELT, urged upon the House Committee on Naval Affairs the need of Congressional action to increase the pay of both officers and men. He dealt especially with the navy's needs and left the army out of his discussion, as not in his field.

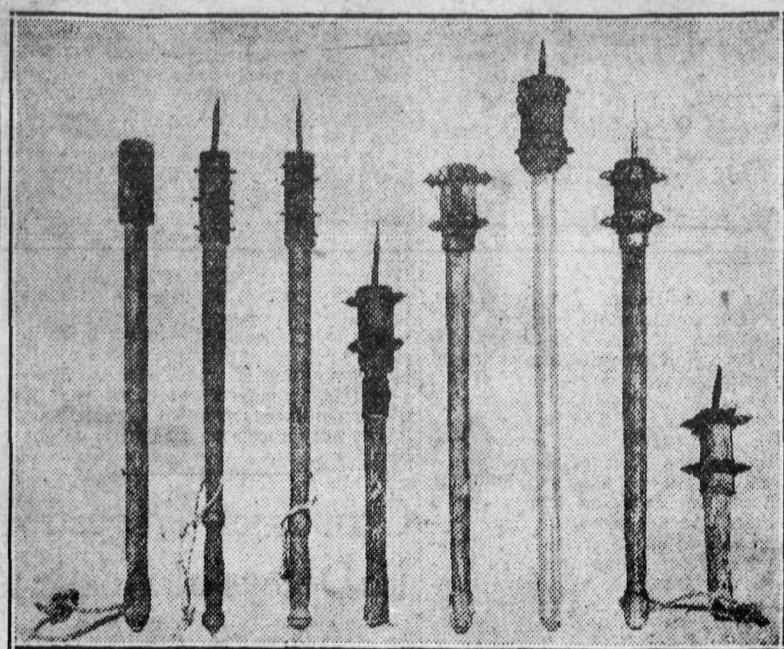
Congress has yet to take the interest in the pay movement that it deserves. Pay increase, which the members of Congress may contend is the purpose of the movement, carries some misconception. The so-called in-

crease of Government pay, like that of all salaries that have remained stationary while the money they were paid in lost purchasing power, is rather a correction or a restoration of pay. In the navy, the service suffers particular detriment because of the delay of Congress in restoring to its normal purchasing power the depreciated pay of the officers.

The navy must be kept up, yet officers of the quality needful to maintain it have to leave it in order to avoid lowering their style of living beyond the limits of respectability in their station. Though it have other pressing concerns, Congress cannot decently forget the question of service pay in general and of naval officers' pay in particular.



JULY 8, 1917



GROUP OF AUSTRIAN "MURDER MACES"  
(From an official Italian photograph)

## Army Has Many High Officers Who Rose from the Ranks

Careers of Generals Wood and Hugh L. Scott Show Lack  
of West Point Training Does Not Bar Soldier  
of Character and Purpose

The military establishment of the United States to-day fairly bristles with the names of high officers who are not "college men." By this it is meant that they have risen from the ranks—either the civil or the military ranks—without having undergone years of special preparation at Uncle Sam's training school.

Developments of the last decade have proved that the best military leaders are not necessarily men of West Point. Military Academy graduates, of course, are greater in number than those whose merits have brought them recognition, although they came from private life, but the instances where individual qualities brought men to the front are just as great in proportion to the relative number in the list of those officers of the United States Army who have "arrived" without the aid of a West Point training.

Probably the most typical of officers without academy training passed out of the army when Fighting Fred Funston died on the border.

Fighting Fred was born in Ohio November 5, 1865, and was appointed to the army from Kansas. He served as a colonel in the 20th Kansas Infantry in 1898 and was honorably discharged the following year. His appointment as a brigadier general in the regulars in recognition of his bravery and military skill came in April, 1901. He was promoted to be a major general in 1914.

### One Conspicuous Officer

One of the most conspicuous figures in the army is Major General Leonard Wood, who is not a West Point man. General Wood is a graduate of Harvard and holds degrees in medicine from Williams College and the University of Pennsylvania. His appointment in the volunteers to the rank of colonel in 1898 was in recognition of his ability as a surgeon.

General Wood's service with the War Department began in 1886, when he was named an assistant surgeon in the army. In January, five years later, he was commissioned a captain assistant surgeon. In 1901 he was made brigadier general, and two years later he became major general.

General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the army, is a West Point man, but he also had experience as a volunteer soldier back in '98. General Scott holds the degree of L. H. D. from Princeton and that of LL. D. from Columbia University.

In the adjutant general's department the first name to appear is that of Lieutenant Colonel Leon S. Roudiez, not a West Pointer. He was born in France and served first as a corporal and then as a sergeant in Company H of the 16th United States Infantry. On August 4, 1884, when he was given an opportunity to try for a commission, he passed the examination and was made a second lieutenant. This was by a special order of the War Department.

Major William C. Bennett is another officer in the adjutant general's office who did not attend West Point. He is a graduate, however, of the Infantry and Cavalry School, of the class of '93. He was first a private. These two officers are the only ones in this branch of the War Department who have not been regularly graduated from West Point.

Lieutenant Colonel Frederick R. Day, who is in the inspector general's department, is another officer who rose from the ranks. He was a private in the Signal Corps. He was promoted, step by step, and by reason of being transferred half a dozen times from one branch of service to another has seen all sides of army life.

### Named from Civil Life

Lieutenant Colonel Andrew W. Brewster, a medal of honor officer, was appointed to the army from civil life as a second lieutenant in 1885. Previous to this he had served as a volunteer. He was born in New Jersey and appointed to the army from Pennsylvania. Major William H. Simmons is another officer in the inspector general's department who never received the benefits of a West Point course. However, his cadet training was furnished at South Carolina Military Academy.

Promotions in the judge advocate general's department came to many civilians during the last few years. But this branch of military service is recognized as being suitable for men who have received no cadet training. Colonel John A. Hull, of Iowa, and Colonel George M. Dunn, of Colorado, head the list of officers in this department who never saw West Point before donning an officer's uniform. Many of them are required to report in military dress for duty, although their duties seldom require their attention on a military field. New York, Nebraska, Georgia, Texas and Iowa were contributors to the quota of men drafted from private life to act as lawyers for Uncle Sam. Major Walter A. Bethel was formerly a professor at Columbia University.

The quartermaster corps is another branch of service where many men are recruited from civil life to become officers. Colonel Moses G. Zalinski is an officer in the quartermaster department who once wore the uniform of a private. He was appointed a second lieutenant while a member of Company H, 1st Artillery, in 1885.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles R. Krauthoff, a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School in 1895, was a private

### GENTLEMEN—THE REGULARS!

In his proclamation designating this as recruiting week for the Regular Army, President Wilson made an urgent appeal to the patriotism of the country. It is planned to raise 70,000 men by July 1. Since April 1 nearly 125,000 have volunteered. At that rate it would take six weeks more to secure the desired number. Only by unusual efforts can they be obtained in seven days.

There are thousands of persons who can aid in speeding up recruiting. The call for their services has now been issued. The men are not wanting who are ready to join the army. They only need to be shown the need of making an immediate decision. For many weeks volunteers have been coming forward in a steady stream, although little more energy than in normal times has been directed toward increasing enlistments.

To help swell the number from now on is the pressing duty of all who have the interests of the Nation at heart. New York State and New York City must do far better than they have yet done. Where there was one recruit before, there should be ten; where there were hundreds, there should be thousands.

The call is for 10,000 recruits a day for the entire United States. To secure them will mean that by July 1 every regiment in the Regular Army will be at war strength. It will be done if the country gets down to work in the true American spirit.

ten years previous to this date. His first commission was that of second lieutenant. Major Frank H. Lawton, who distinguished himself by volunteer service in 1900, was a private a decade previous in F Company of the 14th United States Infantry. Major Samuel C. Vestal is another private who rose from the ranks. He studied at the Army War College and at the United States Naval Academy after being rewarded with a commission.

### Few West Point Doctors

In the medical department there are few West Point men. The majority of them have as good academic educations as the graduates of West Point. A few of them have served as privates in the army.

In the Corps of Engineers, where the work required is difficult and technical, there are no men who worked their way up from the ranks to commissions. Many private citizens are appointed to fill responsible engineering positions in the army, but the graduates are men of recognized institutions and are highly skilled in their profession.

Colonel William A. Glassford, of the Signal Corps, is a non-West Pointer. He was a private in the Signal Corps before getting a commission. Major Walter L. Clark, who was a private in Troop C, of the 3d United States Cavalry, rose steadily from the ranks. He subsequently was graduated from the Army Signal School. He is a native of Illinois.

Major Clark was appointed a first lieutenant as a result of passing the required tests.

Major James G. Harbord rose from the rank of private to be one of the commanders of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry. Captain Guy S. Norvell, later a distinguished graduate of the army school of the line, was a private in Troop D, of the 4th Cavalry.

The field artillery units have a number of lieutenants who rose from the ranks. In the coast artillery and in the regular infantry will be found many officers who saw service as privates before their work brought them commissions.

This list of men who have come "up" proves that the young American who enters the army to-day as an enlisted man stands an excellent chance of becoming a commissioned officer if he is determined to achieve this distinction. —(Copyright, 1917, Otis F. Wood.)

### G. A. R.

To the Editor of the Sunday Call:

1. When and where was the first national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic held? 2. Who was the first commander-in-chief? 3. When and where was the first post organized? 4. When and where was the first department encampment? VETERAN.

1. Indianapolis, November 29, 1866. 2. Stephen A. Hurlbut, of Illinois. 3. Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866. 4. Springfield, Ill., July 12, 1866.—Ed.



## ARMY RANK IMPLIES NO SOCIAL BARRIER

Baker, in Letter to Marshall,  
Cites Regulation as to Rela-  
tions of Officers with Men.

### DISCIPLINE ALONE SOUGHT

Advantage of Education and Cul-  
ture, Says Secretary, Is Often  
in Favor of the Soldier.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—In response to a Senate resolution asking whether there are War Department rules and regulations to prevent social intercourse between officers and men of the army, Secretary Baker today wrote Vice President Marshall that distinctions of rank in the army implied no social distinction and were solely in the interest of military discipline.

Frequently in a country like this, the Secretary said, the advantage of education and culture is in favor of the soldier. Nevertheless, he added, safety demands that the soldier and officer acquire by continuous and unvarying practice the habit of instant obedience to his superior.

Mr. Baker's letter follows:  
"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a resolution in the Senate of the United States under date of Dec. 11, 1917, directing me to inform the United States Senate 'what, if any, rule or regulations there are of the War Department which prevent officers from having intercourse with privates and mingling with them in social intercourse, or which tend to cast distinction between enlisted men and commissioned officers when they are off duty.'

"In response thereto I submit for the information of the Senate of the United States, the following paragraph of army regulations in regard to the relationship between officers and enlisted men as the only rule or regulation now existing relative to this matter:

"Superiors are forbidden to injure those under their authority by tyrannical or capricious conduct or by abusive language. While maintaining discipline and the thorough and prompt performance of military duty, all officers, in dealing with enlisted men, will bear in mind the absolute necessity of so treating them as to preserve their self-respect. Officers will keep in as close touch as possible with the men under their command, will strive to build up such relations of confidence and sympathy as will insure the free approach of their men to them for counsel and assistance. This relationship may be gained and maintained without relaxation on the bonds of discipline and with great benefit to the service as a whole."

"In this paragraph will be seen an endeavor to arrive at a true balance in the proper relationship between officers and enlisted men, on the one hand to encourage an exchange of confidence and co-operation between the officer and the soldier, and on the other to avoid personal intimacies between an officer and any particular soldier or soldiers, which might have a tendency to lead to favoritism or the suspicion of favoritism in assignments for duties, or cause discontent on the part of those not selected for special intimacy by the officer in question. All officers are expected so to exercise their judgment under this regulation as at all times to enjoy the sympathy, confidence, and respect of the soldiers, and it has always been a part of the instructions given young officers by their superiors to exert themselves to promote this relationship."

