



111
100

Oski wow wow, Skinny wow wow, Bow wow wow, Elon, Wow.

We're rough, we're rough, We're tough, we're tough,
Elon, Elon, puts up the stuff,
Wake Forest, Wake Forest, back to your den,
We're the team that's going to win.
Ray, rah rah, Elon, Rah.

Skin-a-marick, skin-a-marack, sis boom, rick rack,
Hullabaloo balaw balaw, Hullabaloo hurrah hurrah,
Sis-boom sis-boom sis-boom-bah, Elon Elon, Rah rah rah.

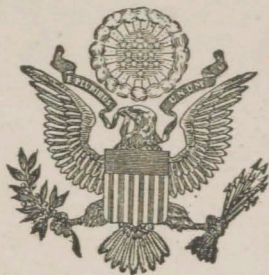
Oshkosh, Hong Kong, Kalamazoo, Walla Walla Washington, Timbaktu,
Chop suey, chilly sauce, chow chow chow, Elon, Elon, wow wow wow.

Ki-yi Ki-yi Ki-blickity-blin,
Come out of the woods, sandpaper your chin,
We're wild, we're woolly, with teeth like a saw,
Elon, Elon, rah rah rah.

Hoop-la-hoop, Hoop-la-hoop, Wake Forest, Wake Forest, in the soup,
Wake em up, snake em up, bake em brown
That's what makes the world go round. Ray, Rah-rah, Elon, rah.

Eat em up, eat em up, eat, eat, eat,
Beat em up, beat em up, beat, beat, beat,
All the time, all the time, beat, beat, beat. Elon, Elon, Elon.

Ray, Captain Shine, Rah-rah, Jim, Ray, Morrison, Rah-rah, Red,
Ray, Lefty, Rah-rah, Bailey. Ray, Reh-rah, TEAM, Rah.



Order of Induction into Military Service
of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

To

(Christian name.)

(Surname.)

Order Number

Serial Number

John Raper Gunn
2076 *236*

Greeting: Having submitted yourself to a local board composed of your neighbors for the purpose of determining the place and time in which you can best serve the United States in the present emergency, you are hereby notified that you have now been selected for immediate military service.

You will, therefore, report to the local board named below
at REIDSVILLE, N. C., at 9 a m.,
on the 26th day of August, 1918,
for military duty.

From and after the day and hour just named you will be a soldier in the military service of the United States.

J. A. Seizer

Member of Local Board for

Report to Local Board for

Local Board for
the County of Rockingham,
State of North Carolina,
Reidsville, N. C.

Date

AUG 19 1918



DRIFTING

Umberto Boccia 1915



HIGH TIME

The May

20 Cents

American Magazine

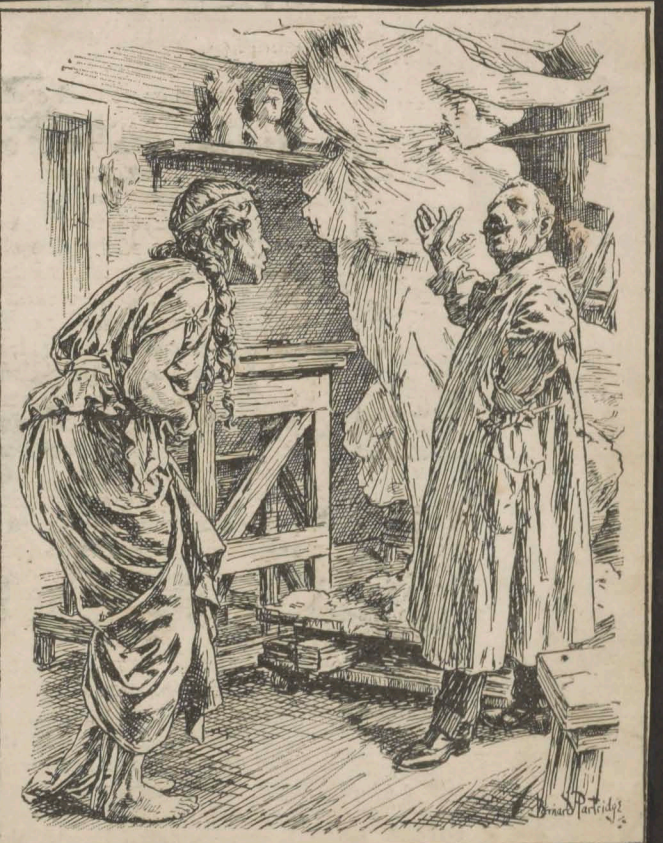
Magazine



Copyrighted by the Butterfield Syndicate.

"KAMERAD! KAMERAD!"

—Macauley for the Butterfield Syndicate.

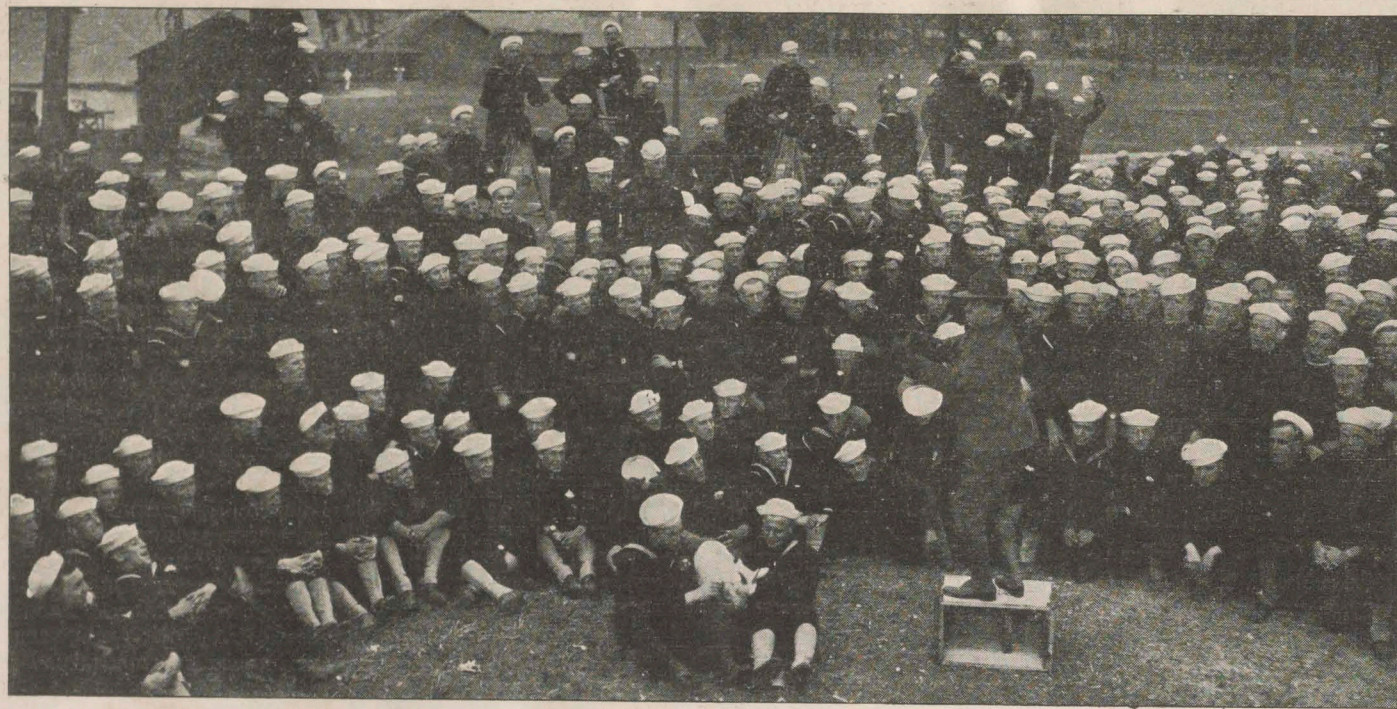


AN EMPTY VICTORY.

IMPERIAL SCULPTOR—"I want you to sit for my colossal figure of 'Victory.'"

GERMANIA—"Yes, sire. Might I have a little something to eat first?"

—Punch (London).



THE NAVY SINGS AS WELL AS THE ARMY.

Percy Hemus, another concert-singer, is shown here whipping the boys of the Naval Station at Pelham Bay Park, New York, into singing shape.



