

YOU ARE GOING OUT TO VINDICATE THE MAJESTY OF THE U. S., SAYS McADOO

In addressing the soldiers in a Texas training camp, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo said:

"We did not seek this war. It was forced upon us. The Kaiser had a notion that America would not fight. He had been told so repeatedly by spies and propagandists in this country, and he actually believed that he could insult this Nation, that he could transgress its vital rights with impunity and that American manhood was so debased that we would not strike back. But we have given him the surprise of his life. The thing that is going to determine the issue in this great war—and that issue is really the vital question of the future of civilization itself—rests in the stout hearts and the strong right arms of you gallant men, you patriots who are going out to achieve victory and rescue the world from the blight of German oppression and military domination."

"I want to give you the assurance that never were the American people so determined as they are today and that they are going to back you men to the utmost limit."

"War is serious business, but, my friends, there is nothing of such inestimable value as liberty and independence and democracy. There is nothing more worth fighting and dying for."

"Until this war broke out, we had supposed that it was impossible, in the enlightened stage to which humanity had brought itself, for a world-wide cataclysm of this kind to occur. It was an illusion. Strange to say, it was in these modern times that a despot was developed who represents in himself the combined lust for dominion of Caesar, of Alexander, of Hannibal and of Napoleon."

U. S. to "See It Through"

"Germany's military rulers set out fifty years ago with the deliberate purpose of metamorphosing the soul of Germany, of changing the soul of a great nation and making it believe that force and not right is the compelling power and ought to be the governing power in the world. These military autocrats have constructed the most formidable military machine ever created in the annals of time. That is the hateful thing we have got to destroy if we would save this Nation for ourselves and for posterity. That is the thing that America has set out to do and she will never stop until the job is done."

"It is a glorious thing to die for country. I envy the man who gives his life to his country. I do not care whether he gives it in the serried ranks of the Army or in the clash of fleets in the Navy or in the undramatic toll of civil life, it is a glorious thing to die for country. What nobler use can a man make of his life than to transmute it into liberty for the benefit of mankind? Such lofty sacrifice is the one thing that makes civilization worth while and fills the future with promise—that men are willing to go out and make the supreme sacrifice for the rights of humanity. That is what you men are going to do. You are going out to vindicate the majesty of America, the might of right, and re-establish civilization upon the secure rock of justice, humanity and liberty."

"I wish you all godspeed, and I want you to know that there goes with you, wherever you may be, the affection of a great people backed by their determination to stay with you to the death and until a triumphant victory is won."

TO CONSERVE O. D.

So widespread has become the use of olive drab cloth that the War Department is making a determined effort to conserve the supply for the use of the military forces.

The authorities are considering issuing a request that all women's motor corps shall adopt a uniform of bluish gray cloth. Organizations now using olive drab will be asked to replace the present uniforms when worn out with the new model. Newly formed branches of the women's motor corps will be requested to purchase no olive drab uniforms.

The War Department is reported to be considering a plan to nationalize the women's motor corps under the general direction of the American Red Cross.

A NEW LIGHT

A clever inventor has devised a light which can be attached to the handle of a safety razor and enable soldiers to shave in the dark. The light brightens the face so that the elusive whisker may be taken painlessly. The device also can be attached to fountain pens, thus making it possible for soldiers to write letters in the dark.

STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT WILSON

The twin Commissions on Training Camp Activities—one for the War Department and one for the Navy Department—were appointed by Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels early in the war to link together in a comprehensive organization, under official sanction, all the agencies, private and public, which could be utilized to surround our troops with a healthy, wholesome environment. The Federal Government has pledged its word that as far as care and vigilance can accomplish the result, the men committed to its charge will be returned to the homes and communities that so generously gave them with no scars except those won in honorable conflict. The career to which we are calling our young men in the defense of democracy must be made an asset to them, not only in strengthened and more virile bodies as a result of physical training, not only in minds deepened and enriched by participation in a great, heroic enterprise, but in the enhanced spiritual values which come from a full life lived well and wholesomely.

