

CAMPS IN FRANCE PLEASE PERSHING

Pays Unexpected Visit to the Training Grounds.

WORK NOW WELL STARTED

Commander Questions Cooks About the Food Supply, and All Are Well Satisfied—Many of the Men See the General For the First Time—Potatoes A-plenty.

General Pershing gave the American expeditionary force an example of the strenuous life by sweeping through nearly a dozen villages where United States soldiers are living in France and visiting nearly all training centers which have been established from America's first great contribution for the war for democracy.

It was not a cursory inspection that the general made. He went into minute details all along the line, questioned private soldiers, company cooks and various other ranks as to how things were going with them and what if anything could be done to improve the situation.

General Pershing spent the night at a quaint little French village and reached the American army area early next morning. His visit was entirely informal, and he found the forces just as he desired—engaged in their daily routine work and drill.

At the end of the first day's inspection General Pershing said: "Our principal concern just now of course is to perfect the army organization. This is a big task, but it is moving along smoothly and in a most satisfactory manner."

Work Well Started.

"The work at certain points of disembarkation is well started. Railroad material is coming over as rapidly as can be arranged. The progress we have made thus far with the assistance of the French is a source of great satisfaction to me. Billets and training ground for men are as well located as could be expected at this time of the year, when space is limited by crops in the fields.

"After these are removed we will have plenty of space for lodging and training the divisions that are to come. Training is progressing very well with the assistance of the French."

General Pershing was untiring in his inspection of the training area. He inquired into every phase of the men's daily life, the character and the quantity of their food, even to the disposition of garbage slops, which he found were all going to French farmers, who were delighted to have this matter to feed their pigs, taking advantage of every sort of refuse containing fat.

General Pershing found the American soldiers and the French villagers living together in the greatest amity. He inquired about the washing for soldiers and found that they nearly all washed their own clothes in the village wash houses erected along running streams, the villagers washing on one bank and the soldiers on the other.

At several company kitchens the American commander interrogated the cooks closely.

"Do you get enough to eat and to feed the men?" he asked one veteran cook who has been in the regular army for a number of years.

"Yes, sir," replied the cook, standing at respectful attention.

"Do you get any vegetables?" asked General Pershing.

"No, sir," replied the cook.

Potatoes In Plenty.

"Don't you get any potatoes?" asked General Pershing, with some surprise.

"Oh, yes, sir," was the prompt reply.

"And onions and tomatoes?" questioned the general further.

"Yes, sir."

"And beans?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then what do you want?"

"Nothing, sir."

General Pershing smiled and moved away satisfied that that particular company was doing very well in wartime and in the war zone.

At another company kitchen the cook said the only complaint he had to make was that the company's share of canned salmon had not been forthcoming regularly.

"What do you get as a substitute?" asked the general.

"Well, of course, sir, we get bacon," replied the cook, somewhat subdued.

"Any other complaint?" the commander inquired.

There was none, and again the general passed on, completely satisfied with prevailing conditions.

Many troopers saw General Pershing for the first time in their lives. His visit was so unexpected at certain points of the far flung training area that the soldiers speculated at first whether he was Pershing. Several times they referred the dispute to the correspondents accompanying the officer.

"I knew it was Pershing all the time," boasted one old trooper, "because I saw his picture in the paper, and he looks just like it."

General Pershing gave orders looking to a little smarter setup of the men in the future. A great majority of the troops now in France are recruits in the regular army, and many of them are learning the art of soldiering for the first time.

WILLIAM H. TAFT

Former President Conspicuous In the Public Eye Since He Retired From Office.



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When the American Red Cross society was reorganized on a military basis former President William H. Taft was the first man to be named a major general by President Wilson. This appointment met with universal favor throughout the United States. The president's action was taken under authority granted him by joint resolution passed by congress last April.

When he retired from the presidency in 1913 Mr. Taft remained steadily in the public eye, although it was more or less distasteful to him. He accepted the position of Kent professor of law at Yale and devoted much of his time to these duties. He interested himself in the war and warmly supported the administration in its war plans. The former president's chief interest, however, lay in Red Cross work, and his efforts to raise funds to care for wounded American soldiers on the battlefield were tireless.

Mr. Taft, twenty-seventh president of the United States, was born at Cincinnati in 1857, graduated at Yale in 1878 and admitted to the Ohio bar in 1880. He became circuit judge and was also the first governor general of the Philippine Islands. He twice declined appointment as associate justice of the United States supreme court, but became secretary of war in President Roosevelt's cabinet. He was nominated for president by the Republican convention in Chicago in 1908 and defeated William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic nominee. He was renominated by the Republicans in 1912, but was defeated by Mr. Wilson. Mr. Roosevelt ran on the Progressive ticket that year, having quarreled with the former president. Since his retirement as president Mr. Taft held no public office.

SUSPEND SOLDIERS' DEBTS.

Pennsylvania Law of 1915 Has Stood Test in State Courts.

Enlisted men in the national service, including those selected for the army by draft, will be protected in Pennsylvania by what virtually amounts to a moratorium.

There is a law on the statute books of Pennsylvania, passed two years ago, which exempts men mustered into state or national service from any "civil process."

It is of special importance and interest to those who may be selected for the army and who have been anxious lest, due to a decrease in their earning power, they would not be able to meet payments on their homes and thus lose them.

According to authorities on realty law, the act of 1915 will prevent a building and loan association, for example, from foreclosing a mortgage held against a home owner drafted into the army for such period as he is serving in the army, regardless of whether the payments on the mortgage are made as they become due.

It will also prevent, these authorities say, such legal action as ejectment proceedings against a soldier's family for nonpayment of rent while the lessor of the property is in service.

INDIANS AS FIGHTERS.

Canadian Officers Advise Their Use With American Forces.

Canadian officers on leave in London from the French front have informally recommended to American officials that American Indians be employed or enlisted for service with the American expeditionary forces. Manitoba Indians with the Canadians have done excellent work at scouting.

"These Indians with us," said a captain with the Canadian forces whose parents live in Philadelphia, "have performed services that never could have been performed by a white man. The Indian of North America has it in his bones to be a good fighter and a crafty one. We have Indians in nearly every regiment. Again and again during the past two years I have seen them go out at night between the trenches and, without firing a shot, without making the slightest disturbance, come back leading half a dozen or so Germans, from whom much valuable information has been obtained."

Fishing Days at Atkinson's Pond

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, August 16th, 17th, and 18th, will be fishing days at the Thomas Atkinson Mill Pond in Boon Hill township, now owned by Mr. Liles. 10 o'clock the time to begin fishing each day. I want to sell shares at

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