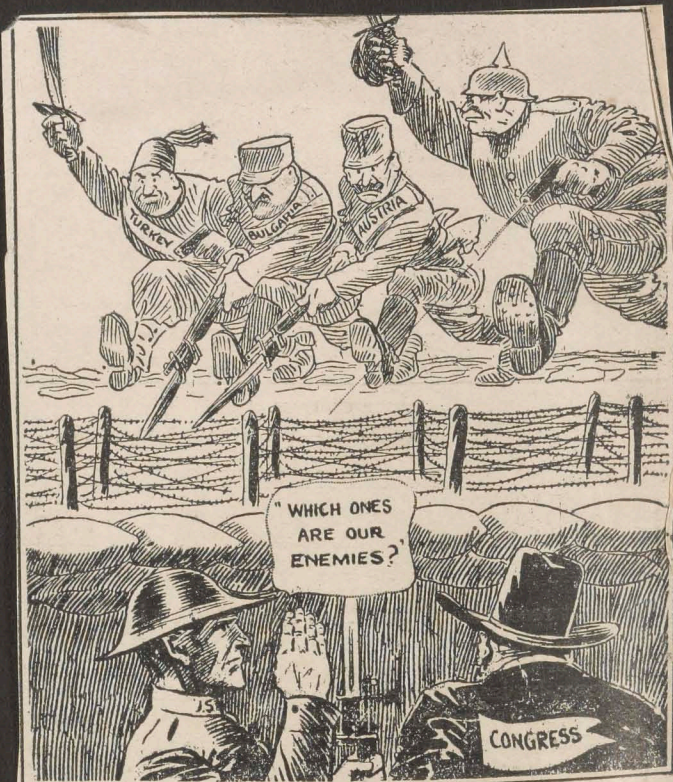
TIME TO PAY THE FIDDLER
—Johnson in Country Gentleman



Copyrighted by John T. McCutcheon.

THE TWO BLIND MEN.

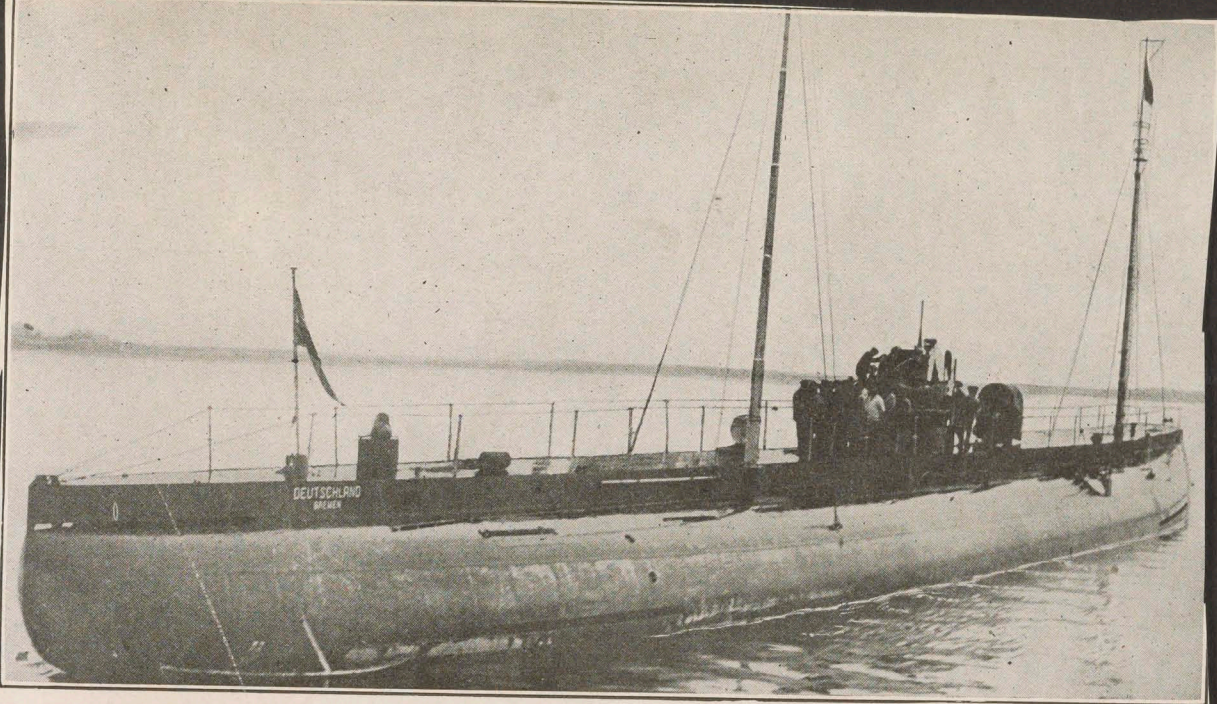
"Which hurts the nation's fighting spirit the most?"
—McCutcheon in the Chicago Tribune.



Copyrighted by John T. McCutcheon.

"WHO GOES THERE?"

—McCutcheon in the Chicago Tribune.



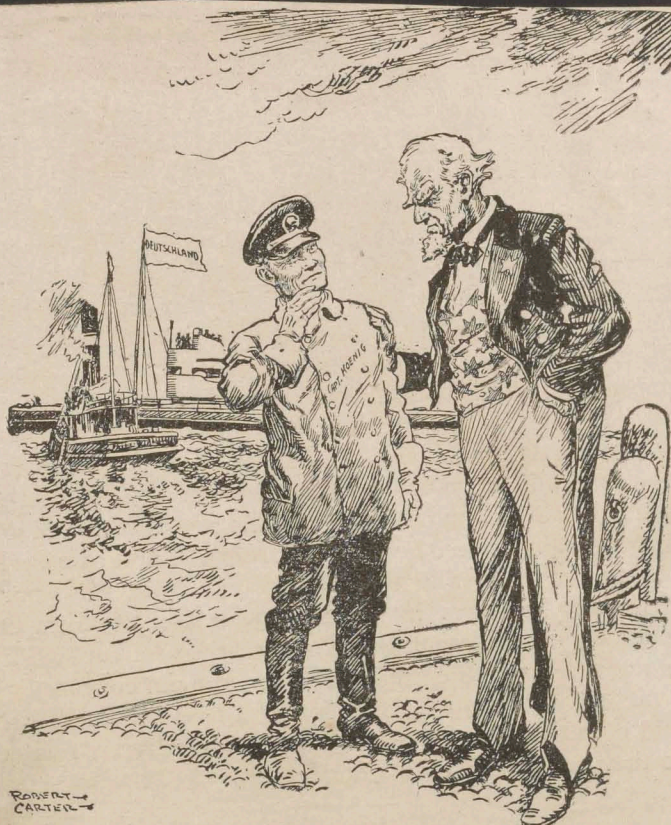
THIS SHIP CAN BE SUBMERGED IN A MINUTE AND A HALF

It can remain submerged four days. It has "a radius of action" of at least 7,000 miles. But it comes on a pacific mission, with a million dollars' worth of dye-stuffs, and with no guns or torpedo tubes. She ran the gauntlet of 5,000 British patrol-boats in the North Sea and English Channel, and is said to be the first of a fleet of blockade-runners.



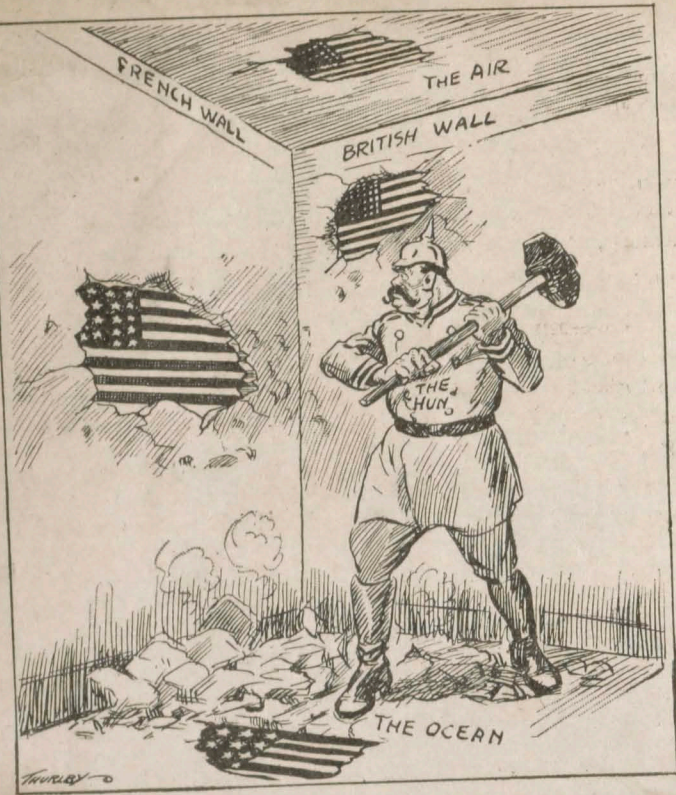
COPYRIGHT E. N.