"Distinctions of rank in the army are solely in the interests of the military discipline. They imply no social distinction; indeed, in a country like ours the advantage of education and culture will very frequently be found in favor of the soldier; and yet it is necessary that the soldier should acquire by continuous and unvarying practice the habit of instant obedience to his superior. This is as true of officers as it is of men."

"In the emergency of battle, when every condition tends to distract men's attention and peril is on every side, safety for a command frequently lies only in its organized and co-ordinated activity, and this can proceed from one inspiration alone—the instant, unquestioning compliance by all with the voice

of authority. There is no time to debate; no opportunity to consider. The men must have acquired their rule of action—attention and obedience to command. This habit cannot be created in emergency and forgotten under other circumstances, but must result from practice which tolerates no exceptions, either of persons or occasions."

"The relationship between officers and men, therefore, must be so arranged as to lead to this indispensable result; but this is entirely consistent with respect, sympathy, and mutual consideration, and the best officers are those who have most completely won the affection of their men. Military annals are filled with splendid stories of men imperiling their lives outside of the necessities of military action in order to save the life of a beloved Captain."

"The War Department, therefore, has endeavored and is endeavoring by every means within its power to impress upon officers the military value of this cordial relationship—to have them understand that as is the officer so is the command—that their spirit and their actions constitute the example upon which the spirited actions of the men are molded. While here and there instances undoubtedly occur of thoughtless and inconsiderate conduct on the part of officers and of unreasoning complaint on the part of the men who have failed to understand the just obligations of this disciplinary relationship, I am still persuaded that in the great army we now have in the field and in training there is a growing realization that it is both possible and useful to be faithful to military discipline, and at the same time to the democratic ideals of our country."

*Jersey City Journal*  
Oct 19/17

### FROM A REGULAR ARMY MAN.

Editor Jersey Journal:

Dear Sir—Many people of this nation do not realize that Uncle Sam has a Regular Army. When the army is spoken of, many people think that it is the Militia or National Guard. No, Uncle Sam has a branch of service known as the Regular Army, which is stricter than the Militia.

I am stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, in the Nineteenth Cavalry. Jersey is well represented in my regiment and also in the Eighteenth Cav-

alry, which is here. Many of us boys receive papers from home and reading them over we continually come across some article saying that the Militia men are receiving gifts from the people of the towns, but never do you read about a man in the Regular Army receiving any gifts. Why, even letters from home are growing less. We are not asking for gifts, but what we would like is some one to drop us a card or a letter once in a while to cheer us and recall memories of home. All the boys are enjoying the health and simplicity of open air living and wish to be remembered to the people of Jersey.

Respectfully yours,  
Corporal Jack F. Crosby,  
Nineteenth U. S. Cavalry, Troop H,  
Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Oct. 6, 1917.

### U. S. Army Officers.

To the Editor of the Sunday Call:  
Kindly inform me how many colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains and first lieutenants there are at present in the regular army of the United States?  
INTERESTED.

It is impossible to say, owing to present conditions. Latest figures show 9 major generals, 28 brigadier generals, 243 colonels, 238 lieutenant colonels and 660 majors. We have no available figures on captains or first lieutenants.—Ed.

## CALLS FOR NEW LAW TO ENLIST REGULARS

Baker Asks for Immediate Leg-  
islation to Restore Recruit-  
ing of Volunteers.

### OLD FORCE IS DEPLETED

Service of Draft Men and All Who  
Joined After Declaration of War  
Will Expire with Peace Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Immediate legislation authorizing resumption of voluntary enlistment in the army and the repeal of provisions of the Selective Service act limiting enlistments to the period of the war, was urged today by Secretary Baker in a letter to Chairman Dent of the House Military Committee.

Without the legislation, Secretary Baker said, the army after the proclamation of peace would not have sufficient forces to perform essential military duties, including the policing of the Mexican border.

A bill embodying the legislation will be introduced tomorrow.

Secretary Baker's letter follows:

Office Secretary of War,

Washington, Dec. 23.

The Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, the House of Representatives:

Dear Sir: There is submitted herewith a copy of a bill providing for the resumption of voluntary enlistments in the army of the United States.

This measure is urgently necessary, because, as soon after the proclamation of peace, as existing emergency will permit, those men who have enlisted or been drafted or enlisted to serve during the emergency, must all, in accordance with the law, be discharged. Demobilization of these men is now being rapidly made and it is expected to release them at the rate of over 30,000 a day, or 200,000 a week.

The only men who will remain in the service are those men enlisted in the regular army on or prior to April 1, 1917, and whose enlistment has not yet expired.

This small number has been cut down by casualties and other vicissitudes until the entire military force of the United States that can be retained in the service will be absolutely inadequate and insufficient to perform such essential military duties as policing the Mexican border, garrisoning our insular possessions, guarding the seacoast possessions of the United States, occupying permanent posts and garrisons, guarding and protecting the large amount of recently acquired Government property, and maintaining and operating the camps and cantonments in this country, to which troops returned from overseas may be sent for prompt demobilization.

Herewith follows the proposed act:

An act to authorize the resumption of voluntary enlistments in the regular army and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that so much of Sections 7 and 14 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States Government," approved May 18, 1917, as imposed restrictions upon the enlistments in the regular army, are hereby repealed, in so far as they apply to enlistments and re-enlistments in the regular army after date of approval of this act.

Your immediate consideration is invited. The early passage of the above proposed legislation will enable the War Department to replace, by voluntary enlistment, the men drafted or enlisted for emergency, who can then be discharged from the service and returned to their homes and families.

Very truly yours,  
NEWTON D. BAKER.

### Enlisting.

To the Editor of the Sunday Call:  
What is the required weight for a man 5 feet 11 inches in height to enlist?

F. H.

In either the army or navy under 18 years of age 110 pounds minimum and over 18 128 pounds minimum.—Ed.



## WHAT'S THE TROUBLE IN U. S. ARMY?

Complaints of Officers and Privates Against "West Point Clique" to Be Aired.

BY C. C. LYON

(Correspondent Who Was With the United States Army in Europe.)

General Pershing wants his conduct of the war in France investigated by Congress. A big majority of all officers who went into the army from civilian life, after the declaration of war in April, 1917, want some sort of an investigation, either of Pershing's part in it, or of the handling of the war as a whole. And practically every enlisted man, who actually fought with a gun on his shoulder in France, wants an investigation! Therefore, with nearly everybody wanting an investigation, why not have one, and a thorough one at that?

Concealment of conditions in army affairs is no longer necessary. The war is over, Germany is whipped, and any American who now voices protests against the army's management cannot be accused of being "pro-German."

As a war correspondent, who was with our fighting forces in France for nineteen months, my best judgment is that Pershing will be forced to face, if an impartial investigation is made, a very large number of officers and men, who, in civilian life, will have very strong political influences back of them—influences so strong that their complaints against army conditions must be given serious consideration.

I do know that hundreds of these officers and men are after Pershing and the "West Point crowd" that had so much to say in running the army in France.

Literally hundreds of thousands of officers and men will bring their grievances home with them, and when they get into civilian life again, where they can't be reached by army court martials, they will begin airing these grievances.

I predict the greatest "knockfest" America has ever heard.

Furthermore, charges of favoritism were always flying about—charges that the officer from civilian life never had an equal show with the West Pointer or the regular army officer when it came time for promotions.

Our casualty lists speak for themselves. Approximately 250,000 Americans were either killed, wounded, died of disease or are listed as missing. This is about one out of every three who actually got up to the fighting zone.

In the early hours one morning in October a major led the remnants of this shattered battalion out of the Argonne forest and he

stopped to talk to me along the roadside. Here are his own words:

"My God! I wish I could tell the truth about some of those blankety-blankety staff officers. What do you think of a staff that practically says to you: 'Go in and get those German machine gun nests if you have to go after them with your bare hands'? That's just what we've been doing for eleven days. I took 350 boys in and I'm bringing out just 211."

Did the planning and conduct of the big battles in which American troops took part show a high order of military ability on the part of our staffs, or do the results in lives lost and men wounded show these staffs to be made up of bunglers? An honest investigation ought to bring out the truth either way.

The other day a letter came from an officer in France.

"There's one thing I want to know," he said.

"Why was it necessary for the American Army to start an offensive northeast of Verdun on the very morning the armistice was signed?"

"The whole world knew that the war would end at 11 o'clock that morning."

"When I think of those poor, dead boys, I'm enraged, and I think the public should line up the General who ordered that offensive and make him tell just why he gave that order to fight and how many miles in the rear he himself was when the fighting was going on!"

After listening to the complaints of hundreds of officers and men, I would say that the greatest cause of their irritation was the alleged manner in which they were treated by the "regular army."

Those making the complaints are, almost without exception, men who went into the service after America declared war on Germany in April, 1917, and national guard officers and men.

"The national guard outfits," a national guard colonel said to me just before I sailed for home, "have been treated outrageously in this war. I haven't the slightest doubt in my own mind that the regular army crowd, at the very outset, started in to destroy our national guard."

"Even while national guard organizations were in the American training camps, hundreds of the high officers were separated from their commands and the places given to regular army officers who thereby got higher ranks."

"Then after we got to France they continued their raids of the guard and no guard officer knew what day his head would fall and he would be humiliated and sent to the rear. Invariably, the vacancies would be filled by regular army officers."

"They have succeeded in obliterating our identities by transferring our officers to other outfits and sending new officers, and when our men went to hospitals they seldom got back to us, their places being filled by selective drafts or by militiamen from other States."

"The first thing I'm going to do when I get out of the service is to begin telling all about the high-handed methods of the regular army clique that ran things."

Another complaint I often heard was that the West Pointer bossed the war, but left practically all the fighting and the dying to the fellows who came into the army from civilian life.

An honest Congressional investigation will show just how many West Pointers stayed in safe places in the rear, and how many of them actually led troops up where the shells were breaking and bullets whizzing.

## ARMY OFFICERS ARE NOT TIN GODS

Editor Hudson Observer.

One of the gravest questions that will come before Congress in the not remote future is that of the form to be taken by our new military establishment, the manner in which it shall be created, its methods of administration and its discipline. Before its details can be formulated the greatest care will have to be exercised in adopting the principles to which the new military establishment must conform and upon which it must be administered. In brief, the issue that has been raised since the armistice of November 11, is whether the United States shall have a citizen army prepared through universal military service for war, or continue the present hybrid volunteer, draft, professional standing army system. The issue is also raised whether the relation of the enlisted man to his officers shall be that of a servant to his masters or that of a man following leaders for whom he feels respect if not affection—officers and men being equals when discipline and the need of united action do not require the officers to be the superiors of the enlisted men.

In this last phase of the general problem lies much danger, for the experience derived in the recent world war proves that if the enlisted man is to be considered the personal retainer of his commanding officers, to be used, or to be punished or rewarded, at the caprice or whim of his superiors—that the enlisted man loses all his rights as a citizen, and can be treated worse than a slave or a convict while he is in the army then, indeed, will our military establishment be a shame and a disgrace to the Republic of the United States. Such an army or system reflects that type of Prussian militarism for which we thought we fought to rid the world in the late war. And yet the main principles of that system underlie the discipline of the United States and British armies to-day—principles utterly inconsistent with a republican form of government, and the requirements of an army of citizen soldiers.

Citizen soldiers, it was in the main, who fought and won the war just ended, so far as the United States, Great Britain and her colonies were concerned, and in making this assertion the writer does not overlook the great work of the "regulars," many of them only a short time in the service.

No nation to-day believes in a large professional standing army, and such a one cannot be created in this country so long as it remains true to its ideals and traditions. Not only is a large professional standing army a covert menace to a free people, but its cost is very burdensome to the taxpayers of the country. It means that many men taken from productive occupations and supported at the public expense, to say nothing of the millions of dollars needed for arms, ammunition and purely military equipment.

