

Jim's "Spere" Will Know No Brother

BY OUR OWN RING W. LARDNER



no two bits ced i what do you mense ced the loot i will give no quarter i asserted.

while the loot & i was talking the rest of the squad was laffing & bean glad their was no work but the loot hollowed i of the cumands witch maiks you forget their had ever ben a rest on gard he ced. this menses that i of the hunns is cumming & in the stead of turning yr back to him you stick i foot out the left one not the rite & yr chin to only not yr tung with yr find he had a date to meet a man a round the corner you know me al. the next cumand they give i long point witch mense advance and thrust & wen you have thrust it the next thing is to get the baynut out of the german this isent so important as getting it ino him but wen its in him of course it is only decent to his wife & kids to take the baynut out no so much though because you knead to be carefull of germans but because you may knead yr baynut & rifele agen.

this is because germans are like rattel snakes & always travel in pairs or moar than pairs mebbe three or four you half to be ready for the next hunns that cum a long, well al wen you have did long point & cum back to wear you were on gard the loot int will probly baun you out for not long pointing rite of course every loot int has his own i dears a bout these things, witch is i reason why hes a loot int. you haif to mark him satue rite with yr on garding & long pointing & then he will pass on to the next part witch is high port & sum other stuff.

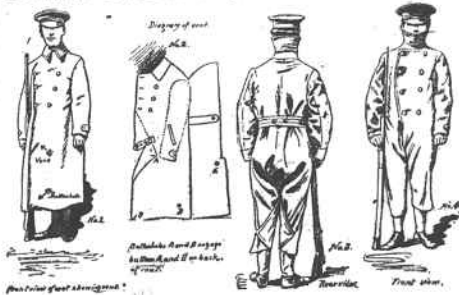
High port is with yr legg up & yr rifele & baynut held up at a big angol so the hunns chin woud suffer & mebbe his braynys if he hes anny witch is & all his gang. you must remember al that mebbe the german may not want to talk the baynut yr weigh if he dont you must give it to him the weigh he wants it witch may mense not the baynut but the but not the word the rifele. smash him over the bene if he cant see talking the point of the baynut in a decent weigh, & if he refuses to talk the but of the rifele you haif to treat him like you woud treat all fool.

well al this baynut stuf is pretty stiff stuff but as i ced you are feeling so manny it woud be a mistak to let the enemy get you. wen you get yr baynut into ackshun you must mark the german realyves you mense biznes & your their to get him & not to hold no tea party with him. in other words al you are to get him on the end of that baynut & under no circumstantus to get mickst up with hissen because the funny part is that a german carris a baynut to.

But beleve me al there going to find that my spere knows no brother & wen i do on gard & long point with a german in the front of me their woud be no use for me to high port the trubel will be getting the baynut outen that hunn befor his frends come you know me al.

Yrs PRIVATE JIM.

URNS OVERCOAT INTO BREECHES



Here are four drawings of what is called the "Prestwick Modification" of the regulation army overcoat, which is said to add 100 per cent to the warmth of an overcoat without additional material or weight. The trick of making a vent in the lower part of the skirt of the overcoat and wrapping it around the legs is illustrated by the drawings, made from life. The vent is closed by means of a tongue to which snap fasteners and a button are attached for holding it together.

This overcoat is in no way different from the regulation pattern—with the exception of a diagonal vent or slit at the fork line. In ordinary cool weather the coat should be worn in the regular way, but in severe weather it can be converted, at will, into one of aviation type, resting in the legs as a protection from cold

winds and thereby keeping the body warm where it is least protected and where it is most difficult to apply extra clothing. The upper part of the body is also kept warm owing to the stoppage of the free circulation of cold air which always finds its way up under the skirts of the regulation coat.

Ample ease is provided for free movement and sitting purposes when the coat is converted, and it is no impediment to a man when crawling on his hands and knees. The "Modification" is applicable to coats of knee length or longer.

The application of the "Prestwick Modification" during severe weather, makes the coat admirably adaptable to all usage other than marching. In the trenches, transport and artillery service, motor driving, motor cycling, sentry duty, sleeping and sitting around camp, this coat, by keeping the legs warm, is also of great assistance in alleviating the suffering of cold feet—all varieties.

An Incident Of The Civil War

BY GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM

(President of the American Rights League and Late Major, U. S. Volunteers)

In June, 1864, the army of General Grant, which had for eight days been in constant conflict, emerged from the wilderness of the Potomac paratively open country on the east. Between Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, there came a fork in the road. The left fork led north eastward to the Potomac, while the right fork was directed southeast towards the entrenchments of Richmond and Petersburg.

The preceding eight days, and a large part of the nights, had, as said, been spent in constant battling.

There had been little sleep for the troops on either side of the line, and for a large part of the time there had been interruption with the rations. Both armies had suffered heavy losses and the men were, naturally and properly, exhausted.

In the previous campaigns of the armies of the Potomac when, after some days of fighting, no substantial gains had been made, it had been the practice to withdraw the troops from the fighting line to some base line where rest and recuperation could be secured. The army was marching left in front in its constant endeavor to get in between the right of Lee's and Lee's base at Richmond, but the stubborn soldiers of the army of Northern Virginia, under the lead of their resourceful commander, had, through the preceding eight days been able, with the advantage of better lines and of entrenchments, to keep themselves between our troops and the approaches to Richmond.