Your Flag and my flag,
The Flag that flies above;
The nation where we work and live,
The country that we love.



ROBERT
CARTER

U. S.: "HAVEN'T A LUSITANIA SETTLEMENT ON BOARD,
HAVE YOU, CAPTAIN?"
—Carter in N. Y. Evening Sun

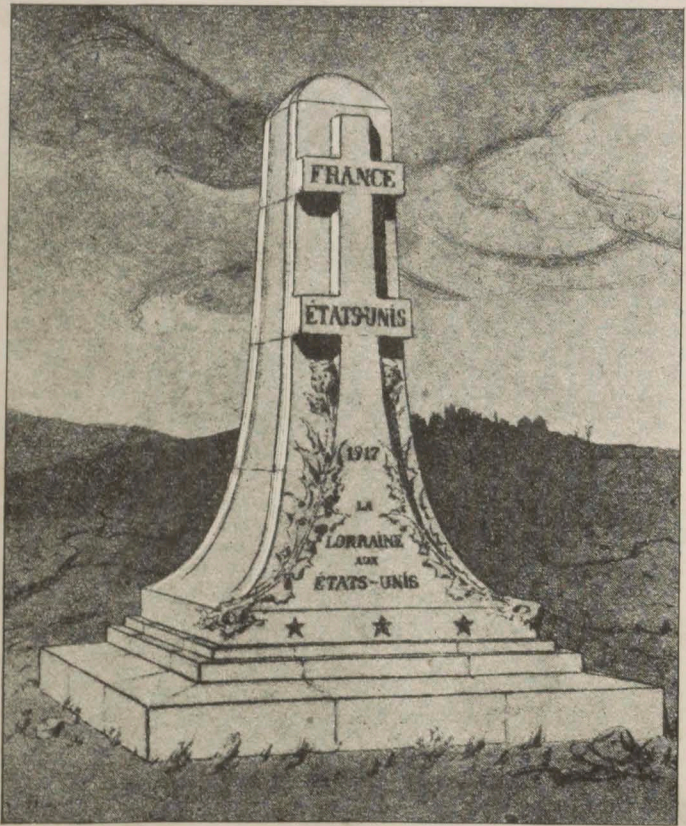


WHEREVER HE STRIKES.
—Thurlby in the Seattle Times.



"THEY'LL BE SOUR IN A MONTH"
—Starrett in N. Y. Tribune

THE BOY WHO "STARTED THE WAR."
Gavrilo Prinzip, by murdering the Austrian Archduke Ferdinand and his wife in Sarajevo, Bosnia, June 28, 1914, gave a signal for the lighting of war-torches long-prepared. He has now died in the fortress prison of Theresienstadt. The million-killing conflict goes on.
Mitteleuropa has so busily circulated the fable that Prinzip was a Serbian that half the world probably believes it. The fact remains that the Archduke was killed by an Austro-Hungarian subject on Austro-Hungarian soil during a visit against which, because of the danger of some such untoward happening, the Serbian Ministry in Vienna had almost imploringly protested.
That Serbians were implicated in the plot, even that bombs were surreptitiously obtained for it from the Serbian arsenal of Kraguyevatz, is very likely true, though the Friedjung trial showed that the Austrian Government was not above manufacturing testimony for political effect. But there was never the slightest evidence to show that the Serbian Government had anything to do with what the whole nation knew would be made the excuse for its attempted extermination.
We know that war was planned in Berlin at the time of the Morocco trouble culminating in 1912. We know that Italy was approached with a proposal for immediate war in 1913. We know that war would have been declared upon one pretext or another had Prinzip stuck to his school-books. But a picturesque fable outlives a complicated fact. As "the boy who started the war," Gavrilo Prinzip will long be famous.



LORRAINE'S TRIBUTE TO AMERICANS.

A monument erected by popular subscription to the three Americans who were the first to give their lives for the cause of freedom



Copyrighted by the International Film Service, New York.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN A FRONT-LINE TRENCH.

They are watching a squadron of French airplanes going over the German lines on a raiding expedition.



THE LYRE BIRD.

ER. When you finish
e, place a U. S. 1-cent
mail the magazine, and
e hands of our soldiers
proceed overseas.
—NO ADDRESS.
n, Postmaster General.

An Illustrated Week!
Founded A. D. 1728 by Benj.

29, '18

5c



Legendre
18

A NATION'S CONFIDENCE



Uncle Sam's commission to the selectman. The confidence is well placed. That he will do his duty nobly no man has a right to doubt.

President Exhorts Draft Army to High Aims

Washington, Sept. 4.—On the day of their mobilization, President Wilson addresses a final word to the drafted men who will make up America's first great national army. The President's greeting follows:

"To the soldiers of the national army.

"You are undertaking a great duty. The heart of the whole country is with you. Everything that you do will be watched with the deepest solicitude not only by those who are near and dear to you, but by the whole nation besides.

"For this great war draws us all together, makes us all comrades and brothers, as all true Americans felt themselves to be when we first made good our national independence.

"The eyes of the world will be upon you, because you are in some special sense the soldiers of freedom. Let it be your pride, therefore, to show all men not only what good soldiers you are, but also what good men you are, keeping yourself fit and straight in everything and pure and clean through and through.

"Let us set for ourselves a standard so high that it will be glory to live up to it and add a new laurel to the crown of America.

"My affectionate confidence goes with you in every battle and every test.

"God keep and guide you."

FIRST HONOR ROLL OF AMERICAN MEN IN THE TRENCHES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Here is the first casualty list of American troops killed, wounded and missing in France.

KILLED.

Private Thomas F. Enright; sister, Mrs. Mary Irwin, No. 6641 Preme Street, Pittsburgh.

Private James B. Gresham; mother, Mrs. Alice Dodd, No. 1001 West Ohio Street, Evansville, Ind.

Private Merle D. Hay; father, Harvey D. Hay, Glidden, Iowa.

WOUNDED.

Private John J. Smith; brother, F. D. Smith, Box 82, Ludington, Mich.

Private Charles J. Hopkins; brother, James W. Hopkins, Stanton, Tex.

Private George L. Box; father, James L. Box, No. 700 North Grady Street, Altus, Okla.

Private Homer Givens; father, William F. Givens, Cloverdale, Ala.

Private Charles L. Orr; mother, Mrs. Sarah Regnell, R. F. D. No. 5, Lyons, Kan.

CAPTURED OR MISSING.

Sergt. Edgar M. Halyburton; father, George B. Halyburton, Stony Point, N. C.

Corpl. Nicholas L. Mulhall; mother, Mrs. Bridget Mulhall, No. 189 Ninth Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Corpl. Edwin H. Haines; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Haines, Route No. 4, Woodward, Okla.

Private Herchel Godfrey; father, William C. Oberst, No. 709 North Ridgeway Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Private Vernon M. Kendall; father, Sam Kendall, R. F. D. No. 2, Roll, Okla.

Private William P. Grigsby; mother, Mrs. Lizzie Grigsby, No. 127 Willow Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

Private Frank E. McDougal; father, R. L. McDougal, No. 822 East First Street, Maryville, Mo.

Private Daniel B. Gallagher; father, Neil Gallagher, Blocton, Ala.

