

To The Navy—An Appreciation

The following statement, by Captain Kuhlwecker, is reprinted from the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger:

"How is it that, despite our submarines' work we hardly ever sink an American troop transport, or when we do sink one, we always find that only the ship is lost, whereas the troops, whom we really want to destroy, are always saved?"

"American transports travel in convoys, well protected against attack, and are very fast. Thus the submarines have a most difficult and dangerous task. This is particularly true in the Channel, where the enemy can choose the most favorable hours of the day and can protect himself by all sorts of devices, mines, nets, etc.

"To try to seize the bull by the horns here would mean attacking a powerful enemy front which can be broken more cheaply in other ways.

"In other waters the enemy defense is not quite so easy, but here he takes advantage of the great number of available harbors of disembarkation.

"It is not possible for us to have U-boats waiting off every enemy harbor until the transport can conveniently be destroyed. We have not got so many submarines. It would be wasting them and their precious crews, especially if the ships were torpedoed the troops themselves would not be destroyed.

"It is not important for us to destroy the American troops. Hindenburg will take care of that. What we must destroy is tonnage and cargoes. Besides, we do not always hear of every transport we destroy. To make it our only aim to sink American transports would be sacrificing

too many U-boats without perceptible results."

The German mind has been the subject of much enthusiastic comment in this country. It was held to be an efficient mind, as the German was held to be efficient in everything he did.

But is this Captain the embodiment of that German mind? First he says we hardly ever sink an American transport. Then, on second thought, he adds that if we do the troops are saved.

This leads him to the sober conclusion that braving the enemy defenses would be wasting the submarines and their precious crews. His consideration for the precious crews recalls the crocodile tears of the Chief Hun as he exclaimed, "What have I not done to avert all this?"

But still the gallant Captain does not feel that his explanation is explanatory and he repeats that it would be useless to sink the ships if the troops were saved.

In the next breath he says: "It is not important for us to destroy the American troops. Hindenburg will take care of that. What we must destroy is tonnage."

Evidently transports are not tonnage, for the Captain concludes with: "To make it our only aim to sink American transports would be sacrificing too many U-boats without perceptible results."

All of which leads to the following conclusion by the New York "World":

The German Capt. Kuhlwecker, who, writing in the Lokal-Anzeiger, says "more American transports would be sunk by U-boats if the matter were not so hazardous" fittingly characterizes submarine warfare as at present conducted. Almost all assassins by land or sea operate successfully only when they believe they are perfectly safe.

"The Recruit Says"

By PRIVATE BILL MEAGHER
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DON'TS FOR SUPPLY COMPANIES

Never collect garbage in fatigues. Use the receptacles provided for that purpose.

Mules, like rookies, must be coaxed, not driven.

It is not necessary to salute an officer if your horse is running away.

If the Colonel's flivver runs into your wagon, don't forget to get his number. The remark, "Smash into it" should never be used when instructing drivers.

Most drivers have a good delivery.

FOR INFANTRY COMPANIES

The trench is not used to peel potatoes.

If you don't do your "squads left" right, you'll be left.

Don't feed or annoy the N. C. O's.

Acting privates must not allow any familiarity by first-class privates or N. C. O's.

Don't point your rifle at anyone—unless it is a sergeant.

Missing a formation does not matter—unless you are missed.

Don't start anything you can't finish. This does not refer to hikes, hash or Hun hunting.

FOR AMMUNITION TRAINS

Use nothing but smokeless tobacco.

Don't make light of your job.

Don't get hot tempered while carrying ammunition.

FOR THE MEDICAL CORPS

Don't use pills.

Don't say infirm Mary.

Don't park your cars in the orderly room.

Don't spit on the ceiling.

Don't nurse a grudge.

BUSINESS MEN'S FORECAST

Five years' more war, perhaps ten, was the forecast of American business men from all parts of the country who recently assembled in Chicago to attend the sessions of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The business men are planning accordingly.

MAY USE "CHAIN SHOT"

Because of the difficulty of hitting airplanes on the wing and because direct hits are rare, in proportion to the number of shots fired, the use of "chain shot"—two cannon balls attached to either end of a long chain shot from a mortar—is being considered by America and her allies.

