

**The Quartermaster General Is  
the Busiest Tailor in the U. S.**

The War Department authorizes the following:  
The report of the Conservation and Reclamation Division of the Quartermaster Corps for the month of July shows that the Quartermaster General of the Army is the biggest and busiest tailor and shoe repairer in the country.

Articles of wearing apparel numbering 1,450,370 were repaired during the month of July in the shops of various camps and cantonments. Included in this total were 314,518 pairs of shoes, 48,802 hats, 65,841 overcoats, 97,508 coats, 259,976 pairs of breeches, 84,212 flannel shirts, 242,217 undershirts, 208,538 pairs of drawers, 6,100 pairs of stockings, 20,057 pairs of leggings, 53,799 blankets, 764 sweaters and 47,965 other articles.

The dry cleaning and pressing shops handled during this period 1,146,607 articles of wearing apparel, which included overcoats, coats, breeches, flannel shirts, undershirts, drawers, stockings, leggings, blankets and sweaters. During the month 54,741 coats were repaired and there was a total of 9,377 tent and canvas repairs made at the same time.

Beside being the biggest tailor and shoe-repair man, the Quartermaster General is probably the greatest laundry-man on earth. During the month of July, there were handled in the laundries attached to various camps and cantonments throughout the country, 9,762,170 pieces. This included 2,030,947 pieces for officers and enlisted men, which brought a revenue of \$133,106.27; 5,240,592 pieces for base hospitals brought a revenue of \$56,520.41; 1,997,044 pieces for reclamation work brought a revenue of \$83,597.68, and 349,781 other items, which brought a revenue of \$21,902.86. The number of bundles handled during the month was 212,292. The total revenue from the laundry was \$297,179.12.

As a junk dealer and waste collector, the activities of the Quartermaster General are on the same scale as his other work, and the Army is in receipt of revenues from the sales of old metals, garbage, waste, etc. There were collected during July, 188,888 pounds of old aluminum, brass, copper, lead and zinc, of which 35,381 pounds were sold for \$10,131.73. There were also collected 4,215,557 pounds of iron, of which 952,360 pounds were sold for \$6,517.92; 196,463 pounds of rubber, 638,064 pounds of cotton rags, 477,701 pounds of woolen rags, 38,880 pounds of rope, 1,637,767 pounds of paper, 728,145 pounds of bags, 120,589 pounds of burlap, 154,537 pounds of leather, 116,324 pounds of glass bottles and jars, 740,954 pounds of barrels and boxes, 10,318 pounds of horse and mule hair, and 1,351,289 pounds of lumber. Revenues from sales of rubber, cotton and woolen rags, rope, paper, bags, burlap, leather, glass, barrels and boxes totaled \$35,973.55.

The collection of garbage and miscellaneous material from camps and cantonments, ports of embarkation, concentration camps, supply depots and other stations, for the month of July, totaled 129,548 pounds of waste bread, 235,023 pounds of waste cooked meats, grease, etc.; 1,057,338 pounds of bones and 17,159,153 pounds of other garbage, making a total of 18,734,425 pounds of garbage collected during the month, which brought a revenue of \$94,183.74. There were also collected during the same time 504 dead animals, which were sold for \$434.70; 55,068 tons of manure, sold for \$32,794.99; 21,077 tons of condemned hay and straw, sold for \$298.30, and 354 tons of other material, sold for \$1,869.77.

**EARLY PAY DAY**

According to announcement from Washington, soldiers in training in the camps and cantonments throughout the United States will receive their pay within five days or less after the first of each month. Through the efforts of Brigadier General H. M. Lord, head of the financial department of the Quartermaster Corps, the time for paying off soldiers has been so materially decreased that in some instances payment can be made on the first of the month.

Soldiers in the American Expeditionary Force are also being paid promptly. The monthly payroll abroad, according to General Lord, is about \$40,000,000 for every million officers and men.

**DON'T DELAY**

Send Trench and Camp to your mother. She is anxious to read everything she can about your camp. Send this paper home today.

**The Legal Rights Of The Private Soldier**

Two privates in one of the eastern cantonments became interested in a course of lectures recently arranged for the benefit of officers. One of the talks especially attracted their attention. It was a discussion of the legal rights of army officers, as compared with the legal rights of a civilian. One of the two men in khaki had overheard some of the points of the talk and was quoting them for the benefit of his companion. This turned his auditor's thoughts to the personal equation.

"Did the law-shark, who put up the talk, say anything about the legal rights of the private soldier?" he inquired. "Private soldiers!" sniffed the other. "That shows your ignorance. The private soldier ain't got no legal rights." That is where the self-constituted authority showed HIS ignorance. The private soldier has an imposing array of legal rights. They are carefully safeguarded and explicitly defined in the Articles of War, which govern life in the army quite as rigidly as federal, state and municipal laws govern the activities of an individual in civil life.

The editor of "Trench and Camp," wishing to correct what may be a common misunderstanding in the training camps, appealed to the General Staff of the Army for a terse statement on the subject. In the following memorandum, prepared by Colonel E. G. Davis, who has specialized on military law, there are set forth just a few of the legal rights of the private soldier:

By E. G. DAVIS, COLONEL, GENERAL STAFF, U. S. A.

Enlisted men in the Army of the United States are subject to military law and liable to be tried by military courts from the date of their muster or acceptance into the service, in case of those who enlist, and in the case of those drafted, from the day on which, by the terms of the draft order, they are required to obey the same. (2d A. W.)