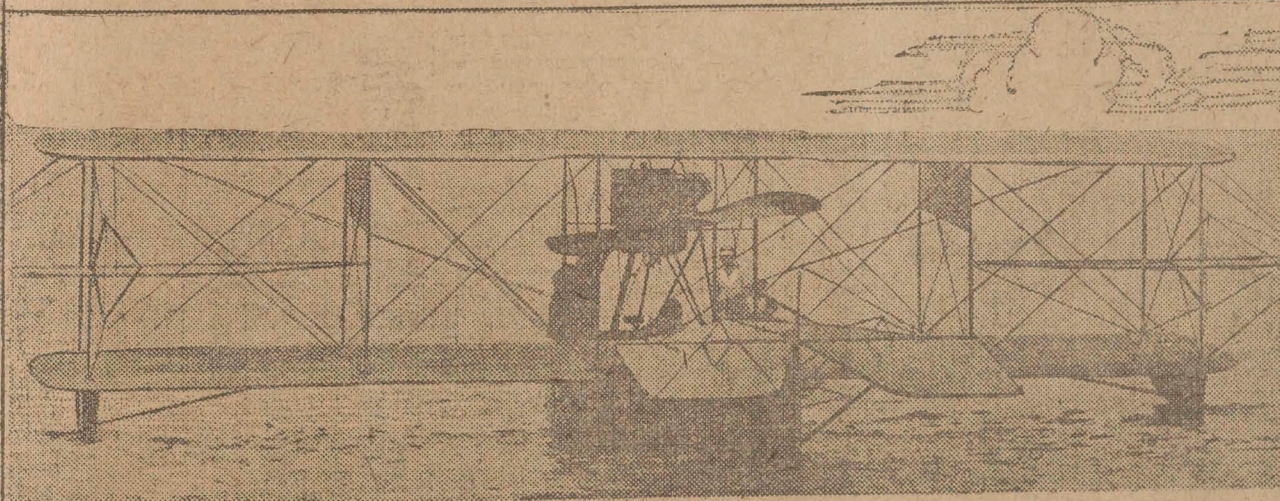
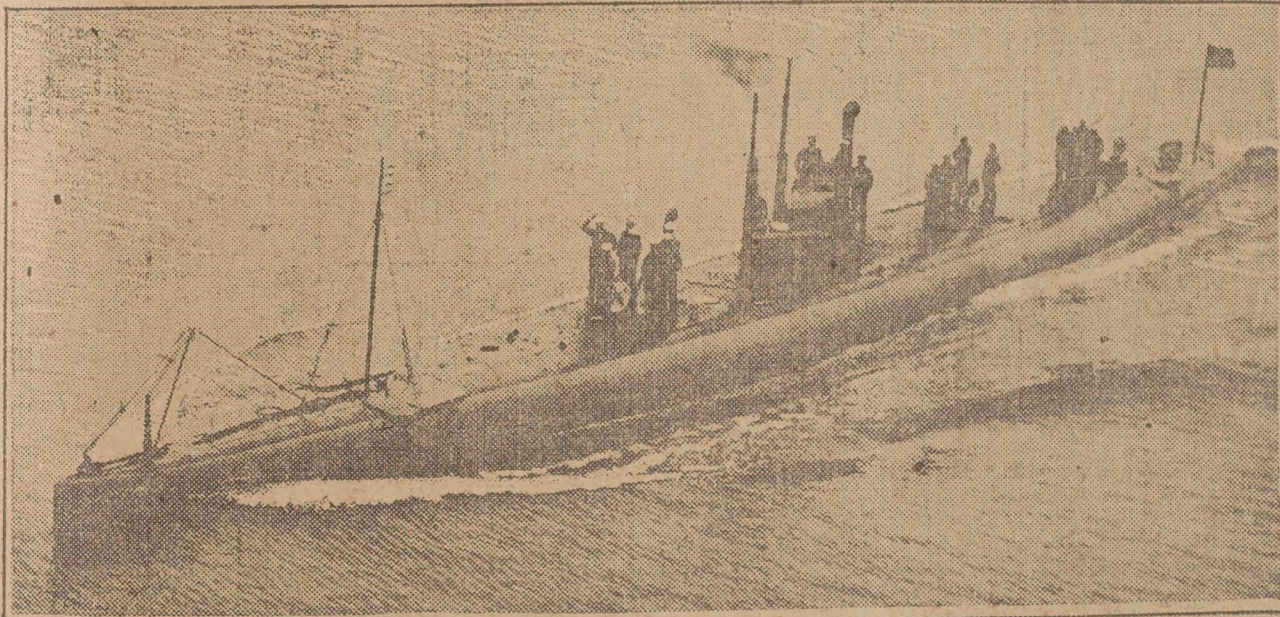
Private John P. Lester; father, William Lester, Tutwiler, Miss.

Private Harry Langhman; Ada R. Langhman, No. 461 Oakwood Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Private Dewey D. Kern; mother, Mrs. Eva Tilton, Collins, Iowa.

Private — Keckon; cannot be identified.

PREPAREDNESS IN AIR, ON LAND, ON WATER, UNDER WATER, ENGAGES NATION'S ATTENTION



SUBMARINE TUNING UP AND FIRST STATE HYDRO-AEROPLANE.

Two of the latest developments of the plans for national preparedness, urged by President Wilson and others, are shown in the accompanying pictures. The upper shows a submarine in a practice run off New London, Conn. (New London is the latest submarine base of the United States navy, having been put in commission only a few weeks ago.) The plan contemplates dividing the submarines into two divisions, those purely for coast defense, which will be concentrated at various bases, and those which will accompany the fleet. The other picture shows the hydro-aeroplane (aeroplane fitted with boat body for floating in water, skimming along the water, etc.) just presented to the naval militia of the state of New York for practice work.

5TH YEAR OPENS FULL OF HOPE, THANKS TO U. S., SAYS JOFFRE

As Proud of Successes of Its Army as if I Were Myself a Citizen, French Marshal Tells The World—Minister Boret Supplements This Message of Good Will.

Copyright, 1918, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York World).
(Special Cable Despatch to The World.)

PARIS, Aug. 4.—On the fourth anniversary of the actual beginning of the war Marshal Joffre sends the following message to America through The World:

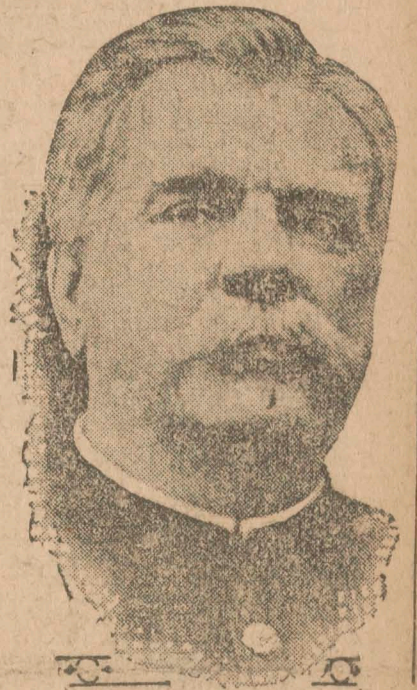
The fifth year of the war opens full of hope, thanks to the generous intervention of the United States of America. Thanks to them (the United States) all the Allied armies are filled with a powerful feeling of solace, while those of the enemy, on the contrary, falter under the vigorous blows dealt them. I am as happy and proud of the first successes of the American Army on our battlefields as if I myself were a citizen of the United States.

J. JOFFRE.

Victor Boret, French Minister of Agriculture, sends the following message:

On Aug. 2, 1914, but few men understood that the war would develop into a struggle of people who had already conquered their liberty against the last few remaining autocratic powers. But America has not only helped these peoples live by coming over and fighting by their side, but she has made their ideal more precise, she has brought about complete unity of their thought and has thereby determined not only their victory on the battlefield but their triumph in the minds and hearts of all just men.

BORET.



Marshal JOFFRE.
© HOFFETT STUDIO.