The Democracy Of The Trenches

The finest kind of democracy is that which makes fellows of all who are engaged in a common undertaking.

Rudyard Kipling, in his Brushwood Boy, tells the secret of it when he says that the chief lesson the boy learned through contact with other boys in a great school was that there were certain things no decent fellow can do.

No decent fellow, for instance, will disregard the rights of his neighbor. Recognizing the rights of a neighbor is the beginning of government, for a code of rules is set up.

For the mobility of the army it is necessary that there be government; without it the army would be a victim of Bolshevism run riot.

There are two conceptions of army government. One is that which drives men forward. Another is that which leads them.

The commander who rules according to the first theory says, "Go on!" and puts his pistol in the hollow of another man's back. The commander who rules according to the second theory says, "Come on!" and calls to his men to follow.

Such leadership as the second is

the leadership of democracy, that makes the men love their leaders and follow them with eagerness.

The officer who will lead his men, taking them nowhere except where he would go and sharing all their dangers, is the man who has learned thoroughly the lesson of Kipling's Brushwood Boy.

When the engagements are over and officers and men lie wounded together the officer who has led his men will not take advantage of his rank and insist upon having his own wounds treated first.

Charles M. Whitehair, in the American Magazine, tells an instance that came under the observation of a Y. M. C. A. secretary. Mr. Whitehair says: "One of our secretaries saw a wounded colonel sitting out in front of a dressing station one day, and asked him why he didn't go in and have his wounds attended to."

"'Oh,' he said, 'it isn't my turn yet.'"

No decent fellow would take advantage of another man because his rank would entitle him to preference. As the record is being written it is being shown day by day that our officers are decent fellows.

This is the democracy that counts.

MILITARY ESSAYS

LINING UP ALPHABETICALLY

There are many cute diversions in the army, but none quite so distracting as lining up Alphabetically. This is not a game, as some might suppose, like Lotto and Authors, but a method of making the Astors and Biltmores extremely happy and the Youngs and Woods very discontented. No matter what the occasion, if a soldier has something coming from pay to underwear, he lines up alphabetically. Thus it is that the Ansons are the best looking soldiers while the Yortons look as if they had tramped in all the way from Pisagua, Chile. There is no cure for this performance and it will remain unchanged as long as the army holds together. But—it has taught the value of patience and will make the purchase of theater tickets a simple matter later on. It has also made a hero out of a private named Zepka, who was four feet six inches tall. Just once in his military career did they fail to line up his company alphabetically. That time they did it according to height.

C. S.

PATRIOTIC LEPERS

The lepers at Molokai, one of the Hawaiian Islands, are doing their bit for Uncle Sam. They have purchased \$3,000 worth of Thrift Stamps.

NEW SOLDIERS HAVE 120 DAYS IN WHICH TO INSURE

One hundred and twenty days, or four months, is the time limit allowed soldiers who have recently joined the colors to take out government insurance.

The wise soldier will take out a policy for as large an amount as he can at the earliest possible moment. The sooner he takes out insurance, the sooner he can feel that whatever may betide him, the women and children dependent upon him will be properly taken care of. In case he does not come back the money will be paid by the government to his dependents. In the event he is totally disabled the amount of the policy will be paid to him.

No soldier should let the one hundred and twenty day limit elapse without taking out insurance. The rates are unusually low for the substantial amounts of insurance. In each camp and cantonment there is an officer who will be glad to furnish all desired information about government insurance for soldiers.

Latest figures announced by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department in Washington showed that 1,700,000 soldiers, sailors and nurses had insured their lives for a total of \$14,000,000,000. The average amount of the policies was \$8,500.

S. O. S.

Napoleon said, "An Army fights on its belly." Waste of food over here will mean shorter rations over there.

WRIGLEYS



The universal military service gum—

A Soldier's offering to his sweetheart is naturally the sweetmeat that gave him most refreshment and greatest enjoyment when on duty.

The Flavor Lasts



Keep the boys in service supplied