### HARD TO SECURE RECRUITS

The army life as a career does not appeal to the young men of the country, very few of whom enlist in time of peace and those who do are usually from the ranks of the unemployed or the adventurous, who in time chafe under the restrictions of military discipline. Hence, our standing army in time of peace has almost always been hard put to it to secure recruits to the limit allowed by law. We also find in our standing army intrigues among officers for promotion, for only by promotion can officers feel that they are making a success of their profession. Nor is evidence wanting that our older superior officers, some on the general staff, are men intensely reactionary, both as regards the military policy of their country and these mechanical and other inventions and improvements emanating from civilians that have been so valuable in winning the late war. These officers live in and are of the past, clinging tenaciously to the old autocratic military idea, and fiercely resenting any encroachment of the democratic spirit in the army. Their idea of discipline is based upon terrorism, brutality and barbaric punishments, and they insist upon obedience to the most trifling, often very absurd and idiotic rules and regulations. No wonder that free men think that the time is ripe for reform in our army discipline, and that the outrageous court martial system is now the storm center of much condemnation.

### SALUTE NOT POPULAR

Even the military salute is now under fire, as it may well be, being carried to such lengths that it has been found advisable in the British army to modify its practice. With a purely citizen army that shall consist of all men fit for duty in the country, with a general staff up to date in its methods, many of the causes of injustice, inefficiency and scandal in our present military establishment will not exist in the succeeding one.

One lesson must be brought home to all who are at all concerned in army reform, and that may be summarized in this fashion:

The enlisted man must be treated justly and humanely; not as the result of whim on the part of his superiors, but by right and by law. For infractions of discipline he must be tried and punished according to law, if found guilty by a competent tribunal, and have the right of appeal to higher authority. It must be ever borne in mind that injustice and brutality impair the morals and make bad not good soldiers. When not doing military duty, the enlisted man should be given the freedom he is entitled to as a citizen, and be held accountable for the proper use of it.

### SHOULD BE FREE OFF DUTY

He should be just as free as a policeman when off duty. In short, he should be treated by his officers as a man and a brother engaged in a common cause and willing to shed his blood and give his life for his country, and not as an absolute inferior or a slave. An officer who cannot be the friend and brother of every man in his command without inculcating that familiarity that breeds contempt and disregard of discipline, ought not to possess a commission. An "officer and a gentleman" ought to mean just what the term implies.

With a citizen army developed under a system of universal service, the reforms mentioned will present no very great problem although they will be bitterly fought by the Bourbons now argally in control of our present archaic military establishment. Not until we do have a citizen army in fact as well as in name, will any measure of real reform be possible. Men like Major General O'Ryan, of New York, and Colonel Ansell, of Washington, who bring to military affairs the judgment, common sense and humanity that have distinguished them in civil life, are the men to head this movement, which in fact they are really heading now. They realize full well the shortcomings of the present system,

and the manner in which it has so largely fallen down of late years. They have the vision of a better order which will follow, and it is to them that the American League, the World War Veterans, and other military organizations growing out of the late war should look for inspiration and guidance.

CARVER WINGRAVE.

Jersey City, May 1, 1919.

To the Editor: Please tell us if there are any brevet officers in the U. S. Army.

Ans.—There are. Every year the army register publishes a list of their names, and the way each won the honor. The brevet is a sort of honorary promotion, given to an officer for "gallant actions and meritorious service." It allows him to use the title and uniform of a higher rank than his real one, but does not change his actual command, nor his pay.



# Identifying an Army by Its Finger Prints

EVERY man who passes the examining officers and is permitted to enlist in the army, navy or Marine Corps of the United States has a record of his finger prints made as a part of his personal history and identification data.

So much is heard of the finger printing of criminals that many persons do not realize the value of this system for other purposes. To some persons it savors of disgrace to have their finger prints taken simply for this reason.

It was Adjutant General F. C. Ainsworth who hit upon the idea that this system of identification could be used for other purposes, and introduced it into the army.

Since finger prints have been used in the army they have enabled the War Department to identify bodies of soldiers which otherwise never would have been claimed; it has prevented deserters from re-enlisting; it has prevented fraudulent enlistments; it has caught thieves and criminals, and incidentally in doing all this it has protected men who otherwise would have suffered injustice.

Among the remarkable cases which have come to the attention of the Adjutant General's office since the finger print system was established was that of two men who, from their facial features, could not be distinguished one from the other, but whose finger prints were different.

With every recruit's record sent to the War Department are his photograph, full face and profile; his finger prints and his physical measurements.

## War Department Puzzled.

In the case in question two records exactly identical were forwarded from the recruiting station to the War Department, and the accompanying photographs seemed to be of the same man.

It was thought at first that the officer at the recruiting post had by mistake sent the same record twice. One of the photographs and records was about to be destroyed when the finger prints accompanying the two records were compared. They differed in many ways.

It was then thought that the wrong photograph had been attached to one record, and the recruiting station was questioned. It was explained that the men were twins. In all their bodies they exhibited no differences except the finger prints.

It happens quite frequently that a deserter decides to re-enlist in the army.

There was the case of a man named Adams, out West, who had deserted and remained away from the army for a year or more. The idea of re-enlisting appealed to him, so he came East, far from the scene of his former enlisting place, and decided to enlist under the name of John Smith.

Surely, he thought, there would be no chance of his being detected, as he had served in the army only a short time before deserting, and since leaving the army he had grown a mustache and was much changed in appearance. Two days after his re-enlistment as John Smith he was surprised to have one of his officers touch him on the shoulder and say:—"Well, Adams, what made you come back?"

Doubtless to the soldier this appeared something just short of a miracle. As a matter of fact, it was very simple.

The record of "John Smith" went to the War Department to be filed. The finger prints were checked up in the ordinary way to be catalogued. It was then found that they corresponded to finger prints checked up some time ago.

Comparison was quickly and easily made. There could be no mistake. The impressions made by the tips of Adams' fingers corresponded exactly to the impressions made by the finger tips of Smith. Deduction:—Adams and Smith must be the same man, as they proved to be.

During a single year no less than 222 cases of fraudulent enlistment by former deserters, military convicts and others were discovered through the operations of the finger print system of personal identification. Another year no fewer than 340 cases of fraudulent enlistment were discovered by the same method.

## Prints Identify Victim.

The great majority of identification cases never are known about, because they are merely matters of routine, but occasionally the dramatic features of a case make it of wide interest.

Some time ago the body of a man was found in the Hudson River near Fort Lee, N. J., with a bullet hole through the forehead. There was nothing about the features or the clothing to identify the body, and in fact it seemed the murderers had taken extraordinary pains to remove every possible shred of identification. They had cut off the maker's marks from the clothing and rifled the pockets. The body had been in the

river so long that identification seemed hopeless.

A detective, Blauvelt, from Hackensack, working on the case, got the idea that the man might be a soldier. So strongly did he feel that this was the probability that he went to Washington with photographs and bits of clothing.

General Ainsworth himself, hearing of the case, directed it personally. No attention did he pay to the clothing or photographs, but wired at once to the coroner in charge of the body to hold it until an army expert should arrive.

In the first place the army surgeon injected a fluid which reduced the swollen fingers of the body so that prints could be made. Less than an hour after they were received in Washington the War Department announced:—"The man was Corporal Richard J. Farrell, of the Sixth company of unassigned recruits at Fort Slocum, N. Y."

The records showed that Farrell had re-enlisted on August 5, the body having been found on August 18. He had received three months' pay and allowances and had immediately disappeared. The theory was that he was murdered, robbed, and his body thrown into the river, but the criminals were never caught.

Once identified, the body was claimed by the quartermaster at Fort Slocum and delivered to Mrs. Mary Farrell, an aunt, who had it buried with military honors. Had it not been for the finger print identification the body would have been buried in potter's field.

## Could Be Used in War.

A similar case was reported not very long ago in Ohio. The body of a man believed to be a soldier was found near Cincinnati and was taken to the military post at Fort Thomas, Ky. The finger prints, having been obtained and forwarded to the Adjutant General's office, were identified promptly and positively as those of an enlisted man of the Tenth infantry, and information concerning him was at once conveyed to his company commander.

General Ainsworth believes that the finger print system could be advantageously used in time of war to identify bodies of soldiers killed in battle and sometimes hurriedly buried. In each case, before burying, an impression of the finger tips could be made and the impression buried with the body. Then in later years when the graves are opened and the bodies given military burial there would be no difficulty in distinguish-

ing one body from another. The finger prints would remain intact as a reliable and permanent sign of identity.

During the civil war hundred of bodies were sometimes buried together. After the war when the bodies were reburied it was impossible to distinguish one from another. The parents or relatives of the soldiers could not have the satisfaction of giving their own a special burial.

The apparatus for taking finger prints consists of a form holder and ink plate and a roller for spreading the ink on the plate. Preparatory to taking the finger print a small quantity of ink is squeezed from the tube and carefully worked by use of the roller into a thin even film on the plate. The subject relaxes his fingers, the tips of which are pressed first against the inked plate and then against the paper.

There are two kinds of impressions, "plain" and "rolled." Each has its characteristic telltale lines of identification.

**IDENTIFYING OUR SOLDIERS.**—The latest report of the adjutant general of the United States army deals with the use of finger-print photographs and personal descriptions as a means of identifying the men in the army, and gives some interesting examples of the valuable service they render. At the end of the last fiscal year, 291,181 finger-print records had been taken in the adjutant general's office. Out of that number, 88,937 were the finger prints of re-enlisted men, the records of whose previous service were on file. Here the



finger prints were valuable in detecting fraud. Many a man has come with a certificate of discharge in his hand, and enlisted under the name given in that certificate, whose finger prints showed conclusively that he was not the man he pretended to be. During the fiscal year, the office detected 467 cases of fraudulent enlistment by former deserters, general delinquents, and others. The office has also identified former soldiers whose identity could be satisfactorily established in no other way, civil offenders who sought to evade arrest by enlisting in the army under assumed names, and soldiers who accidentally left finger prints while engaged in crime. The accompanying photographs show the four primary classes in which all finger prints can be grouped; they are, from left to right, the arch, the loop, the whorl, and the composite.



# Identifying an Army by Its Finger Prints

**E**VERY man who passes the examining officers and is permitted to enlist in the army, navy or Marine Corps of the United States has a record of his finger prints made as a part of his personal history and identification data.

So much is heard of the finger printing of criminals that many persons do not realize the value of this system for other purposes. To some persons it savors of disgrace to have their finger prints taken simply for this reason.

It was Adjutant General F. C. Ainsworth who hit upon the idea that this system of identification could be used for other purposes, and introduced it into the army.

Since finger prints have been used in the army they have enabled the War Department to identify bodies of soldiers which otherwise never would have been claimed; it has prevented deserters from re-enlisting; it has prevented fraudulent enlistments; it has caught thieves and criminals, and incidentally in doing all this it has protected men who otherwise would have suffered injustice.

Among the remarkable cases which have come to the attention of the Adjutant General's office since the finger print system was established was that of two men who, from their facial features, could not be distinguished one from the other, but whose finger prints were different.

With every recruit's record sent to the War Department are his photograph, full face and profile; his finger prints and his physical measurements.

## War Department Puzzled.

In the case in question two records exactly identical were forwarded from the recruiting station to the War Department, and the accompanying photographs seemed to be of the same man.

It was thought at first that the officer at the recruiting post had by mistake sent the same record twice. One of the photographs and records was about to be destroyed when the finger prints accompanying the two records were compared. They differed in many ways.

It was then thought that the wrong photograph had been attached to one record, and the recruiting station was questioned. It was explained that the men were twins. In all their bodies they exhibited no differences except the finger prints.

It happens quite frequently that a deserter decides to re-enlist in the army.

There was the case of a man named Adams, out West, who had deserted and remained away from the army for a year or more. The idea of re-enlisting appealed to him, so he came East, far from the scene of his former enlisting place, and decided to enlist under the name of John Smith.