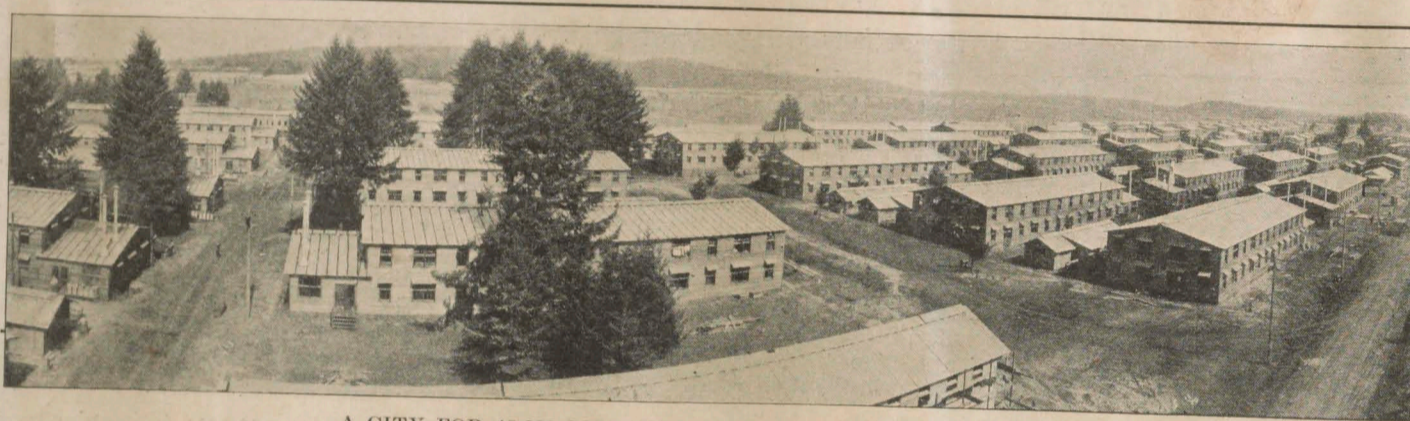
If there is any sense of reason left in the cranium of Fritze, some writer in Vorwaerts may be able to point out to him the lesson that lives between Prussianism in Kiaochau and Americanism in the Philippines. He will need to be taught that lesson before he will be mentally capable of understanding the following simple sequence of facts and dates:

- August 13, 1898—America destroyed despotism at Manila, P. I.
- February 12, 1912—China destroyed despotism at Peking.
- March 15, 1917—Russia destroyed despotism at Petrograd.
- April 6, 1917—America accepted war with the pan-German despots.
- July 4, 1918—President Wilson pronounced the declaration of world-wide independence.
- August, 1918—Wilson and the world wage war to the death against the Hun mercenaries of the king's union.



Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

A RAPID-FIRE BAKERY FOR AMERICAN FIGHTERS.



A CITY FOR 48,000 SOLDIERS—BUILT IN JUST EIGHT WEEKS.

THIS TYPICAL NATIONAL ARMY CANTONMENT AT CAMP LEWIS, AMERICAN LAKE, WASHINGTON, CONSISTS OF 1,400 BUILDINGS, AND COST \$5,000,000.

CITIES WHILE YOU WAIT

THE

ONLY ONE TASK.

One year ago to-day President Wilson delivered his War Address to Congress. Four days later Congress formally declared that a state of war existed between the United States and Germany.

There were many Americans at that time who thought that the war must end soon by the very fact of our intervention. Much as they admired the solemn dignity and stately eloquence of President Wilson's address, they missed entirely the significance of that great peroration:

To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured.

That was not the message of a President who had deluded himself into the belief that the military might of the German Empire would shrivel the moment the United States was thrown into the balance on the side of the Allies. Mr. Wilson meant what he said—that the American people had entered upon a task to which they must dedicate their lives, their fortunes, everything they were and everything they had. After a year, that task, so colossal, is hardly more than begun.

Our intervention has not won the war. In this we can say: It has prevented Germany from winning the war. Without the help of the United States, Great Britain and France could not have withstood the tragic results of the Russian collapse. In that great crisis we were their salvation. We saved France, we saved Great Britain. We made it possible for them to stand and hold out. But for us they were already overwhelmed.

The war is now entering a new phase, so far as the American people are concerned. Division after division of our troops is now on its way to the firing-line to play its part in sustaining the attacks of the German legions. Every month more American soldiers landed in France than Meade commanded at the Battle of Gettysburg, and they must go still faster and faster until the end of the war.

As a people the conflict has not yet made a profound impression upon us. Thus far our denial has been little, our sacrifices small, suffering trifling. We have endured none of the agony which has been the daily portion of the French people for nearly four years and which has finally made the war such a terrible reality to the British. This Nation has not yet gone down into the valley of the shadow of death and met the eternal verities of this titanic struggle.

But that is coming. It is probably coming soon. The war may go on one year, two years, three years yet before it is won, and from that time on a larger and larger share of the responsibility and of the service must rest upon the people and Government of the United States. No American is a patriot who hesitates or quibbles or falters or whines, whatever may be exacted of him. No American is a patriot who is not giving the best that is in him to the United States with single-minded devotion to the cause of his country.

The American people have only one task, and that task is to win this war, whatever it costs, however long it may take. Everything else is trivial and incidental and inconsequential.



THE CALL TO ARMS

This is one of Auguste Rodin's inspiring statues of patriotism which has won him the complete homage of the French race.

The First American To Win New D. S. C.



PRIVATE F. A. RENICK.

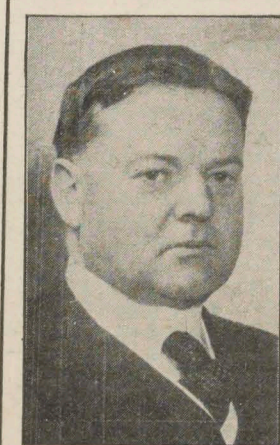
Private Fred A. Renick, a member of the United States army ambulance service with the French army, was the first to receive the new American distinguished service cross. Renick was awarded the D. S. C. for bravery while driving an ambulance on the French front. He was wounded slightly in the arm, but refused to go to the rear for treatment, insisting upon taking back those more seriously wounded. Later, while returning from the front with a load of wounded, a second shell struck the ambulance direct, killing the patient and blowing the ambulance to pieces. Renick was blown clear across the road, receiving injuries which resulted in the amputation of his right forearm.

Hayti 22d Nation to Declare War on Huns

Hayti, whose council of state has declared war on Germany, is the 22d nation to join the war against the kaiser. The other 21 are:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| United States. | Portugal. |
| France. | Rumania. |
| Great Britain. | Greece. |
| Italy. | Brazil. |
| Belgium. | Guatemala. |
| Japan. | Costa Rica. |
| Serbia. | Liberia. |
| Montenegro. | Panama. |
| China. | Siam. |
| Cuba. | San Marino. |

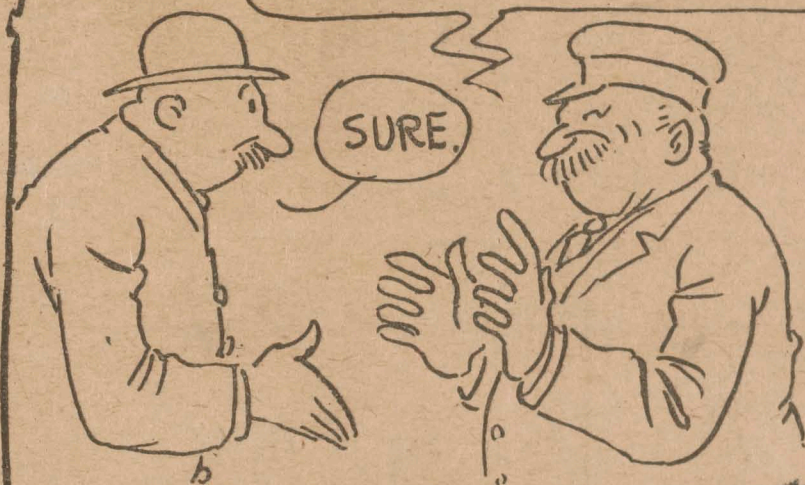
Russia and Rumania have signed "peace" treaties.



© International Film Service, N. Y.

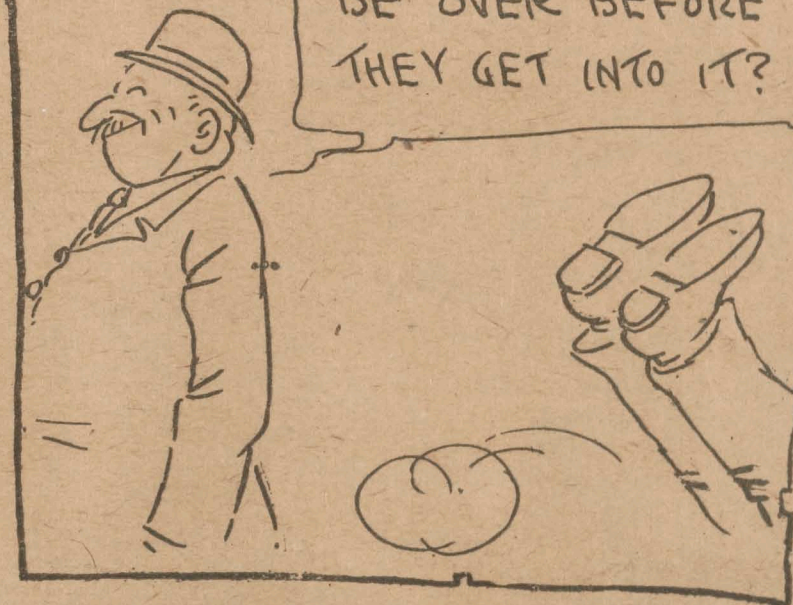
HERBERT HOOVER,
United States Food
Administrator.