I do not believe it an exaggeration to say that no army, ever before assembled in history, has had more conscientious and painstaking thought given to the protection and stimulation of its mental, moral and physical manhood. Every endeavor has been made to surround the men, both here and abroad, with the kind of environment which a democracy owes to those who fight in its behalf. In this work the Commissions on Training Camp Activities have represented the Government and the Government's solicitude that the moral and spiritual resources of the Nation should be mobilized behind the troops. The country is to be congratulated upon the fine spirit with which organizations and groups, some of them of national standing, have harnessed themselves together under the leadership of the Government's agency in a common ministry to the men of the army and navy.

Woodrow Wilson

We See Ourselves "Off Duty"

The first book telling the complete story of how soldiers and sailors spend their leisure time in training centers in this country will appear in the latter part of May. It is called "Keeping Our Fighters Fit—For War and After," and has been written by Edward Frank Allen, of New York, the former editor of the "Travel" magazine, with the co-operation of Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman of the War and Navy Departments' Commissions on Training Camp Activities.

Most camps take the opportunity for organized athletics, for sings, shows, reading in a well-stocked library, recreation rooms and so on, as a matter of course, in the arrangements of army camps. They do not realize that such features have been introduced into military life only since the entrance of the United States into the war—and that the United States, although the most unwarlike of the nations engaged, is the first in the history of the world to supply her men in training with a program of social, mental and physical interests outside of the regular military routine. As Mr. Allen says, "To be sure, Napoleon said that a fighting army is a contented army, but it remained for the United States Government to apply the theory to practice."

President Wilson, in a statement which appears in the book and which is reproduced in full in "Trench and Camp," points out that the benefits derived from "a full life lived well and wholesomely" are but the debt owed by a democracy "to those who fight in its behalf."

It was the unfortunate conditions obtaining in our camps on the Mexican border, where the War Department had sent Mr. Fosdick to investigate during the summer of 1916, that

caused the President and Secretary Baker to plan a Commission on Training Camp Activities "in the interim between the President's war message and the actual declaration of war by Congress." Quoting Mr. Allen:

"I want an organization," Secretary Baker said to Mr. Fosdick, "that will link together the Y. M. C. A., the Recreation Association of America, and every other agency that can contribute to the social well-being of troops in the field, an organization that will itself supply any gaps in the program."

How different the conditions now to 1916!

"The collection of square-fronted, one-story buildings and the drab adobe huts provided little in the way of entertainment. Even with the possibility of a brush with the Mexicans, it was dull. Several thousand men were seeing the same faces and doing the same things every day, and they were bored. There was nowhere to go for any sort of decent diversion in their 'off' time. Columbus, New Mexico, had none of the attractions to which these men had been accustomed; there was no movie show, no library, no club room for lounging, no organized entertainment of any kind for the men. There was not even a place where a man could go and write a letter. . . . Men were hoping that Pancho Villa would happen by, just to liven things up; anything would suffice for a change. But the soldiers just waited, with nothing to do outside of their military routine. Reading matter was at a premium, and the soldiers begged for worn-out magazines from travelers."

In his tour of the cantonments no activity either administered directly by the Commissions or by the organizations such as the Y. M. C. A. and American Library Association, etc., which they co-ordinate and supervise, has escaped the shrewd observation of Mr. Allen. From educational classes to minstrel shows, he pictures the "dolans" of the boys in camp.

The book is official, but simply told, and sparkling with human-interest anecdotes. It makes a lively, entertaining account of the significance of the soldiers' leisure hours as seen through the eyes of a keen civilian.

Total Solar Eclipse June 8

By DAVID TODD

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On Saturday afternoon, June 8, an eclipse of the sun will be total everywhere within, but nowhere without, a very narrow belt stretching diagonally across the United States from Washington and Oregon southeasterly to Alabama and Florida.