Surely, he thought, there would be no chance of his being detected, as he had served in the army only a short time before deserting, and since leaving the army he had grown a mustache and was much changed in appearance. Two days after his re-enlistment as John Smith he was surprised to have one of his officers touch him on the shoulder and say:—"Well, Adams, what made you come back?"

Doubtless to the soldier this appeared something just short of a miracle. As a matter of fact, it was very simple.

The record of "John Smith" went to the War Department to be filed. The finger prints were checked up in the ordinary way to be catalogued. It was then found that they corresponded to finger prints checked up some time ago.

Comparison was quickly and easily made. There could be no mistake. The impressions made by the tips of Adams' fingers corresponded exactly to the impressions made by the finger tips of Smith. Deduction:—Adams and Smith must be the same man, as they proved to be.

During a single year no less than 222 cases of fraudulent enlistment by former deserters, military convicts and others were discovered through the operations of the finger print system of personal identification. Another year no fewer than 340 cases of fraudulent enlistment were discovered by the same method.

## Prints Identify Victim.

The great majority of identification cases never are known about, because they are merely matters of routine, but occasionally the dramatic features of a case make it of wide interest.

Some time ago the body of a man was found in the Hudson River near Fort Lee, N. J., with a bullet hole through the forehead. There was nothing about the features or the clothing to identify the body, and in fact it seemed the murderers had taken extraordinary pains to remove every possible shred of identification. They had cut off the maker's marks from the clothing and rifled the pockets. The body had been in the

river so long that identification seemed hopeless.

A detective, Blauvelt, from Hackensack, working on the case, got the idea that the man might be a soldier. So strongly did he feel that this was the probability that he went to Washington with photographs and bits of clothing.

General Ainsworth himself, hearing of the case, directed it personally. No attention did he pay to the clothing or photographs, but wired at once to the coroner in charge of the body to hold it until an army expert should arrive.

In the first place the army surgeon injected a fluid which reduced the swollen fingers of the body so that prints could be made. Less than an hour after they were received in Washington the War Department announced:—"The man was Corporal Richard J. Farrell, of the Sixth company of unassigned recruits at Fort Slocum, N. Y."

The records showed that Farrell had re-enlisted on August 5, the body having been found on August 13. He had received three months' pay and allowances and had immediately disappeared. The theory was that he was murdered, robbed, and his body thrown into the river, but the criminals were never caught.

Once identified, the body was claimed by the quartermaster at Fort Slocum and delivered to Mrs. Mary Farrell, an aunt, who had it buried with military honors. Had it not been for the finger print identification the body would have been buried in potter's field.

## Could Be Used in War.

A similar case was reported not very long ago in Ohio. The body of a man believed to be a soldier was found near Cincinnati and was taken to the military post at Fort Thomas, Ky. The finger prints, having been obtained and forwarded to the Adjutant General's office, were identified promptly and positively as those of an enlisted man of the Tenth infantry, and information concerning him was at once conveyed to his company commander.

General Ainsworth believes that the finger print system could be advantageously used in time of war to identify bodies of soldiers killed in battle and sometimes hurriedly buried. In each case, before burying, an impression of the finger tips could be made and the impression buried with the body. Then in later years when the graves are opened and the bodies given military burial there would be no difficulty in distinguish-

**IDENTIFYING OUR SOLDIERS.**—The latest report of the adjutant general of the United States army deals with the use of finger-print photographs and personal descriptions as a means of identifying the men in the army, and gives some interesting examples of the valuable service they render. At the end of the last fiscal year, 291,181 finger-print records had been taken in the adjutant general's office. Out of that number, 88,937 were the finger prints of reenlisted men, the records of whose previous service were on file. Here the



finger prints were valuable in detecting fraud. Many a man has come with a certificate of discharge in his hand, and enlisted under the name given in that certificate, whose finger prints showed conclusively that he was not the man he pretended to be. During the fiscal year, the office detected 467 cases of fraudulent enlistment by former deserters, general delinquents, and others. The office has also identified former soldiers whose identity could be satisfactorily established in no other way, civil offenders who sought to evade arrest by enlisting in the army under assumed names, and soldiers who accidentally left finger prints while engaged in crime. The accompanying photographs show the four primary classes in which all finger prints can be grouped; they are, from left to right, the arch, the loop, the whorl, and the composite.

guishing one body from another. The finger prints would remain intact as a reliable and permanent sign of identity.

During the civil war hundred of bodies were sometimes buried together. After the war when the bodies were reburied it was impossible to distinguish one from another. The parents or relatives of the soldiers could not have the satisfaction of giving their own a special burial.

The apparatus for taking finger prints consists of a form holder and ink plate and a roller for spreading the ink on the plate. Preparatory to taking the finger print a small quantity of ink is squeezed from the tube and carefully worked by use of the roller into a thin even film on the plate. The subject relaxes his fingers, the tips of which are pressed first against the inked plate and then against the paper.

There are two kinds of impressions, "plain" and "rolled." Each has its characteristic telltale lines of identification.



## Colonel W. C. Church, Veteran Editor and Publisher, Dies of Pneumonia

Edited the Army and Navy Journal Since the Date That He  
Founded It, Fifty-Four Years Ago—He Formerly  
Published the New York Sun.

Colonel William Conant Church, founder and editor of the Army and Navy Journal and at one time publisher of the New York Sun, died yesterday of pneumonia at his home, No. 51 Irving place, after a brief illness. He was in his eighty-first year.

Born at Rochester, N. Y., Colonel Church was a son of the Rev. Phares Church and Mrs. Clara E. Conant Church. His mother was a descendant of Roger Conant, first de facto Governor of Massachusetts. After being educated at the Boston Latin School, Colonel Church assisted his father edit and publish the New York Chronicle, a Baptist newspaper, from 1855 to 1860. In the latter year he became publisher of the New York Sun, but withdrew from that newspaper in 1861.

After a trip to Europe he returned to the United States in July, 1861, and joined the joint military and naval expedition under General Sherman and Rear Admiral Du Pont. He was present at the capture of Port Royal and returned north on board a despatch boat bearing the first news of the victory. Later he served as a captain on the staff of General Casey. He subsequently received the brevets of major and lieutenant colonel of volunteers.

Returning to New York in 1863, Colonel Church founded the Army and Navy Journal. He had been its editor from the day of the first issue, August 30, 1863, until the time of his death. In 1869 Colonel Church, with his brother, the late Francis P. Church, founded the Galaxy Magazine. It was in the Galaxy that the work of Henry James first appeared. The magazine also contained the early writings of Mark Twain.

Colonel Church was one of the founders of the National Rifle Association and was its first president. He was one of the twelve charter members of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and for fifty-two years was a member of the Century Association and one of its Board of Managers. He also was a member of the Union League Club, the Players', the Army and Navy clubs of New York and Washington and the Authors' Club. He was a fellow in perpetuity of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a trustee of the New York Zoological Society and a member of the Executive Committee of the National Security League.

Funeral services for Colonel Church will be held at Grace Church at ten o'clock Saturday morning. A committee of the National Security League will attend the funeral. Those appointed to represent the league are Colonel Charles E. Lydecker, Colonel C. Creighton Webb, Herbert Barry, Henry A. Wise Wood and Major William H. Wiley.

Plainfield Country Club. Besides his parents he leaves two sisters and two brothers.

## A Soldier's Elastic Inches

National Research Council Recommends That  
Bantam Fighters Should Be En-  
listed in Army.

Many an ardent young American patriot anxious to serve his country on the fighting line is kicking his heels with vexation because Uncle Sam considers him too short in stature to make the kind of soldier Uncle Sam wants.

He may be brave and intelligent as well as strong and sound in mind and limb, but by stretching his hardest he cannot make more than 5 feet 2 or 3 inches and therefore must of necessity remain in civilian garb while his soul longs for olive drab.

In the days of old, when the brute strength of soldiers was of almost greater importance than bravery, height was a matter of first consideration, but now that mere strength has become subordinate to natural intelligence and careful scientific training the big man, being a big target, has his military disadvantages, while the medium sized man is generally only a shade the better soldier than the one two or three inches shorter. It is extremely improbable that a well trained regiment of educated Patagonians, who average 5 feet 10 inches tall, would get the better of an opposing regiment of Frenchmen, who are 5 inches shorter.

### Shall We Reduce Minimum.

The committee on anthropology of the National Research Council has taken this matter in hand. After exhaustive study it has forwarded to the General Medical Board certain recommendations which in due course will be placed before the War and Navy departments. These recommendations are to the effect that the United States would be fully justified in changing its recruiting requirements by reducing the minimum height from 5 feet 4 inches to 5 feet 1 inch and correspondingly the minimum weight from 128 to 120 pounds. The committee points out that many European nationalities, most of which are well represented in this country, have an average height of 2, 3 or 4 inches shorter than that of Americans, the smaller statures signifying normal variation, according to racial difference rather than degeneration.

The average heights of various races are as follows:

	Fe. In.		Fe. In.
Scotch	5 8 1/2	Germans	5 6 1-5
Irish	5 8	Russians	5 5 2-5
Americans	5 8	French	5 5
English	5 7 1/2	Italians	5 4 1/2
Swedes	5 7 2-5	Chinese	5 4 1-5
Danes	5 6 1-5	Japanese	5 2 1/2
Belgians	5 6 1-5		

The Russo-Japanese War showed conclusively to every military expert

that the small man may be made into a magnificently capable soldier. The average Jap appears physically insignificant alongside the burly Russian, but his fighting qualities are in no way inferior. Less marked is the physical difference between the French and the Germans, but the latter are decidedly the larger men. When it comes to individual fighting, however, the Marne, Verdun and other battlefields have proved the superiority of the French over their Teutonic enemies.

### The Fighting Bantams.

When the war in Europe began the British recruiting authorities fixed the minimum height for infantry at 5 feet 3 inches. Smaller men were not to be denied, however. After two or three months' agitation, which was especially strong in the manufacturing districts of the North of England, they induced the War Office to accept the services of men of 5 feet and to form those of that height and less than 5 feet 3 inches into "bantam" regiments. Experience has fully justified that action, for the bantams have done splendidly in all kinds of military work. Among the strongest and most aggressive fighting regiments Britain has raised are those recruited in the Scotch mining districts. They comprise a large proportion of sturdy men who are below the medium in stature.

Another point to be taken into consideration is that intensive training frequently adds one, two and even three inches to the young soldier's height. Numberless thousands of British recruits have returned home on leave after a few months' training so vastly improved in health, strength, and physical development that even their own parents at first hardly recognized them. This is one of the compensations to be set against the many losses and sufferings of war.

There is at least one great fighting arm, the most powerful in the world of its kind, in which tall recruits are not so welcome as shorter men. The British navy favors the "stocky" type—deep of chest, strong of bicep, and not above middle height. Such is the "handy man" of John Bull's fleet, who is two or three inches shorter than the typical American "Jackie."

Many of the shorter men who want to fight under the Star Spangled Banner may live in good hope. If the war lasts for another two years it is wholly probable that Uncle Sam will be glad to recruit those of his boys who are 5 feet 2 inches high and can pass the doctor as fit and well.

### Quartermasters, U. S. A.

To the Editor of the Sunday Call:

Please give me all the information possible concerning the duties and training of quartermasters in the army or the National Guard. Is special training necessary for such a position? If so, where and when may this be obtained? Is it possible to enlist as a quartermaster's assistant if one has had some experience in giving out and keeping account of supplies? C. H. H.

