COMPARISON OF BULLETS USED BY ALLIES AND HUNS

France is the only nation whose soldiers shoot solid copper bullets from their rifles. All the other nations are using lead bullets.

The French poilus are armed with Lebel rifles. The cartridges, which have no jackets, measure .315 of an inch in diameter. The bullet weighs 197 grams. Its muzzle velocity is 2,-296 feet per second and its muzzle energy 2,305 foot-pounds.

The German soldiers carry Mauser rifles which shoot cartridges measuring .311 of an inch in diameter, and weighing 154 grams. The lead bullet has a ferro nickel jacket. Its muzzle velocity is 2,915 feet per second and muzzle energy 3,018 foot-pounds.

The Enfield rifle used by the British fires a bullet .303 of an inch in diameter, weighing 174 grams, having a muzzle velocity of 2,450 feet per second and muzzle energy of 2,-320 foot-pounds. The lead bullet is encased in a ferro nickel jacket.

The Springfield used by the American soldiers fires a bullet .300 of an inch in diameter, weighing 150 grams. The lead bullet has a cupro nickel jacket. The muzzle velocity is 2,700 feet per second and the muzzle energy 2,445 foot pounds.

Propelled by approximately fifty grains of smokeless powder, the German bullet is the most powerful at short range, but beyond 500 yards it is not as effective as the bullets used by America and her Allies.

USING SILVER STARS

With the consent of the judge advocate of the Ceneral Department, U. S. A., silver stars are now being used on service flags in the West to designate soldiers who have seen service in France and been invalided home. In replying to an inquiry as to whether or not it would be proper to use the silver star, which he approved, the judge advocate took occasion to say: "You understand that the service flag is not official, but it is in general use, and the flying of it is encouraged. Unfortunately it has been patented by private parties. The matter of having an official service flag not so controlled is under consideration by Congress."

THE GIRL HE LEFT BEHIND

DISCIPLINE WILL WIN THE WAR, SAYS BRITISH OFFICER

Nearly every officer in Camp Wadsworth, including the 500 young men of the officers' training school, heard a lecture by Lieut.-Col. George Applin, of the 14th Hussars, British army.

The vast auditorium of Converse College was filled when Maj.-Gen. O'Ryan introduced the speaker. But many officers had arrived late.

Col. Applin looked at his watch as he faced the audience. "It is now four and a half minutes after ten o'clock," he said. "If, when you get over yonder, you are ordered to go over the top and you start four and a half minutes behind the appointed time, you will be wiped off the face of the earth. It is much easier to go to a lecture than it is to go over the top. If you can't get to a lecture on time, what is going to happen to you when you get orders to go over the top at a certain hour?

"The old adage that time is money no longer applies. Time is life. It is human life. And every day that we delay here is costing lives over yonder. Every day that the people of America delay backing up the army that they have sent across, means the loss of lives in that army.

"We have come over here to help you, if we can. We want to help and advise with you, so that you may avoid the mistakes that we made, the mistakes that the French made, so that you will not have to pay the price that we paid.

"There never has been such a war as this. In the summer of 1914 the Germans had the most perfect war machine the world had ever seen. It was not merely an army; it was a whole nation. It was organized and disciplined. There was not only intelligent direction, but there was absolute obedience to order all along the line. I say it was the most perfect war machine the world had ever seen, and it was. You notice that I use the past tense. For it is no longer the most perfect. We have just as good discipline, it is even better. We do the same things Germans **do, and do them just as well, only we do them quicker. That is the advantage we have, and will keep.** And it is the thing you must do, if you are to be effective in this war.

"The Germans think the United States cannot have discipline in their army because this is a democracy. The kaiser says he does not fear the entry of American army into the war because the American army will never have discipline. And if the kaiser is correct in his view, then I tell you frankly that the sooner you get out of the war the better.

"The Germans' discipline is that of brute force, but there is another and better kind of discipline. It is the discipline of democracy. It is founded on mutual confidence and respect between officers and men. The British army has it, the French army has it. I don't know just how we got it, but we've got it.

"Discipline and efficiency mean the same thing. Or putting it differently, discipline is the instant and willing obedience to every order, and in the absence of an order to what you believe that order would have been. The obedience must be instantaneous, and it must be willing. Tardy obedience is not discipline, and it can never bring efficiency. Discipline, instant and willingly discipline, is a means to protection of life, and that is a thing we are striving for as we go along.

"The man who will win this war," the speaker continued, "will not be the officer who gives the commands, but the officer who executes them. This applies to every officer, of every rank, on down to the platoon commander. Discipline, prompt and willing obedience to orders, rests with equal force upon all of us.

"And let me tell you, you can never lead men unless you have trained them. It is a great privilege you young officers have of training men. You must make them respect you and love you if you would get the full measure of discipline, and you can do that if you try. Begin by respecting and loving your men, and observing a rigid discipline of yourself, and it won't be long until you will find them responding to you. They will give you just as much as you give them, and more. Would you know the secret of command, I will give it to you, and I want you to memorize it and carry it with you always:

"STRENGTH OF CHARACTER, MULTIPLIED BY DETERMINATION, PLUS TACT, EQUALS POWER TO COMMAND."

Medals And Insignia Authorized For U. S. Soldiers In France, With Army Rules And Regulations Governing Their Bestowal

General Orders, No. 6.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 12, 1918.

1. By direction of the President the following decorations and insignia are authorized:

(A) DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE CROSS.

A bronze cross of appropriate design and ribbon to be worn in lieu thereof, to be awarded by the President, or in the name of the President, by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army, shall hereafter distinguish himself or herself, or who, since April 6, 1917, has distinguished himself or herself, by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United States under circumstances which do not justify the award of the medal of honor.