YOU SAY DER AMERICAN SOLDIERS OFER HERE ISS AFRAID? I'M GLAD TO HEAR DOT.



SURE.

THEY'RE AFRAID THE WAR WILL BE OVER BEFORE THEY GET INTO IT?



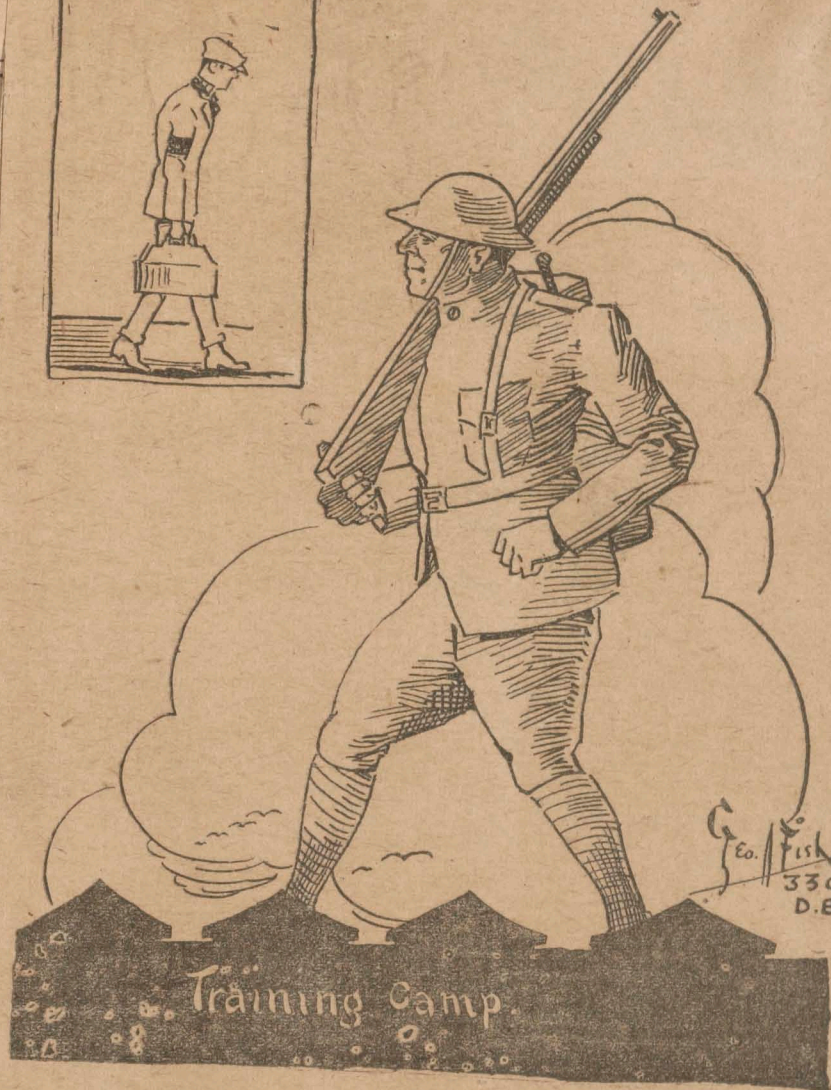
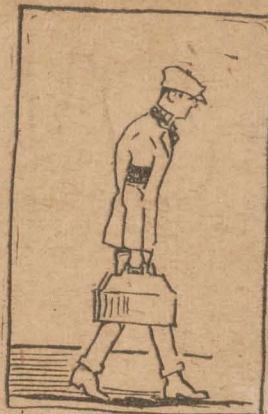
Orr, in the Chicago Tribune

WE THREE



"UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL."

THE TRANSFORMATION



... about the larger issues. Germany had her signature to the papers guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium. She had the option of living up to that agreement or going to war with the western world. Four years ago she willed war against the organized opinion of mankind and four years after the world begins to see the end of humanity's scourge.

It is costing the United States a million and a half each year to bust the trusts and at the end of the business the trusts look less busted than the United States or anybody else.

"THEY, TOO, SERVE WHO STAND AND WAIT"



REMARKABLE GUNS

"DEM ENGLISHMANS HAS GOT A GUN DAT'LL KILL YOU FIVE MILE
 "HUH! DEY AIN'T GOT NOTHIN' ON DEM JUMMANS. W'Y, MAN, W
 GUNS, ALL DEY ASK TO KILL YOU IS YO' ADDRESS!"



SATTERFIELD

Shear Nonsense

War-time Stories.

The crop of humorous war stories in England appears to be largest as the distance from the front grows. Here is a sample collection from issues of *Tilbits*.

The other day at the Front a hand grenade whizzed toward an Irishman's head. Pat dodged it with a low bow, and it went by, taking off the head of a man behind him.

"Faith," exclaimed Pat, "ye niver knew a man to lose anything by bein' perlit!"

A soldier who has been twice wounded, on the last occasion of injury was in the trenches, when suddenly a man by his side was hit in the wrist. Clapping his hand upon the wound, he exclaimed:

"Got it! I've been waiting for this since last August." Then, putting his left hand into his pocket, he pulled out a mouth-organ, and played "Home, Sweet Home."

Who but an English Tommy could or would do that?

A local Territorial was placed on guard for the first time. About midnight he observed a shadowy form approaching from the distance. Fulfilling his duty, he immediately presents and shouts: "Halt! Who goes there?"

A somewhat husky voice replies: "Shut up! I ain't going, I'm coming back!"

A soldier whose head and face were heavily swathed in bandages, and who obviously had had a bad time, was being feelingly sympathized with by the solicitous lady.

"And were you wounded in the head, my poor fellow?"

"No, ma'am," Tommy replied. "I was wounded in the ankle, but the bandages slipped."

"Bang!" went the rifles at the maneuvers. "Oo-oo!" screamed the pretty girl—a nice, decorous, surprised little scream. She stepped backward into the arms of a young man.

"Oh!" said she, blushing. "I was frightened by the rifles. I beg your pardon."

"Not at all," said the young man. "Let's go over and watch the artillery."

INTERCEPTED MESSAGE

FROM LUDENDORF.

On the Way Home,
July 23rd, 1918.

To Der Kaiser,
Far in the Rear.
All Highest:

We aint in Paris yet already, begging your pardon. Let me explain. We got lots, yet, to explain and we may as well git used to it, nicht wahr?

Train service is rotten; we got aboard the Paris limited once, but the road bed is all up hill. We ordered the conductor vorwaerts, but by chlmny, he goes all the time backwaerts, and first ting what you know we was further back as when we started. There's some shenanigans about it.

Unser Gott must be on a vacation. If it wasn't for the danger and bullets may be some of your sons could help push. Always we get doubled off second base. Those French and British always block the base line. And now they got more Americans yet to help.

Its all somebody's fault. Find out who it was, what said the Americans couldn't fight—who it was who started the laugh when they came in—and send him out here to laugh yet again. They make nothing but troubles for us, and those Americans say back home is everywhere a hundred millions more yet, all working to make gunpowders and shells and ships. They even got our submarines shoved out back of the bleachers, looking over the fence.

We shouldn't have bought this war without looking it over first. We paid fifty million marks already, and what do we get by it? Tell the boys what wear the bright uniforms in Berlin to come out and see what they got us into. It's a bad mess. And those other fellows never get tired. They work all the time. If they don't stop pretty quick, the business is a total loss for us, yet.

They say Hindenburg is dead from measles or eating too much. It couldn't be from bullets. I got a fine idea. Why not say its all his fault, and now he's gone we want peace again, so we can get ready for next time and still save some of our guns and men.