A quartermaster is a staff officer of a regiment or other body of troops, usually ranking as first lieutenant, and having charge of providing and assigning quarters, arranging camps, providing and issuing clothing, provisions and other supplies, and furnishing transportation, storage, etc. The quartermasters' department is charged with the performance of all matters connected with the quartering, transportation and maintenance of troops. It makes provision for the embarking, disembarking, marching, billeting, etc., of troops and has to do also with the building of roads, railroads and bridges, as well as looking after all supplies and ammunition for the men. The assistant to the quartermaster is a quartermaster sergeant, who is a non-commissioned officer. The army is desirous of obtaining men for the quartermaster's department. Applicants from civilian life are usually enlisted as privates unless they have had previous military or other experience in that line. About the only way to judge your qualifications for that branch of the service would be to make personal application at the local army recruiting station, 268 Market street.—Ed.



## Colonel W. C. Church, Veteran Editor and Publisher, Dies of Pneumonia

Edited the Army and Navy Journal Since the Date That He  
Founded It, Fifty-Four Years Ago—He Form-  
erly Published the New York Sun.

Colonel William Conant Church, founder and editor of the Army and Navy Journal and at one time publisher of the New York Sun, died yesterday of pneumonia at his home, No. 61 Irving place, after a brief illness. He was in his eighty-first year.

Born at Rochester, N. Y., Colonel Church was a son of the Rev. Phorceus Church and Mrs. Clara E. Conant Church. His mother was a descendant of Roger Conant, first de facto Governor of Massachusetts. After being educated at the Boston Latin School, Colonel Church assisted his father edit and publish the New York Chronicle, a Baptist newspaper, from 1855 to 1860. In the latter year he became publisher of the New York Sun, but withdrew from that newspaper in 1861.

After a trip to Europe he returned to the United States in July, 1861, and joined the joint military and naval expedition under General Sherman and Rear Admiral Du Pont. He was present at the capture of Port Royal and returned north on board a despatch boat bearing the first news of the victory. Later he served as a captain on the staff of General Casey. He subsequently received the brevets of major and lieutenant colonel of volunteers.

Returning to New York in 1863, Colonel Church founded the Army and Navy Journal. He had been its editor from the day of the first issue, August 30, 1863, until the time of his death. In 1869 Colonel Church, with his brother, the late Francis P. Church, founded the Galaxy Magazine. It was in the Galaxy that the work of Henry James first appeared. The magazine also contained the early writings of Mark Twain.

Colonel Church was one of the founders of the National Rifle Association and was its first president. He was one of the twelve charter members of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and for fifty-two years was a member of the Century Association and one of its Board of Managers. He also was a member of the Union League Club, the Players', the Army and Navy clubs of New York and Washington and the Authors' Club. He was a fellow in perpetuity of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a trustee of the New York Zoological Society and a member of the Executive Committee of the National Security League.

Funeral services for Colonel Church will be held at Grace Church at ten o'clock Saturday morning. A committee of the National Security League will attend the funeral. Those appointed to represent the league are Colonel Charles E. Lydecker, Colonel C. Creighton Webb, Herbert Barry, Henry A. Wise Wood and Major William H. Wiley.

Plainfield Country Club. Besides his parents he leaves two sisters and two brothers.

## A Soldier's Elastic Inches

National Research Council Recommends That  
Bantam Fighters Should Be En-  
listed in Army.

Many an ardent young American patriot anxious to serve his country on the fighting line is kicking his heels with vexation because Uncle Sam considers him too short in stature to make the kind of soldier Uncle Sam wants.

He may be brave and intelligent as well as strong and sound in mind and limb, but by stretching his hardest he cannot make more than 5 feet 2 or 3 inches and therefore must of necessity remain in civilian garb while his soul longs for olive drab.

In the days of old, when the brute strength of soldiers was of almost greater importance than bravery, height was a matter of first consideration, but now that mere strength has become subordinate to natural intelligence and careful scientific training the big man, being a big target, has his military disadvantages, while the medium sized man is generally only a shade the better soldier than the one two or three inches shorter. It is extremely improbable that a well trained regiment of educated Patagonians, who average 5 feet 10 inches tall, would get the better of an opposing regiment of Frenchmen, who are 5 inches shorter.

### Shall We Reduce Minimum.

The committee on anthropology of the National Research Council has taken this matter in hand. After exhaustive study it has forwarded to the General Medical Board certain recommendations which in due course will be placed before the War and Navy departments. These recommendations are to the effect that the United States would be fully justified in changing its recruiting requirements by reducing the minimum height from 5 feet 4 inches to 5 feet 1 inch and correspondingly the minimum weight from 128 to 120 pounds. The committee points out that many European nationalities, most of which are well represented in this country, have an average height of 2, 3 or 4 inches shorter than that of Americans, the smaller statures signifying normal variation, according to racial difference rather than degeneration.

The average heights of various races are as follows:

	Feet.	Inches.		Feet.	Inches.
Scotch	5	8½	Germans	5	6½
Irish	5	8	Russians	5	5½
Americans	5	8	French	5	5
English	5	7½	Italians	5	4½
Swedes	5	7½	Chinese	5	4½
Danes	5	6½	Japanese	5	3½
Belgians	5	6½			

The Russo-Japanese War showed conclusively to every military expert

that the small man may be made into a magnificently capable soldier. The average Jap appears physically insignificant alongside the burly Russian, but his fighting qualities are in no way inferior. Less marked is the physical difference between the French and the Germans, but the latter are decidedly the larger men. When it comes to individual fighting, however, the Marne, Verdun and other battlefields have proved the superiority of the French over their Teutonic enemies.

### The Fighting Bantams.

When the war in Europe began the British recruiting authorities fixed the minimum height for infantry at 5 feet 3 inches. Smaller men were not to be denied, however. After two or three months' agitation, which was especially strong in the manufacturing districts of the North of England, they induced the War Office to accept the services of men of 5 feet and to form those of that height and less than 5 feet 3 inches into "bantam" regiments. Experience has fully justified that action, for the bantams have done splendidly in all kinds of military work. Among the strongest and most aggressive fighting regiments Britain has raised are those recruited in the Scotch mining districts. They comprise a large proportion of sturdy men who are below the medium in stature.

Another point to be taken into consideration is that intensive training frequently adds one, two and even three inches to the young soldier's height. Numberless thousands of British recruits have returned home on leave after a few months' training so vastly improved in health, strength, and physical development that even their own parents at first hardly recognized them. This is one of the compensations to be set against the many losses and sufferings of war.

There is at least one great fighting arm, the most powerful in the world of its kind, in which tall recruits are not so welcome as shorter men. The British navy favors the "stocky" type—deep of chest, strong of bicep, and not above middle height. Such is the "handy man" of John Bull's fleet, who is two or three inches shorter than the typical American "Jackie."

Many of the shorter men who want to fight under the Star Spangled Banner may live in good hope. If the war lasts for another two years it is wholly probable that Uncle Sam will be glad to recruit those of his boys who are 5 feet 2 inches high and can pass the doctor as fit and well.

### Quartermasters, U. S. A.

To the Editor of the Sunday Call:  
Please give me all the information possible concerning the duties and training of quartermasters in the army or the National Guard. Is special training necessary for such a position? If so, where and when may this be obtained? Is it possible to enlist as a quartermaster's assistant if one has had some experience in giving out and keeping account of supplies?  
C. H. H.

A quartermaster is a staff officer of a regiment or other body of troops, usually ranking as first lieutenant, and having charge of providing and assigning quarters, arranging camps, providing and issuing clothing, provisions and other supplies, and furnishing transportation, storage, etc. The quartermasters' department is charged with the performance of all matters connected with the quartering, transportation and maintenance of troops. It makes provision for the embarking, disembarking, marching, billeting, etc., of troops and has to do also with the building of roads, railroads and bridges, as well as looking after all supplies and ammunition for the men. The assistant to the quartermaster is a quartermaster sergeant, who is a non-commissioned officer. The army is desirous of obtaining men for the quartermaster's department. Applicants from civilian life are usually enlisted as privates unless they have had previous military or other experience in that line. About the only way to judge your qualifications for that branch of the service would be to make personal application at the local army recruiting station, 266 Market street.—Ed.



Sun. Oct 4/18

23

## A NEW RANK IN THE ARMY?

The Ensign Would Be Between Sergeants and Second Lieutenants.

From the American Army Gazette.

A bill is being prepared to recreate the rank of ensign in the army for men who will be warrant officers appointed by the Secretary of War and who will rank below a second lieutenant but above a first sergeant and a sergeant-major. The need for a rank of this kind cannot be gainsaid. The pay of the non-commissioned officers of the army at the present time, while commensurate perhaps in some cases with their duties, does not begin to compare with the pay of the petty officers of the navy who are doing practically the same character of work. At the present time, outside of master engineer, master signal electrician and master electrician, there is no rank in the army corresponding to the ranks of boatswain, carpenter and gunner in the navy.

Why should the army be discriminated against?

The proposed bill will allow the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of commanding officers, to issue warrants conferring the rank of ensign upon sergeants and corporals who have had over six months service, who will receive pay at the rate of \$110 a month; not only in the line, but in specialized branches of the service, such as the signal corps, electrical corps, engineer corps, artillery corps and coast artillery corps. The details of the proposed act will closely follow the lines of the law for warrant officers in the navy and will fill a long felt need in the service. The fact that at present men of highly specialized ability are daily being inducted into the army and immediately given duty for which in civilian life they received hundreds of dollars a month, and for which in the army they receive but \$30 a month, does not make for a high morale in the enlisted personnel.

Instances without number might be cited of men in the army who are today working side by side with civilians doing the same character of work, and for which they are receiving one-fifth to one-tenth as much pay, because, forsooth, the civilian is perhaps incapacitated for service either by physical disability or by age limit and the soldier has either volunteered or been inducted into the service.

Why put a premium on physical disability?

The principal reason, however, for the need of a measure such as is proposed is to take care of the line soldier. Many men in the army who have risen step by step to the grades of corporal and sergeant, and have shown their peculiar adaptability for army life, are still hardly qualified for a commission. It is ridiculous to pay some of these men the paltry sum of from \$44 to \$60 a month in these days of high wages. It makes for a spirit of unrest not only among the men who hear of the enormous wages being paid to workmen on the outside, but lessens the ambition of the private soldier, who very often craves promotion to a non-commissioned officership because the increase in pay is not commensurate with the responsibility.

A stimulus is needed to make these men ambitious, and the way in which to create ambition is to make the prize worthy of the effort. It has succeeded in the navy and it will succeed in the army if properly directed.

That there is undoubted dissatisfaction among the non-commissioned officers in the army regarding their pay cannot be denied by any one who knows the situation. As every one knows, it is on the non-commissioned officer that the real responsibility for the well being of a company falls. Every captain in the army knows and realizes that if he has a good top sergeant he is going to have a good company. It is the top sergeant and not the captain who comes in close, intimate association with the men. It is the sergeants and not the lieutenants of a company to whom the men go with their difficulties and petty troubles; it is the corporals who fight the battles of their squads.

They why not give them something to fight for?

The rank of ensign is not new. It originated in the British army many years ago. It was a rank in the Revolutionary army of George Washington and continued so for a long time. Why should it not be revived when there is such a good reason for reviving it? He would be the buffer between the non-coms and the commissioned officers, and every man in the army would receive a stimulus to do good work, having in mind that if he was not qualified for a commission he might be able to obtain a warrant from the Secretary of War.

## THE REGULARS.

Their War Record Just What Was to Be Expected of Them.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: It is a pleasure to read Mr. Campbell's letter in THE SUN regarding the record of Regular Army divisions, but he forgets "they were only Regulars."

Regulars are Americans. Nobody ever cares where they come from, who their fathers were, what their religion is. They are just plain United States Regulars. They have no press agents, and unless some one like Colonel Kelton tells the story of a division, as he recently did that of the Third Division on the Marne, who knows or cares what a Regular did?

How many SUN readers know to-day that General Sherman's old regiment, the Thirteenth United States, bore on its colors the proud and unique inscription, "First at Vicksburg"? And which of them remembers the Seventh United States at El Caney in 1898? It was a Regular engineer battalion—the First of the Sixth—that fought with General Carey in March, 1918, before Amiens. It was a Regular machine gun battalion that held the southern suburb of Chateau Thierry the day before the Ninth and Twenty-third United States Regulars held the Germans off to the south and east of the glorious marines. It was a Regular regiment that held the bend in the Marne and of which General Pershing speaks when he says it fired in three directions. They were of the Second and Third Divisions, these regiments.