Service Medal and Chevrons

(B) DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.

A bronze medal of appropriate design, and a ribbon to be worn in lieu thereof, to be awarded by the President to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army, shall hereafter distinguish himself or herself, or who, since April 6, 1917, has distinguished himself or herself by exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility in time of war or in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United States.

(C) WAR-SERVICE CHEVRONS.

A gold chevron of standard material and design, to be worn on the lower half of the left sleeve of all uniform coats, except religious coats, by each officer and enlisted man who has served six months in the zone of the advance in the war, and an additional chevron for each six months of similar service thereafter. Officers and enlisted men of the Aviation Service on combat duty in Europe will be credited for a war-service chevron with the time they may be on duty.

The Wound Chevron

(D) WOUND CHEVRONS.

A gold chevron of pattern identical with that of the war-service chevron, to be worn on the lower half of the right sleeve of all officers, except fatigue coats, by each officer and enlisted man who has received, or who may hereafter receive, a wound in action with the enemy which necessitates treatment by a medical officer, and an additional chevron for each additional wound; but not more than one chevron will be worn for two or more wounds received at the same time. Disablement by gas necessitating treatment by a medical officer shall be considered to be a wound within the meaning of this order.

Medals of Honor in France

2. During the present emergency, when the recommendations for the award of a medal of honor reaches the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe, he is authorized to cable the facts in extenso for immediate action and to hold the papers until a reply is received. In the event that his recommendation is approved, he will note the action taken in his indorsement when forwarding the papers in the case and will present the medal to the recipient as the representative of the President, or will delegate a suitable officer to act in that capacity.

In any case where the person recommended for the award of the medal of honor is at the time of the recommendation apparently fatally wounded or so ill as to endanger his life, the commanding general of the Expeditionary Forces in Europe is authorized to act immediately upon the recommendation as the representative of the President, afterwards reporting his action by cable.

3. Whenever a recommendation for the award of the medal of honor is approved by cable, and whenever a report is received announcing the award of the distinguished-service cross by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe, and whenever the distinguished-service medal is awarded, such award, with a statement of the circumstances in each case, will be announced in general orders of the War Department by The Adjutant General of the Army without unnecessary delay.

May Be Posthumously Awarded

4. The distinguished-service cross and the distinguished-service medal may be awarded posthumously to persons killed in the performance of acts meriting such award or to persons whose death from any cause may have occurred prior to such award. The medal so awarded will be issued to the nearest relative of the deceased person.

5. No individual will be entitled to more than one distinguished-service cross or one distinguished-service medal, but each additional citation in War Department orders for conduct or service that would warrant the award of either of these decorations will entitle the person so cited to wear upon the ribband of the decoration and upon the corresponding ribbon a bronze oak leaf of approved design, and the right to wear such oak leaf will be announced as a part of the citation. Other citations for gallantry in action published in orders issued from the headquarters of a force commanded by a general officer will be indicated in each case by a silver star three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter worn upon the ribband of the distinguished-service cross and upon the corresponding ribbon.

Forwarding of Recommendations

6. Recommendations for the award of the distinguished-service medal will be forwarded to The Adjutant General of the Army through regular channels.

7. When an officer or enlisted man is admitted to a hospital for treatment of a wound, or when an officer or enlisted man is treated for a wound without being admitted to a hospital, the commanding officer of the hospital, or, in the latter case, the medical officer who treats the wound, will furnish the commanding officer of the wounded person with a certificate describing briefly the nature of the wound and certifying to the necessity of the treatment. This information may be furnished to commanders of higher units in the form of certified lists, and will be transmitted by them to the commanding officers concerned.

8. Commanding officers will forward to The Adjutant General of the Army, through military channels, lists in duplicate of those officers and enlisted men of their commands who have been honorably wounded in action, with a statement in the case of each individual, showing time and place wounds were received and organization in which they were then serving. Whenever a report is made of an action, it will be accompanied by the above-described list, and by certified copies of the medical officers' statements described in paragraph 7.

Granting Rights to Wear

9. Upon receipt of lists of wounded the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe is authorized to grant the right to wear the wound chevron to the persons concerned, and he will note his action by indorsement in forwarding the papers.

10. The right to wear the wound chevron shall be confined to those who are authorized to do so by letter from The Adjutant General of the Army or from the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe.

11. The war-service chevron and the wound chevron shall be as described in paragraphs 12½ and 84½, Special Regulations No. 42 (Uniform Specification) (see Changes No. 2); will be worn as described in paragraph 74½, Special Regulations No. 41 (Uniform Regulations) (see Changes No. 2); and will be furnished as directed in subparagraph 6 of paragraph 66, Compilation of General Orders, Circulars, and Bulletins, War Department, 1881-1915.

Verifying Rights to Wear

12. Requests for the issue of purchase of these chevrons will be accompanied by a list of the persons for whom they are desired, for the information of the commanding officer who authorizes the issue. The officer, before approving a requisition or a purchase, will verify the right of the persons concerned to wear the chevrons requested. Requests for authority to wear the wound chevron on account of wounds received prior to the present war will be forwarded with all available evidence to The Adjutant General of the Army for verification through the War Department records and appropriate action.

13. Section XI, General Orders, No. 134, War Department, 1917, is rescinded.

By order of the Secretary of War:
JOHN BIDDLE,
Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.
Official:
H. P. McCAIN,
The Adjutant General.

SERGEANT SKIPS A GENERATION

One of the sergeants in a divisional area was boosting Government Insurance the other day. He was urging every soldier, no matter how he was "fixed," to sign up for a policy.

"It will be just the thing for your children," he urged. "If you haven't any children, it will come in handy for your grand-children."