Bye and bye maybe those Americans go to sleep again. It's different what we thought by them. It aint women and children for us to kill unless we get over there, by their home—and, by golly, we never get there unless they back us clear up around the world. Tell them to stop working, maybe, or that peace is coming quick, or anything, so they take it easy! If they don't, you will see yourself—they will push us back clear to Berlin, and then some of your own family may get hurt.

I don't see any other way to get to Paris and then move on, like what we planned, to Washington.

See you later,

LUDENDORFF.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

LETTER SERIES NO. 154

KEEP THE SCHOOLS OPEN

Every public officer intrusted with the support of public schools should know that Europe's lesson to the United States as a result of the war is to keep the schools going, to make education during and after the war better and more effective than it has ever been. There are before us now just two matters of supreme importance: To win the war for freedom, democracy, and peace, and to fit our schools and our children for life and citizenship in the new era which the war is bringing in.—P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education.

The Message of France

Do not let the needs of the hour, however demanding, or its burdens, however heavy, or its perils, however threatening, or its sorrows, however heartbreaking, make you unmindful of the defense of tomorrow, of those disciplines through which the individual may have freedom, through which an efficient democracy is possible, through which the institutions of civilization can be perpetuated and strengthened. Conserve, endure taxation and privation, suffer and sacrifice, to assure to those whom you have brought into the world that it shall be not only a safe but a happy place for them.—France's message, reported by John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education of New York State, in his Report on French Schools in War Time

The Message of England

At the beginning of the war, when the first shortage of labor became apparent, a raid was made upon the schools, a great raid, a successful raid, a raid started by a

large body of unreflecting opinion. The result of that raid upon the schools has been that hundreds of thousands of children in this country have been permanently withdrawn from school, and have suffered an irreparable damage, a damage which it will be quite impossible for us hereafter adequately to repair. That is a very grave and distressing symptom.—H. A. L. Fisher, President of the English Board of Education.

The Issues of Fate

Any inquiry into education at the present juncture is big with issues of National fate. In the great work of reconstruction which lies ahead there are aims to be set before us which will try, no less searchingly than war itself, the temper and enduring qualities of our race; and in the realization of each and all of these, education with its stimulus and discipline, must be our stand-by. We have to perfect the civilization for which our men have shed their blood and our women their tears; to establish new standards of value in our judgment of what makes life worth living, more wholesome and more restrained ideals of behavior and recreation, finer traditions of cooperation and kindly fellowship between class and class and between man and man.

These are tasks for a nation of trained character and robust physique, a nation alert to the things of the spirit, reverential of knowledge, reverential of its teachers, and generous in its estimate of what the production and maintenance of good teachers inevitably cost.—Report of the English committee on juvenile education in relation to employment after the war.

PRO DAILY NEWS

N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1918.

Americans and French Amidst the Ruins of Cantigny



AMIDST THE RUINS OF CANTIGNY.

©INTA

French and American troops advancing cautiously amid the ruins of the buildings of Cantigny, watching out for any possible hostile move on the part of hidden Huns.

FARMS FOR OUR SOLDIERS

Every American soldier who returns from France would be given his choice of a return to the life he led prior to entering the army or a farm, planned out of the fifteen million acres of land owned and untouched by the United States government, if plans of the Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane are adopted.

The Secretary, in an address before the Pittsburgh, Pa., chamber of commerce, outlined his plan and said it would be possible if the government would appropriate \$2,000 per farm to carry out the project.

The soldier-farmers would have 40 years in which to pay whatever financing might be necessary, the Secretary said.—Exchange.

WHEN THE BOYS COME HOME

Secretary of State Grimes has done the State a good service by his letter to Senator Simmons asking him to try to interest the Department of the Interior in giving careful investigation of Southern lands, and particularly North Carolina lands, for returning soldiers.

Of course no one can say when the war will end. But it will not do to wait for the war to terminate before beginning preparation for after-the-war undertakings. Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane has written a very comprehensive and suggestive letter to the President on the matter of land for returning soldiers and it is conceded that his plans for the future of the soldier are evidences of his sound statesmanship.

Secretary Lane and Secretary Grimes both are agreed on the proposition that many of the soldiers who are spared to return to the United States will want a farm. In fact many of them were farmers before they became fighters. Many, who were not farmers before they went forth on the modern crusade, will, as Secretary Grimes says, in all probability become so enamored of outdoor life that they will choose farming for an occupation on their return.

And for farming there is no better lan

than in the South, while in the South there are better agricultural advantages nowhere than here in North Carolina.

Mr. Grimes says North Carolina could furnish farms to more than 200,000 soldiers and could assimilate this increased number of farmers easily and advantageously. Hardly any one is more familiar with conditions in the State than Colonel Grimes and his estimate as to the number of additional farmers the State could use to advantage is none too high.

Production of foodstuffs had not approached consumption needs when army demands began to interfere with the farm labor supply or even when the war strain on European nations first began to affect the world's food supply. The additional farmers will be needed in North Carolina and the returning soldiers who want to farm will find no more inviting opportunities than in this State.—News and

WHEN THEY COME BACK

They will come back, America's brave sons,

From war torn fields, when victory and peace

Have stilled the angry thunder of the guns,

And brought to suffering hearts a quick release.

They will come back from anguish deep, and strife,

From sights and sounds that only they could know,

Back to the fullness of a richer life.—

The great reward because they chose to go.

They will have felt the flames of cleansing fires,

Have passed the tests that try the hearts of men,

Have learned in sacrifice of dear desires,

That souls can rise to splendid heights again.

They will have proved that wrong can not hold sway,

Have seen the darkness change to radiant light,

Have felt the presence, "Lo,—with you always,"

And heard His voice in silences at night.

And we who wait and pray for them at home,

May one great prayer in soul and spirit burn;

That we may keep the faith until they come,

Be not unworthy of a bright return,—

A prayer expressed in every deed and thought,

In every task of willing heart and hand.

ENLIST AND GO TO COLLEGE

A NEW GOVERNMENT POLICY

President E. K. Graham

One of the most important and enlightened policies ever adopted by a nation at

embodied in the plan recently an-

tion that he should make as a Government
policy with the consent of the Senate. The
plan that he made for immediate use, to
provide for the military training of
young men enlisted for service for the
first time the various advantages of the
plan. This plan for the Government the
benefit in all sort of work he proposed
that and military the means of training
and discipline the Government in one
position to give a commission that will
lead to college instruction and be in a
military instruction (with education) a
will cost a young man can be a lot of
for the \$250 or \$300 that a lot in college
feels to be required the first means that
bring out the immediate military educa-

tion one of the advantages of the
plan and the benefits of citizenship
that in the performance of duty the man
that is usually expected and soldier
and in addition it gives him college train-
ing and helps to reduce the draft age
that that reason and patriotism will give
and give a young man the military train-
ing the essential training course. It is
military training in the of defense re-
sult and makes effective preparation of
modern warfare and attempts to inter-
sect it for the exacting requirements of
the to give in school and so render them
expressed desire to men under the draft
element, a combination and eventually
them. It has in military form the col-
lege training the Government asks of



"A Skin You Love to Touch"

PAINTED BY
PAUL STAHR

How to Distinguish Army Officers of All Ranks, and the Various Branches Of Service in Which Men Are Enlisted

By Loyd A. Wilhoit.

In addition to the fact that Wednesday, September 5, 1917, marks the assembling of the first contingent of future troops of the United States national army at Camp Gordon, the same date marks the beginning of the military training of what will be the largest number of men that have ever constituted the fighting forces of the nation.

Army officials everywhere have agreed that the task of providing the national army with adequate military training before it is sent to European battlefields will be the most difficult and by far the most momentous one that has ever confronted our military instructors.

An enormous majority of the men will come to the cantonment absolutely ignorant of the fundamentals of military tactics, and they must be thoroughly trained in them before they embark for active service.

The men who will be most successful and most satisfied in their new surroundings are sure to be those men

who interest themselves in the work of studying new and modern war methods, and the men who are observant and willing will have splendid chances for promotion. There is an old saying to the effect that "you can't keep a good man down," and if any faith is to be placed in past experience, the man who learns willingly will get along better in every way than the man who loafs on his job and lets his opportunities to gather valuable information go by.

Probably the very first thing that a "rookie" should learn is the meaning of the different insignias worn by officers and the significance of colors of hat bands.