As the first brigade debouched from the wilderness to the high road, no one but the commander and his adjutant, or chief of staff, knew what were the orders for the direction of the column.

The road to the left led to rest and safety, but for the moment, from the battle risks which had been so continuous.

The road to the right meant a continuation of these risks, more fatigue, more broken nights and toilsome days.

The troops might well have looked with eagerness for a chance for a break in their tremendous exertions.

A Shout Heard Thirty Miles

When, however, the brigade guidons were, under the direction of the commander, thrown forward on the road leading to the right—the road that meant further fighting, further fatigue, and peril, a shout of approval went up from the boys of the first brigade which rolled backward through the column for thirty miles of its extension to the westward. Through all the divisions went the word, "We are going on to Richmond." There is to be no break in the campaign. The boys accepted with full approval the policy of their persistent and forceful commander which was, as he reported to the President, "to fight it out on this line if it took all summer." They were all eager for the end of the war, but they realized that the best and most economical way of bringing the struggle to a close was to continue the fighting, to permit no discouragement and no avoidable de-

lays. That yell through the thirty-mile column of Grant's troops could be heard (armies were nearer together than they are to-day) and was heard through the ranks of the army of Northern Virginia.

It was a shout that meant the end of the war. We all realized that if there was with the armies, and with the citizens behind the armies, patience and persistence, we were bound to win out. Grant's policy meant patient, persistent, untrifling effort for the army, and the army accepted the decision with approval and with enthusiasm. The spirit of Grant and of his army, expressing as it did the patient courage of the President, the great Captain, infused itself into the souls of the whole people.

If the North would hold firm to its purpose, the unity of the Republic could be preserved. It was clear after this campaign that the North was to hold firm. There was still months of fighting before the decision of Appomattox, but the result was really clear when the guidon flag was turned into the road that led to the right. This holding to the right was evidence that there was to be no discouragement, no break in the efforts until the war was ended.

The condition of the fight today between the allies, who are protecting civilization against the assaults of a barbarism organized by the science of the twentieth century, is in certain ways similar to that in our Civil War after the defeat of the Confederates, in June, 1865, or after the checks in the Wilderness and at Cold Harbor in June, 1864.

The well organized forces of the Huns hold their own and a good deal more than their own. The losses in life and in treasure, and in the savings of the world, have been enormous.

War Now an Issue of Will Power

The people who are handed together in this fight for liberty against imperialism must not, however, permit themselves to be discouraged or stay their efforts. If they maintain with full persistence and strength of will the campaigns that they have in train, it is certain that with the righteous cause and with the largest resources, they must in the end prevail.

The world's war has now resolved itself into an issue of will power. The peoples who are fighting for the liberty of the world must be able to show an assured purpose and conviction and to back up that conviction with action in such fashion that the forces which have attempted to secure the domination of Europe and of the world shall be driven back. It is clear that these forces have already failed in their original purpose. They must be so overcome that a repetition of a war of aggression shall be impossible.

This struggle is a war against war, and it must be so continued and so completed that we shall have as the settlement an assured peace, a peace with justice, a peace that will maintain throughout the world the right of men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

WANTS GOVERNMENT TO FURNISH OFFICERS WITH UNIFORMS AT COST PRICE

Senator Jones, of Washington, has introduced a bill in Congress providing "that all uniforms, accoutrements and equipment required by any officer of the military forces of the United States shall be furnished and issued to such officers by the Government at cost price under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, and the same shall be similar in quality and price for all officers of the same rank."

Senator Jones says he has information which convinced him that clothing profiteers have taken "not less than \$3,000,000 from new officers in the Army," and that officers have to pay two or three times what uniforms and other equipment are worth.

CANADA CALLS 25,000 DRAFTEES

Canada called 25,000 men on the first draft. This number of men is expected to fill vacancies in the Canadian ranks "Over There" for three months.

HEAVY HAUL OF HUNS

During the year 1917 Germany lost 230,000 prisoners and at least 1,560 guns to the French and British.

SEVEN TIMES AS LARGE

Secretary Baker's recent statement to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs showed that the United States land fighting forces had been increased seven times their original size in nine months.

In April, 1917, the regular army was composed of 373,741 men. On December 31, however, the number of officers had increased to 16,031 and men to 400,000.

The National Guard in the federal service on April 1 consisted of 37,733 officers and 453,713 men. On December 31, however, the number of officers had increased to 16,031 and men to 400,000.

The National Army, which was not in existence on April 1, totaled 480,000 men in December.

There were 2,572 officers and 4,000 men in the reserves in April, while in December there were 84,575 officers and 72,750 men.

The total officers in April was 12,097 and the aggregate of men 202,510. In December the officers numbered 110,856 and men 1,428,650.

From April to November the Ordnance Department increased from 97 commissioned officers to 3,004 officers and 26,120 enlisted men. The aviation section of the Signal Corps increased from 65 officers and 1,120 men to 3,000 officers and 82,120 men.