Some day some one like Mr. Campbell or Colonel Kelton will write in the style General Grant and General Pershing used of the Regulars, and it will be a history like none other. It is not a case of envy on the part of those who speak of the Regulars; it is only a matter of justice.

A Regular is just a plain soldier, of whom nobody cares anything in peace times, and who in war just does his duty and does it well.

A STUDENT OF HISTORY.

NEW YORK, May 26.

THE SUN, SATURDAY

JUNE 7, 1919.

## THE REGULARS.

A Chapter of American History Which Is Still to Be Written.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Mr. Hitchcock somewhat misinterprets my position about the Regulars. I merely wish to emphasize the fact that they so far have had no historians, not merely in this war but in previous wars. I do not refer to press agents; it sounds too businesslike.

I quite agree with Mr. Hitchcock about the marines: they too are Regulars. But they were until two years ago a small, compact body, with a very distinguishing uniform, and a glorious record. No wonder they quickly found their story told by Catlin and Bundy.

A Regular Army division has no such luck as a rule. It has not, indeed, been the fashion to tell the story of the Regular divisions, brigades and regiments. Few people know the story of the Regulars in the Mexican war; fewer still of THE SUN's readers ever heard of Sykes's Brigade of Regulars in the civil war and its splendid record.

Had it been from Massachusetts or Pennsylvania or Ohio or Michigan everybody in those States would know all about it. So to-day: the Seventy-seventh, the Twenty-eighth, the Ninetieth Division—who of the Fourth Estate, as Warrington in "Pendennis" calls the press, would fall to tell of them in their home States especially? But few even remember the gallant deeds of the First. They have no home State or section to cherish their memory.

This is what I mean when I say a Regular is a United States soldier, and not from any particular State or section. It is not a question of envious comparison; it is merely that much history is to be written and I would not like to see the Regulars forgotten. I have a notion that some very good history will be written by some quiet West Pointer with a fluent but modest pen and writing, as I said the other day, in a style like Grant in his memoirs. 'Twill be good reading.

A STUDENT OF HISTORY.

NEW YORK, June 6.



Sun. Oct 4/18

## A NEW RANK IN THE ARMY?

The Ensign Would Be Between Sergeants and Second Lieutenants.

From the American Army Gazette.

A bill is being prepared to recreate the rank of ensign in the army for men who will be warrant officers appointed by the Secretary of War and who will rank below a second lieutenant but above a first sergeant and a sergeant-major. The need for a rank of this kind cannot be gainsaid. The pay of the non-commissioned officers of the army at the present time, while commensurate perhaps in some cases with their duties, does not begin to compare with the pay of the petty officers of the navy who are doing practically the same character of work. At the present time, outside of master engineer, master signal electrician and master electrician, there is no rank in the army corresponding to the ranks of boatswain, carpenter and gunner in the navy.

Why should the army be discriminated against?

The proposed bill will allow the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of commanding officers, to issue warrants conferring the rank of ensign upon sergeants and corporals who have had over six months service, who will receive pay at the rate of \$110 a month; not only in the line, but in specialized branches of the service, such as the signal corps, electrical corps, engineer corps, artillery corps and coast artillery corps. The details of the proposed act will closely follow the lines of the law for warrant officers in the navy and will fill a long felt need in the service. The fact that at present men of highly specialized ability are daily being inducted into the army and immediately given duty for which in civilian life they received hundreds of dollars a month, and for which in the army they receive but \$30 a month, does not make for a high morale in the enlisted personnel.

Instances without number might be cited of men in the army who are today working side by side with civilians doing the same character of work, and for which they are receiving one-fifth to one-tenth as much pay, because, forsooth, the civilian is perhaps incapacitated for service either by physical disability or by age limit and the soldier has either volunteered or been inducted into the service.

Why put a premium on physical disability?

The principal reason, however, for the need of a measure such as is proposed is to take care of the line soldier. Many men in the army who have risen step by step to the grades of corporal and sergeant, and have shown their peculiar adaptability for army life, are still hardly qualified for a commission. It is ridiculous to pay some of these men the paltry sum of from \$44 to \$60 a month in these days of high wages. It makes for a spirit of unrest not only among the men who hear of the enormous wages being paid to workmen on the outside, but lessens the ambition of the private soldier, who very often craves promotion to a non-commissioned officership because the increase in pay is not commensurate with the responsibility.

A stimulus is needed to make these men ambitious, and the way in which to create ambition is to make the prize worthy of the effort. It has succeeded in the navy and it will succeed in the army if properly directed.

That there is undoubted dissatisfaction among the non-commissioned officers in the army regarding their pay cannot be denied by any one who knows the situation. As every one knows, it is on the non-commissioned officer that the real responsibility for the well being of a company falls. Every captain in the army knows and realizes that if he has a good top sergeant he is going to have a good company. It is the top sergeant and not the captain who comes in close, intimate association with the men. It is the sergeants and not the lieutenants of a company to whom the men go with their difficulties and petty troubles; it is the corporals who fight the battles of their squads.

Then why not give them something to fight for?

The rank of ensign is not new. It originated in the British army many years ago. It was a rank in the Revolutionary army of George Washington and continued so for a long time. Why should it not be revived when there is such a good reason for reviving it? He would be the buffer between the non-coms and the commissioned officers, and every man in the army would receive a stimulus to do good work, having in mind that if he was not qualified for a commission he might be able to obtain a warrant from the Secretary of War.

## THE REGULARS.

Their War Record Just What Was to Be Expected of Them.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: It is a pleasure to read Mr. Campbell's letter in THE SUN regarding the record of Regular Army divisions, but he forgets "they were only Regulars."

Regulars are Americans. Nobody ever cares where they come from, who their fathers were, what their religion is. They are just plain United States Regulars. They have no press agents, and unless some one like Colonel Kelton tells the story of a division, as he recently did that of the Third Division on the Marne, who knows or cares what a Regular did?

How many SUN readers know to-day that General Sherman's old regiment, the Thirteenth United States, bore on its colors the proud and unique inscription, "First at Vicksburg"? And which of them remembers the Seventh United States at El Caney in 1898? It was a Regular engineer battalion—the First of the Sixth—that fought with General Carey in March, 1918, before Amiens. It was a Regular machine gun battalion that held the southern suburb of Chateau Thierry the day before the Ninth and Twenty-third United States Regulars held the Germans off to the south and east of the glorious marines. It was a Regular regiment that held the bend in the Marne and of which General Pershing speaks when he says it fired in three directions. They were of the Second and Third Divisions, these regiments.

Some day some one like Mr. Campbell or Colonel Kelton will write in the style General Grant and General Pershing used of the Regulars, and it will be a history like none other. It is not a case of envy on the part of those who speak of the Regulars; it is only a matter of justice.

A Regular is just a plain soldier, of whom nobody cares anything in peace times, and who in war just does his duty and does it well.

A STUDENT OF HISTORY.  
NEW YORK, May 26.

THE SUN, SATURDAY

JUNE 7, 1919.

## THE REGULARS.

A Chapter of American History Which Is Still to Be Written.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Mr. Hitchcock somewhat misinterprets my position about the Regulars. I merely wish to emphasize the fact that they so far have had no historians, not merely in this war but in previous wars. I do not refer to press agents; it sounds too businesslike.

I quite agree with Mr. Hitchcock about the marines: they too are Regulars. But they were until two years ago a small, compact body, with a very distinguishing uniform, and a glorious record. No wonder they quickly found their story told by Catlin and Bundy.

A Regular Army division has no such luck as a rule. It has not, indeed, been the fashion to tell the story of the Regular divisions, brigades and regiments. Few people know the story of the Regulars in the Mexican war; fewer still of THE SUN's readers ever heard of Sykes's Brigade of Regulars in the civil war and its splendid record.

Had it been from Massachusetts or Pennsylvania or Ohio or Michigan everybody in those States would know all about it. So to-day: the Seventy-seventh, the Twenty-eighth, the Ninetieth Division—who of the Fourth Estate, as Warrington in "Pendennis" calls the press, would fail to tell of them in their home States especially? But few even remember the gallant deeds of the First. They have no home State or section to cherish their memory.

This is what I mean when I say a Regular is a United States soldier, and not from any particular State or section. It is not a question of envious comparison; it is merely that much history is to be written and I would not like to see the Regulars forgotten. I have a notion that some very good history will be written by some quiet West Pointer with a fluent but modest pen and writing, as I said the other day, in a style like Grant in his memoirs. 'Twill be good reading.

A STUDENT OF HISTORY.  
NEW YORK, June 6.

23



232

**Six Weeks to Make a Soldier.**  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING TELEGRAM:—  
HE statement has been made that a year is required to manufacture soldiers from raw recruits. I will give a personal experience.

Some thirty years ago I joined a London volunteer regiment ("the Artists"). I had had no previous military training, and yet I earned an efficiency badge in six weeks. This included efficiency in target shooting. The badge was a strip of silver braid, worn on the arm. Of course, efficiency in the volunteers is not quite the same thing as in the regulars, but I may mention that the standard of "the Artists" was high. It was then said to be the best and smartest volunteer infantry regiment in England. It must also be remembered that we drilled only twice or thrice a week. If we had been regulars, drilling twice or thrice a day, I am certain that I could have become efficient as a "ranker" in the same time. I was afterward in the "Volunteer Medical Staff Corps" and found stretcher drill and "first aid" equally simple.

To close with an American experience, I was recently in Fort Worth, Texas, and, as the citizens were drilling there, I joined them. These gentlemen had had no previous military experience, and yet in three days they were marching in column down the streets and making all the turns correctly, and in ten days they were doing rifle drill very creditably.

There is no mystery in a soldier's calling; a schoolboy could learn it easily, and the man who can not become efficient as a private in the ranks in two or three months must be half-witted.

BERTRAND SHADWELL.  
Memphis, Tenn., May 5, 1917.

#### Gen. O'Ryan and the Regulars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We read in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the commander of the National Guard of the State of New York, in a hearing before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, gave as an objection to a "professional army" the character of the enlisted personnel, who, he states, "for the most part are failures in civil life."

The undersigned wonder if this statement, made by so learned a gentleman, is the result of personal observation of the regular army soldiers, who must have been highly honored to have served under his illustrious command.

What explanation could Major Gen. O'Ryan give if asked the following questions?

After the signing of the armistice, were there not a great many applications forwarded by the so-called failures under the General's command to return to civilian life? If so, why the anxiety on their part if they were failures? Why abandon what the General calls, or terms, their asylum? Is no credit due the "failures" who formed a nucleus of the National Army to help those very intelligent but inexperienced officers to instill into the men under their command the principles of discipline and obedience? Did not those same failures only learn to acquire those qualities by their previous daily contact with the gentlemen graduates of West Point, who in their turn had devoted an average of four years (not months) learning the basic principles of their profession? Will not investigation prove that these professional failures are flooding army headquarters daily with letters asking to return to civil life? Might we not attribute this fact to the unwarranted insults that are being repeatedly heaped upon them, we suppose, as recompense for the suffering and privations they gladly underwent for their grateful friends of civil life?

We see them daily wearing the uniform in which at one time they were proud to be seen, but which now sadly advertises them as "failures." We seek no sympathy, but we have a right to expect respect if not for ourselves at least for the "failures" that must surely represent the number of our comrades buried in France, who must be given the credit of not being "failures" in helping terminate the world war.

THOMAS P. GAVIGAN,  
WILLIAM L. HOGAN.  
R. O. T. C. Division.  
Fort Monroe, Sept. 4, 1916.