When the eclipse becomes total, the sun's corona appears, and the length of time this radiant halo can be seen will vary from 50 seconds on the Florida coast to 120 seconds on the Pacific Coast. The time of total eclipse will range from 2:55 Pacific Standard Time on the Pacific Coast, 4:23 Mountain Time at Denver, 5:30 Central Time at Enid, Okla., to 5:42 Central Time at Orlando, Fla. Preceding totality, the sun will go through all stages of partial eclipse, beginning on the sun's west edge fully an hour before the total eclipse; and in the reverse order for nearly an hour after. At all places in the United States, either north or south of the shadow path, the eclipse will be visible in its partial phases only.

Much assistance will be rendered astronomers who are studying the corona, if outline drawings of it are made by those who have even moderate skill in sketching. If a field glass, spy glass or telescope of moderate size is available, the best use it can be put to is in outline sketching those parts of the corona near the poles of the sun.

U. S. SOLDIERS IN FRANCE MUST MAINTAIN HIGH STANDARD OF CONDUCT

The deportment of American troops in France has won for the soldiers from the United States a real welcome. The presence of American officers and enlisted men in French homes is not merely tolerated. The French people gladly receive them.

In order that this happy relation may continue, an official bulletin has been issued for the information and guidance of all concerned. It reads as follows:

"The attention of every officer is directed to the importance of preventing any damage whatever to property belonging to the French. When any damage is done the matter should be adjusted and settlement made on the spot, no matter how small. It will save you trouble explaining in the future."

"When billets have once been assigned, changes cannot be made without authority of the town major. All information may be obtained from local town major. One-half franc per day is the customary rate to pay for personal service. It is important that all officers be careful not to leave without making settlement."

"No matter how long an officer stays in a billet, he would do well to pay for service at the rate of fifty centimes a day. Failure to do this gives rise to unfavorable comment on the part of the inhabitants, who are then less inclined to billet officers. The French authorities can, of course, force the inhabitants to billet officers, but the way is smoother for all concerned if officers are appreciative and give some outward and visible sign of inward appreciation."

"The respecting of private property is of capital importance. Officers and men should be careful, too, not to offend the French people, who are quite sensitive. Altercations should be avoided. Most matters can be adjusted in a few minutes with the aid of an interpreter. It should be remembered that the billeting is actually handled by the French, who should be consulted by anyone who is not sure of his ground. The proper procedure is to refer the matter to the American Town Major, who will take it up with the French authorities."

"According to the French law, the inhabitants receive pay for billeting officers and men only when they have stayed more than three nights in the same month. It is only fair, then, in the interests of all, that an officer who is billeted for fewer than four nights should reimburse the proprietor to the extent that the proprietor would have been paid by the government, i. e., one franc per night. It is the custom to add to this a fee for service at the rate of fifty centimes a day. This may be paid to the person actually performing the service of cleaning, making beds, etc., or to the proprietor."

"Men must be cautioned that they must not touch any wood box, or any property no matter how small or seemingly unimportant, without first obtaining permission. The rustling of lumber, wood, etc., as is customary for soldiers in the United States, must not be permitted, as it will not be tolerated in France."

"It is important that all instructions of the French officials be followed explicitly. Also that the conduct of officers and men be such that the French people will have no cause for complaint. It has been found that the treatment accorded our troops has generally been based on the conduct of the troops who were last to occupy the town. When in doubt on any question, consult the French town major, through the American town major."

FIVE MILLION, QUICK!

"Get five million men to France, and do it quick!"

This is what President William H. Crawford, of Allegheny College, urges.

"I consider it the duty of the United States to get five million men into France just as soon as possible, and with full equipment and supplies. Nothing will do so much to discourage Germany as a big American war program backed by the united sentiment of a united people."

PICKET DUTY

"So, your son is in the army, is he?"

"Yassuh, he's on picket duty."

"Picket duty? What does that consist of?"

"Why, you see, he wuks in de kul'nel's kitchen and every time de colonel wants chicken fo' dinnah mah boy has to pick it."

S. O. S.

Thousands die every year from overeating; don't dig your grave with your teeth.