A soldier charged with a crime or a serious offense under the Articles of War may be placed in confinement. For a minor offense he may be placed in arrest. (69th A. W.) Ordinarily no one but a commissioned officer has the right to place a soldier in arrest or confinement.

The 70th Article of War provides that no person shall be held in confinement more than eight days, or until a court-martial can be convened, except at remote posts or stations. A person placed in arrest is entitled to be served with a copy of the charges on which he is to be tried within eight days after his arrest and to be brought to trial within ten days thereafter, unless the necessities of the service prevent such trial. In that event he must be brought to trial within thirty days. If charges are not served or if the person is not so brought to trial, the arrest must cease, but those so released from arrest may be tried, when the exigencies of the service will permit, within twelve months after such release.

When a soldier is brought to trial before a special or general court-martial, he has the right to challenge any member of the court (18th A. W.). The usual ground of challenge is that the officer is a witness in the case, or that he has investigated it, or that he has signed the charges or formed an opinion as to the guilt of the accused. He may also be challenged on the ground of personal bias or prejudice. The accused is also accorded the right to be represented

by counsel, usually of his own selection.

For minor offenses he may be tried by a summary court—that is, a court composed of a single officer—and in this case the right of challenge does not apply. He is never required to give evidence against himself, but may, if he chooses, qualify as a witness in his own behalf, or make any statements he may desire without qualifying as a witness in his own behalf, that is, not under oath. If he

qualifies as a witness he is subject to cross-examination the same as any other witness, but he is not subject to cross-examination on an unsworn statement.

So much for the rigid question of rights. The law's assistance to soldiers goes farther, however. The War Department, realizing that the fighting men may require assistance in matters that go beyond military routine, has made the entire legal department of the Army an instrument to help the private soldier in his personal troubles. If any man in the United States Army uniform wishes legal advice about his own or his family's affairs, he may appeal to the Judge Advocate of his division, or his assistants. As a means of facilitating these appeals, the War Department has been granted permission to detail Judge Advocate assistants as lieutenants and captains in the various units. When this arrangement is perfected, legal assistance may be extended to the soldiers through battalion headquarters, thus eliminating the delays that attach to an appeal for help to division headquarters.

In addition, the Red Cross has placed its legal department at the call of the American private soldier. If one of the men in General Pershing's army, for example, learns that his family in the United States is threatened with eviction proceedings, or other legal difficulties, he may take his troubles to the nearest Red Cross field director, or associate field director. That representative will take a complete report of the case and forward it to Red Cross headquarters in the United States, with the result that the Red Cross legal department in this country will take up the matter and provide expert legal assistance for the soldier's family.

It is obvious, therefore, that the soldier fighting for the American flag may count on legal privileges as well as legal rights.

**AFTER MANY ATTEMPTS**



Private—I said, "Ain't that bugler playing grand?"  
Officer—What's that?  
Private—I said, "Ain't that bugler playing grand?"  
Officer—Aw, I can't hear a word you are saying because of that darned sour bugling.

**A DUDE**

New Recruit: "When do we have army uniforms issued to us?"  
C. O.: "You will get them in a few days. In the meantime, wear your civilian clothing; it will give you a chance to wear it out."  
New Recruit: "Yes, sir, but I wanted to keep these clothes clean and in good shape for Sundays and evenings."

**What's Coming To The Kaiser**



IF THERE SHOULD BE ANY EX-ARMY DENTISTS THERE

**WHAT IT COSTS**

According to figures compiled by Brigadier General R. E. Wood, Acting Quartermaster General of the Army, it costs the United States Government \$423.47 a year to equip and maintain a soldier overseas and \$327.78 to equip and maintain one at home. Subsistence, figured at 69 cents per day overseas, amounts to \$251.85 per man. Figured at 52 cents per day in the United States it amounts to \$189.80 per man.

**YANKS BUILT FOR FIGHTING**

Here is an excerpt from a letter written by a French woman to a friend in the United States: "Our soldiers are sure that with the help of the Americans there will be victories from now on. The Americans are built just right for this work and they seem so courageous and always indifferent to danger."

**S O S**

Konservation Kills Kaiserism.

**WHAT IT TELLS**

A salute may be neither copulent nor emaciated, neither hydraulic nor ecclesiastical, but it is, nevertheless a good deal more than a mere salute. If the theory of a general now in France is accepted.

"The salute," he says, "in addition to being a soldier's method of greeting, is the gauge by which he shows to the world his proficiency in his profession, his morale and the condition of his discipline.

"For me, the detail of a soldier's salute has three marks, and I read his salute more accurately than he himself could tell me.

"The three graduations are:

1. "I am a soldier; I know my trade, or will know it very soon, and I will be a success as a soldier, or a civilian, wherever I may be put.
2. "I do not know what I am and I do not care. I only do what I am forced to do and will never be much of a success at anything.
3. "I am a failure and am down and out, sick, homesick and disgruntled. I CAN NOT STAND THE GAFF!"

We didn't know a mere salute could tell all that, but, come to think of it, we suppose it does.

**NUMBER 13 KEEPS CLOSE TAB ON MARINE OUTFIT**

Singing their regimental song, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," the Thirtieth Regiment of United States Marines arrived in France.

In connection with its departure, the number "13" played an important part. The regiment left the overseas depot at Quantico, Va., on Friday, September 13, with many of the men using the number as a lucky omen. Numbers of them shook hands with each other thirteen times, said goodbye to comrades thirteen times and sang thirteen songs on their departure. One marine made an effort to take along thirteen black cats, but was unable to carry out his ambition. Word of their arrival in France came thirteen days after their departure, on a date twice 13, September 26.