## Clean Americans Only in Army

### Many 'Old Timers' Coming Back to the Recruiting Office, Homesick for Old 'Barrack Smell.'

*"The sergeant arst no questions, but 'e winked the other eye  
'E sez to me, 'Shun' and I shunted, the same as in days gone by;  
'For 'e saw the set o' my shoulders, an' I couldn't 'elp 'oldin' straight  
When me an' the other rookies come under the barrick gate.*

*Back to the army again, sergeant,  
Back to the army again,  
'Oo would ha' thought I could carry and port?  
I'm back to the army again."*

—KIPLING.

"Next man!" cries the sergeant in the recruiting station.

A well dressed lad, whose voice and manners proclaim him a native son of Manhattan, gives his name and address to the officer at the desk. His education, his previous experience, his present job, are brought out by the careful questions of the recruiting officer. Then comes the test question.

"Why did you come in the army?" asks the officer.

"Well, you see, I only got as far as the seventh grade in school, and I want to be a druggist," answers the native son. "I can't do it without knowing some more and"—

#### What He Wants.

"So you want to enlist in the Medical Corps?" suggests the officer.

"That's it," is the answer. Three years will leave him with the foundations of pharmaceutical knowledge, if he profits by his opportunities.

The native son, who goes from the desk with a look of satisfaction, is succeeded by a swarthy young man from Porto Rico. His stumbling English is no bar to the officer at the desk, who has campaigned down by the Rio Grande. Bit by bit the desire of this Porto Rican to become a better American comes out. He is young, he says, and handicapped in New York by his ignorance of the tongue; in the army he could learn a trade and step out of its ranks a real American, speech and all.

"What do you want to do?"

"Go to France." This is the first thought of the Porto Rican, the one that has brought him to enlist. After that is said, he can consider a bit more coolly the prospect that is before him. He finally elects to go with the "doughboys." His technical training he will leave until later.

#### Chauffeur Wants to Enlist.

"I've been a chauffeur for three years," the next man admits, but he refuses to consider any of the opportunities that Uncle Sam holds out to him of learning more. He is quite complacent until the magic words "gasoline engines" are uttered by the recruiting officer. That is the sesame to his attention, his enthusiasm.

"I sure would like to know more about gas engines," he says.

"Motor Transport Corps," writes the officer. "Son, you'll know quite a bit about gas engines after three years in the M. T. C."

The next applicant states his age as "over 18." He refuses to become embarrassingly definite. His vagueness brings up the belief that he is one who has been handicapped by his youth in previous efforts to get into the army. Discretion has come to him. And down in his heart he knows quite definitely why he wants to be a soldier, but he has a tremendous difficulty in getting it across. But he is not left long with this vague indefinite desire to do something, to be something that he can't put words to. Briefly, simply, the recruiting officer points out the opportunities that lie in each branch of the service. The boy forgets his vague wishes; this is something big, bigger than he had thought.

#### He Joins the Artillery.

"You can put me down for the Coast Artillery," he answers with a definite idea of what he is going to get out of the next three years of his life.

Snappily, yet easily, the next man comes up to the desk; unlike his predecessors, he doesn't put both elbows on the desk and loll down to talk comfortably and amiably to the officer at the desk.

"I want to enlist, sir," he says. At the "sir" the officer looks up.

"You've been in the service, haven't

you?" he asks, in a tone that expects only affirmation.

"Yes, sir," answers the applicant. "I was discharged two months ago, and I've had enough of civilian life. Before I was discharged I held up my hand and said 'never again.' I've got a good job, but I miss the army life. You know, sir," he confides, "I'd rather hear 'em call 'come and get it' again, and stand in that old chow line for some corned willy and a thousand on a plate than sit on a stool and add up figures that show how much some other guy is making."

"You're a bookkeeper, then?" asks the officer.

"Not any more," is the quick response. "I want to have 'em put soldier where it says 'previous occupation.' I want to get where you can have a real bunkle again."

"What branch of the service do you want?" asks the recruiting officer.

#### And He Wants the Cavalry.

"Cavalry," answers the man who is going up for his second hitch.

As the upstanding young man goes from the desk a slouched wreck of a man takes his place. He whines out a tale of hard luck. It seems that the world has failed to give him the living that it owed him. One job after another, he says, but there was always something wrong.

Before listening to the extended tale of woe that pours from the lips of this applicant, the recruiting officer orders him on the scales. He is too light. The officer sighs in relief.

"That is what the new army will not take," he says. "The man who has made a mess of his life and thinks of the army as the last hope, a place of refuge, where he can get three good meals a day and a place to sleep. Perhaps we looked a little indulgently on that type in the past, because we didn't know precisely what type we did want. It's going to be different in the army of to-morrow. We want clean, intelligent Americans, and what's much more to the point, we're getting 'em," he concluded, inclining his head toward the row of accepted applicants that sat there in proof of his contention.



New York Sun - June 12/19

Dispatch  
July 7, 1921

## WAR COMPELLED ARMY CHANGES

**Gen. March Tells of Altered  
Methods for West Pointers.**

**CADETS TO STUDY IN FRANCE**

**Will Be Coached on Battle Fields  
by Men Who Fought.**

"The old order of army life in the United States has passed," said Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, to an EVENING SUN reporter, as he discussed the innovations of this year's graduation exercises at West Point, where nearly three hundred young men received their diplomas from the hand of the Secretary of War—all wearing khaki, the epaulets of second lieutenants and service stripes.

"The commencement exercises this year possess an especial significance in that all conditions have been changed by the great war and the lessons which we have drawn from it.

"It has just been announced that the entire graduating class will leave for Brest on July 11, where they will be met by special instruction officers and conducted to all the depots of the Services of Supply, in order to study modern methods of army supply service, transportation problems and the mechanics of modern warfare.

"They will be taken over the great battlefields of France and Flanders under the direction of officers familiar with the operations of the combat troops, to have technically explained to them the problems and solutions of tactics which won the war.

### **Will Be Able to Specialize.**

"After this they will be sent to study the work now going on in the army of occupation, and a new understanding of military technique is certain to result.

"The fact that the War Department has decided to cut down the period of study at West Point from four to three years means that the graduates of the Academy will have the chance to study in the various arms of the service for which they are best adapted in specialized graduate work. This innovation also means that an additional 25 per cent. of students may be trained in the Military Academy with the present accommodations, taking advantage of the space made vacant by the shortened regular work.

"We expect great improvement in our officer personnel as the result of this post graduate work, which will extend not only to foreign studies, but to broader training in individual executive ability by the new system of concentration training camps.

"In the past the graduated cadet faced several years of dry as dust service in small army posts scattered throughout the country, where only a few hundred men and a handful of officers were assembled. The future of the military system, metamorphosed by the European war, means that immediately upon completion of their academic studies they will be given vitalized work with up to date problems.

### **To See Real Work.**

"The graduates of this and future classes will plunge at once into real military work. The plan of the War Department, which has already purchased a large number of cantonments and concentration camps, will enable the younger man to master the command of large bodies of troops—of brigades, regiments and even divisions—instead of a few companies as in the past.

"And so, to-day, the graduates of West Point enter upon a career diametrically different from that of a few short years ago. The 'regulars' made good in the war—both in the ranks and in the commissioned posts, whether training the student officers drawn from civilian life or the men in the National Army.

"The War Department now has under consideration additional changes in the curriculum of its student officers—these will be announced formally when perfected. But already the greatest change in our national military system is signalized in the sending of the present class to the 'dissecting room' of Europe and in the installation of the postgraduate system of study for all the outgoing cadets who have won their spurs."

## SAM BROWNE BELTS OFFICIALLY ADOPTED

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

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

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

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



234

# VICE-ADMIRAL WHO DIRECTED SENDING ABROAD OF TROOPS



Vice-Admiral ALBERT GLEAVES, U.S.N.  
by WORLD STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

## Marvellous War Record of Our Troop-Carriers

In the period from May, 1917, to November, 1918, inclusive, there were transported to Europe 2,079,880 American soldiers in 1,142 vessels. The following figures, published for the first time, show the records of the transports flying the Stars and Stripes, the first sailing of each ship, the number of troops on that voyage, its best troop carrying achievement, the number of trips and the total carried in those trips.

Transport.	First Trip.	No. Carried.	Best Trip.	No. Carried.	Total Trips.	Total Carried.
Aeolus.....	Oct. 10, 1917...	2,865	Sept. 15, 1918...	3,551	8	24,770
Agamemnon.....	Oct. 19, 1917...	3,438	May 16, 1918...	4,967	10	36,097
America.....	Oct. 19, 1917...	4,273	June 10, 1918...	5,327	9	39,768
Antigone.....	Dec. 13, 1917...	1,907	Sept. 23, 1918...	2,287	8	16,526
De Kalb.....	June 14, 1917...	816	July 18, 1918...	1,601	11	11,334
Finland.....	June 14, 1917...	1,602	July 26, 1918...	3,879	10	21,060
George Washington.....	Dec. 4, 1917...	5,666	July 18, 1918...	6,024	9	48,373
Great Northern.....	March 12, 1918...	2,779	Aug. 3, 1918...	3,062	10	28,248
Hancock.....	June 17, 1917...	346	April 24, 1918...	1,092	3	1,473
Harrisburg.....	July 27, 1917...	410	July 22, 1918...	2,698	14	11,668
Henderson.....	June 14, 1917...	1,884	Aug. 14, 1918...	2,585	10	16,352
Huron.....	Sept. 8, 1917...	2,361	Sept. 8, 1918...	2,916	8	20,871
Kroonland.....	Aug. 7, 1917...	272	July 26, 1918...	3,348	9	15,435
Leviathan.....	Dec. 15, 1917...	7,249	May 22, 1918...	11,322	10	96,803
Louisville.....	May 12, 1917...	258	July 6, 1918...	2,485	12	10,682
Madawaska.....	Nov. 12, 1917...	1,671	June 30, 1918...	2,333	9	17,931
Mallory.....	June 14, 1917...	1,227	Sept. 8, 1918...	1,928	13	19,251
Manchuria.....	Sept. 9, 1917...	281	Sept. 8, 1918...	4,053	7	15,152
Martha Washington.....	Feb. 10, 1918...	2,286	June 7, 1918...	3,384	8	22,311
Matsonia.....	March 14, 1918...	1,957	July 10, 1918...	2,330	6	13,327
Maui.....	April 16, 1918...	481	July 31, 1918...	3,820	4	11,042
Mercury.....	Jan. 4, 1918...	2,373	June 30, 1918...	2,962	7	18,542
Mongolia.....	May 29, 1917...	263	Sept. 23, 1918...	4,211	9	20,196
Mount Vernon.....	Oct. 19, 1917...	3,028	Aug. 26, 1918...	4,768	9	33,692
Nederlander.....	Aug. 14, 1918...	2,217	Aug. 14, 1918...	2,217	3	6,283
Nor. Pacific.....	March 30, 1918...	2,419	Sept. 26, 1918...	2,790	9	20,711
Orizaba.....	June 10, 1918...	2,839	July 31, 1918...	3,299	6	15,712
Pastores.....	June 14, 1917...	1,041	Sept. 23, 1918...	1,872	13	18,446
Plattsburg.....	June 30, 1917...	54	July 22, 1918...	2,438	13	10,645
Pocahontas.....	Sept. 8, 1917...	2,526	Sept. 15, 1918...	2,920	9	20,503
Powhatan.....	Nov. 12, 1917...	1,488	Sept. 15, 1918...	2,509	7	14,643
President Grant.....	Dec. 26, 1917...	4,807	June 30, 1918...	5,854	8	39,924
Pr. Matoika.....	May 10, 1918...	3,558	June 15, 1918...	3,866	6	21,216
Ryndam.....	May 10, 1918...	3,166	Aug. 22, 1918...	3,197	6	17,913
Siboney.....	April 23, 1918...	2,959	July 31, 1918...	3,797	7	20,279
Sierra.....	July 10, 1918...	1,712	July 10, 1918...	1,712	1	1,712
Susquehanna.....	Dec. 13, 1917...	2,184	Aug. 30, 1918...	2,561	8	18,345
Tenadores.....	June 14, 1917...	1,067	April 23, 1918...	1,289	13	15,698
Hon. Steuben.....	Oct. 19, 1917...	1,223	Aug. 18, 1918...	2,801	9	14,347
Wilhelmina.....	May 10, 1918...	1,797	July 18, 1918...	2,085	6	11,053
Zeelandia.....	May 18, 1918...	1,756	June 30, 1918...	1,761	7	11,481
St. Paul.....	May 24, 1917...	514	May 24, 1917...	514	7	1,534
Lenape.....	June 14, 1917...	818	Aug. 22, 1918...	2,774	6	8,975
Covington.....	Oct. 19, 1917...	3,238	June 15, 1918...	4,133	6	21,628
President Lincoln.....	Oct. 19, 1917...	4,877	March 30, 1918...	4,826	5	23,549
Calamares.....	Nov. 26, 1917...	1,221	June 30, 1918...	1,814	7	10,091

## CLEMENCEAU PAYS VISIT TO CAMP OF AMERICAN TROOPS

French Statesman Sees Field  
Day Exercises and Highly  
Praises the Men.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE. Sept. 17.—American infantrymen of the expeditionary army yesterday had their first field day since their landing in France, with Georges Clemenceau, former French Premier, as the guest of honor. A battalion of an infantry regiment gave demonstrations of machine gun, rifle and bayonet assaults, concluding with a genuine American athletic programme, including 100-yard dashes, tugs of war and boxing bouts.

The entire battalion that participated in the programme lunched in the open air, M. Clemenceau being the guest of Gen. Sbert and the French officers dining with the American Brigadier Generals. In an address to the American officers M. Clemenceau said:

"I feel highly honored at the privilege of addressing you. I know America well, having lived in your country, which I have always admired, and I am deeply impressed at the presence of an American army on French soil in defense of liberty, right and civilization against barbarians. My mind compares this event to the Pilgrim Fathers, who landed on Plymouth Rock seeking liberty and finding it. Now their children's children are returning to fight for the liberty of France and the world."

Later M. Clemenceau addressed the entire battalion, saying:

"You men have come to France with disinterested motives. You came, not because you were compelled to come, but because you wished to come. Your country always possessed love and friendship for France. Now you are at home here and every French house is open to you. You are not like the people of other nations, because your motives are devoid of personal interest and because you are filled with ideals. You have heard of the hardships before you, but the record of your countrymen proves that you will acquit yourselves nobly, earning the gratitude of France and the world."



## TROOPS BOUND TO NEW YORK

### DUE TO-DAY.

**ARAKAN**—From Verdon, Jan. 24, with 21 men, consisting of 13 casual officers, 6 enlisted men of Casual Company No. 17, New York, and 2 civilians.

**FRANCE**—From Brest, Feb. 2, with 4,729 men, consisting of 370th Infantry, complete, 114 officers and 2,343 enlisted men (colored); Machine Gun Company and Medical Detachment, 3d Battalion, 369th Infantry, 30 officers and 952 enlisted men (colored); Machine Gun Company of 368th Infantry, 6 officers and 143 enlisted men (colored); medical detachment, 5 officers and 36 enlisted men; transport medical personnel, 1 officer and 12 enlisted men; Brest Convalescent Detachments Nos. 23, 35 and 36, 250 men, all sick or wounded; 282 casual officers, 5 ex-officers, 1 casual enlisted man, 1 field clerk, 16 nurses and 31 civilians. consisting of 46th Regiment Coast Artillery Corps, complete, 49 officers and 1,372 enlisted men; detachment of 164th Field Hospital, 1 officer and 55 enlisted men; detachment of Casual Company No. 25, Utah, and marines, 1 officer and 27 enlisted men; 143 casual officers.

**SANTA TERESA**—From Bordeaux, Jan. 30, with 1,457 men, consisting of Bordeaux Convalescent Detachments Nos. 1 to 7, inclusive, 11 to 14, inclusive, 17, 18 and 65, 47 officers and 1,293 enlisted men; Casual Company No. 31, Virginia, 1 officer and 73 enlisted men; detachment of medical casualties, 7 officers and 34 enlisted men; sick or wounded, 47 officers and 1,293 enlisted men; 1 naval officer and 1 civilian.

**SANTA BARBARA**—From St. Nazaire, Jan. 27, with 2 medical officers.

**MARTENSDYK**—From St. Nazaire, Jan. 23, with 1 engineer officer.

### DUE TO-MORROW.

**LEVIATHAN**—From Brest, Feb. 3, with 9,295 men, consisting of 371st Infantry, complete, 104 officers and 2,660 enlisted men (colored); 372d Infantry, complete, 77 officers and 2,605 enlisted men (colored); Field and Staff and Headquarters Company, 163d Infantry, 11 officers and 252 enlisted men; Headquarters Detachment, Medical Detachment and Companies H, I, K, L and M, of 368th Infantry, 35 officers and 1,339 enlisted men (colored); Division Headquarters, 41st Division Headquarters, Camp Dix, 32 officers, 68 enlisted men and 1 field clerk; Casual Company No. 232, Texas, 1 officer and 38 enlisted men; Brest Convalescent Detachments Nos. 24 to 34, inclusive, 37, 38, 39, 41 and 42, 2,132 enlisted men, all sick or wounded; officers commanding convalescent detachment, 17; casuals, 70 officers and 17 enlisted men; 2 nurses, 29 civilians and 5 general prisoners. Also 3 French officers.

**CHARLESTON (War)**—From Brest, Jan. 30, with 1,271 men, consisting of Field and Staff, Headquarters and Supply Company, medical and ordnance detachments and Batteries A, B, D, E and F of 50th Regiment Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Army, 34 officers and 1,196 enlisted men; Casual Company No. 228, New Jersey, 1 officer and 20 enlisted men; 19 casual officers and 1 civilian.

**WOONSOCKET**—From Bordeaux, Jan. 27, with 21 men of Casual Company No. 17.

### DUE TUESDAY.

**PEERLESS**—From Bordeaux, Jan. 26, with 157 men, consisting of Casual Company No. 24, California, 2 officers and 144 enlisted men; medical detachment, 1 officer and 3 enlisted men; 7 casual officers.

**NORTH CAROLINA (War)**—From Brest, Jan. 28, with 1,428 men, consisting of 12th Battalion of 20th Engineers, 16 officers and 727 enlisted men, including 61 men from Fort Slocum. 32d Company of 20th Engineers, 2 officers and 116 enlisted men; Air Service Casual Company No. 2, 2 officers and 187 enlisted men; Casual Companies Nos. 233 and 469, Pennsylvania and Georgia; 20 casual officers, 46 naval personnel, 6 ex-officers and 15 civilians.

**ANCON**—From Marseilles, Jan. 29, with 6 casual officers.

**METAPAN**—From Brest, Jan. 28, with 119 men, consisting of detachment of Base Hospital No. 2, 3 officers and 111 nurses; 2 casual officers and 3 civilians.

### DUE WEDNESDAY.

**STOCKHOLM**—From Brest, Feb. 2, with 2,084 men, consisting of Field and Staff, Headquarters Company, medical detachment and Companies A, B, C and D of 369th Infantry, 28 officers and 1,019 enlisted men (colored), including 13 officers and 491 enlisted men from Camp Upton; 854th Company Transportation Corps, Camp Meade, 2 officers and 245 enlisted men (colored); Casual Company No. 219, Maryland; Casual Company No. 234, Mississippi; medical detachment; casuals, 389 officers and 20 enlisted men; 2 field clerks, 14 nurses and 18 civilians.

**FINLAND**—From St. Nazaire, Feb. 1, with 3,354 men, consisting of Base Hospital No. 18, Fort Slocum, 27 officers and 145 enlisted men; 34th Coast Artillery Corps Brigade Headquarters, New York, 8 officers and 36 enlisted men; Casual Company No. 483, Iowa; Casual Company No. 484, Michigan; Casual Company No. 485 (colored); Casual Company No. 486, Missouri; Casual Company No. 487, Connecticut, 2 officers and 145 enlisted men; Casual Company No. 488, Illinois; Casual Company No. 489, Massachusetts; Casual Company No. 490, New Jersey, 3 officers and 151 enlisted men; Casual Company No. 491, Ohio; Casual Company No. 492, Oklahoma; Casual Company No. 493, Pennsylvania; Casual Company No. 494, Kentucky; Casual Company No. 495, New York, 2 officers and 149 enlisted men; Casual Company No. 496, Minnesota; medical detachment, 6 officers and 59 enlisted men; St. Nazaire Convalescent Detachments Nos. 30, 33, 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44, 55 officers and 868 enlisted men, all sick or wounded; 30 casual officers, 1 naval enlisted man and 6 civilians.

**PASADENA**—From Bordeaux, Jan. 23, with 34 men, consisting of detachment of Casual Company No. 25, New York, 1 officer and 25 enlisted men; 8 casual officers.

### DUE THURSDAY.

**SEATTLE (War)**—From Brest, Feb. 1, with 1,561 men, consisting of medical detachment, 1st Battalion Headquarters, Companies A, B and C of 163d Infantry, 20 officers and 535 enlisted men, including 9 officers and 156 enlisted men from Camp Dix; 116th Supply Train, complete, Camp Dix, 9 officers and 230 enlisted men; headquarters, medical and supply detachments, Companies A, B and C of 116th (branch of service not given), Camp Dix, 15 officers and 462 enlisted men; Battery C of 50th Regiment Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Army, 4 officers and 183 enlisted men; Casual Company No. 235, New York, 1 officer and 63 enlisted men; 13 casual officers, 25 naval enlisted men and 1 civilian.

**HICKMAN**—From Bordeaux, Jan. 27, with 41 men, consisting of detachment of Casual Company No. 30, Missouri, 1 officer and 28 enlisted men; medical detachment, 3 enlisted men, 8 casual officers.

## The Long and Short of Soldierly; Three Types Seen at Camp Upton

Ward of 21/17



"LONG AND SHORT OF IT" QUINT FILM SER.

Harry Breman is 6 feet 6 inches tall, while Anthony Accetta and D. Felaman are just 5 feet 1 inch each.

### DUE FRIDAY.

**DANTE ALIGHIERI**—From Marseilles, Jan. 30, with 1,588 men, consisting of 61st Regiment Coast Artillery Corps, complete, 32 officers and 1,556 enlisted men.

**SIXAOLA**—From Bordeaux, Feb. 2, with 47 men, consisting of Bordeaux Convalescent Detachment No. 56, 19 officers, all sick or wounded; Detachment of Casual Company No. 32, Arkansas, 20 casual officers and 1 civilian.

**MATSONIA**—From Bordeaux, Feb. 3, with 3,345 men, consisting of 68th Regiment Coast Artillery Corps, complete (defenses of Long Island Sound), 37 officers and 1,792 enlisted men; 151st Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters, Camp Devens; medical detachment, Casual Companies Nos. 357 and 363, Camp Upton, 4 officers and 308 enlisted men; Casual Companies Nos. 355 and 365, Camp Dix, 4 officers and 275 enlisted men; Casual Companies Nos. 356, 378, 360, 361, 364, 367 and 27; medical detachment, 4 officers and 11 enlisted men; Bordeaux Convalescent Detachments Nos. 360 and 85, 1 officer and 18 enlisted men, 6 civilians.

### DUE SATURDAY.

**HENDERSON**—From Bordeaux, Feb. 3, with 1,272 men, consisting of Bordeaux Convalescent Detachments Nos. 15, 19, 43, 45, 46, 54, 58, 68, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84 and 86, 37 officers and 1,126 enlisted men, as well as Casual Company No. 33, 2 officers and 56 enlisted men, all sick or wounded; medical detachment, 6 officers and 40 enlisted men, 2 nurses and 3 civilians.