What the Hat Band Tells.

For the information of new men at the cantonment, the following facts in regard to the different insignias have been compiled and published. The first relate to the color of hat bands and the departments of service they signify:

All officers wear black and gold

bands about their hats. In addition, they wear leather puttees.

The infantry section is distinguished by blue hat cords.

Both coast and field artillerymen wear red hat bands.

Cavalrymen wear yellow cords in their hats.

Engineers are distinguished by red and white bands.

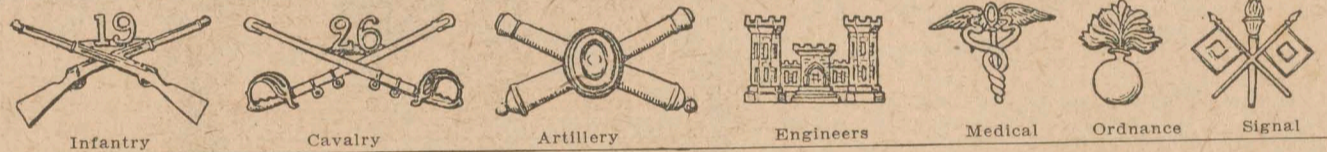
Members of the signal corps wear scarlet and white cords.

Troops of the medical corps have maroon and white cords.

Quartermaster's corps enlisted men wear buff cords.

Members of the ordnance corps wear maroon and black cords.

In addition to their hat bands, the men of the different departments can be distinguished by departmental insignias, which are worn pinned on the flap of the collar of the military jacket. The accompanying illustrations will serve to guide men in making the distinction:



The Branches of Service.

The crossed rifles at the left denote infantrymen.

The crossed sabers distinguish enlisted men in the cavalry.

Crossed cannons are worn by artillerymen; in this case, coast artillery.

A miniature castle distinguishes members of the engineering department.

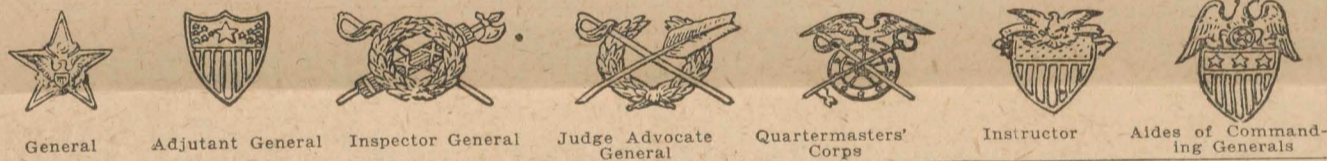
A caduceus with two serpents entwined about it denotes the medical corps.

The round vessel with the growing shrub denotes the ordnance section.

Two flags crossed and a torch between them distinguish men enlisted in the signal section.

Officers of Highest Rank.

The insignias worn by some of the highest ranking commissioned officers are illustrated by the first four of the cuts in the second line.



The star on which is emblazoned the national coat-of-arms, to the extreme left, denotes a general. There are now no generals in the service, the rank now being conferred by congress. There have been only two generals in the history of the United States army—Washington and Grant.

The shield with embossed star and bars denotes an adjutant general.

The crossed saber and Roman ax

with a wreath distinguishes an inspector general.

The crossed quill and saber with the wreath distinguishes a judge advocate general, who presides at military tribunals.

The remaining cuts illustrate a department of the service together with special departmental officers.

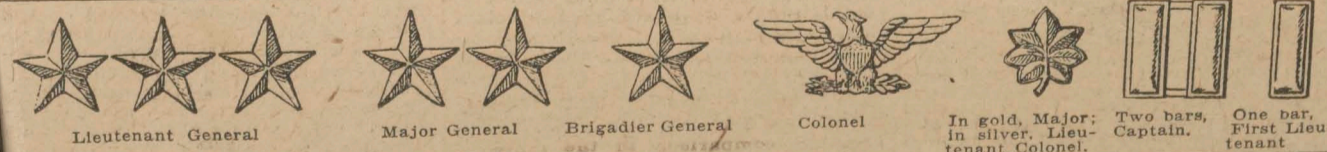
The crossed saber and key over a wheel with an eagle perched above de-

notes enlisted men of the quartermaster's corps.

The shield with stars, bars and coat-of-arms next to the quartermaster's insignia denotes a special military instructor.

The shield with embossed stars and bars with the eagle perched above distinguishes aides of commanding generals.

The row of insignias below also illustrates high commanding officials, all of whom will be found at Camp Gordon.



The three large stars to the left denote a lieutenant general.

Two stars next in order denote a major general.

One large star distinguishes a brigadier general.

The spreading eagle grasping in its claws a quiver of arrows denotes a colonel.

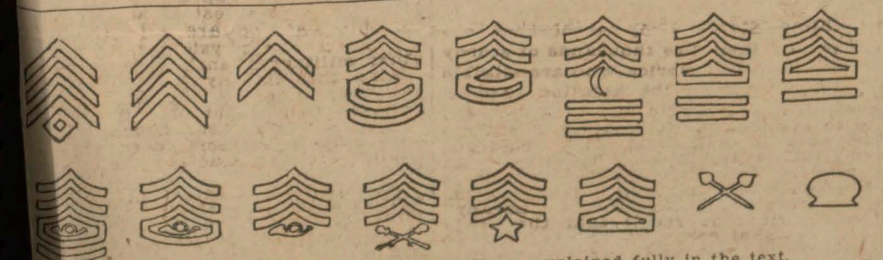
The leaf done in gold denotes a major. In silver a lieutenant colonel.

Two adjoining bars denote a captain.

One bar denotes a first lieutenant. The second lieutenant wears no insignia.

How to Tell a Non-Com.

The different ranks among the non-commissioned officers are illustrated in the two following rows of cuts:



The arm bands of non-commissioned officers, explained fully in the text.

The three stripes over the small diamond in the extreme left of the upper row distinguishes a company first sergeant.

The three plain stripes next denotes a company sergeant.

The two stripes over the curved device with a plain curved stripe underneath denotes a regimental sergeant.

The next illustration which is similar to the preceding one, with the exception of the lower curved stripe, denotes a battalion sergeant major.

The three stripes over the crescent with three bars underneath denotes a regimental commissary sergeant.

The two stripes over a triangular device with two bars underneath denotes a regimental quartermaster's sergeant.

The last in line, which is similar to the one preceding it, with the exception of one bar at the bottom, denotes

a battalion quartermaster's sergeant. The two stripes above the triangular device in which is fixed a miniature horn with a curved stripe underneath, distinguishes a principal musician.

The next in line, which is similar to the one preceding it, with the exception of the curved stripe at the bottom, denotes a chief musician.

The three stripes with a plain horn underneath represents a sergeant musician.

The three stripes with crossed batons underneath denotes a drum major.

The three stripes with star underneath denotes a color sergeant.

The two stripes with a plain triangular device underneath denotes a company quartermaster sergeant.

The crossed instrument next in line are worn by all camp artificers.

The device to the extreme right in the lower row of illustrations denotes a camp cook.

A corporal is distinguished by two plain stripes similar to those in the second illustration in the upper row of cuts.

FOR A BROTHER IN FRANCE—Jimmy the Boy Scout had just sold another Liberty bond. The woman who bought it had pleaded in vain that she was already carrying all her means would permit. But Jimmy sold the bond. Jimmy is a persistent young man with a fine, manly way. He is president of his class in high school, delivers a newspaper route morning and night, and works for a grocer during Saturday's rush hours. Anna Stesse Richardson, of the Vigilantes, said to Jimmy after he had sold the bond.

"Jimmy, how can you find time to sell Liberty bonds, and why do you take such a great personal interest in the war?"

"I have a brother in France!"

To me this explained everything, but my friend exclaimed in a shocked voice:

"Why, Jimmy B—, you're an only son!"

"I got a brother in France," he reiterated doggedly. "I got him all picked out. He has brown hair and eyes, and he wears his hat so—" drawing his own tan felt over his eyes at a rakish angle—"He ain't much taller than me, kind of thin, and quick as a cat. I don't know his name, but I'm going to get it soon. I've written a letter—'To a Lonely American Soldier'—and sent it care of General Pershing to the Expeditionary Force in France. I bet some fellow that hasn't any folks over there will answer it."

My friend and I exchanged quick glances.

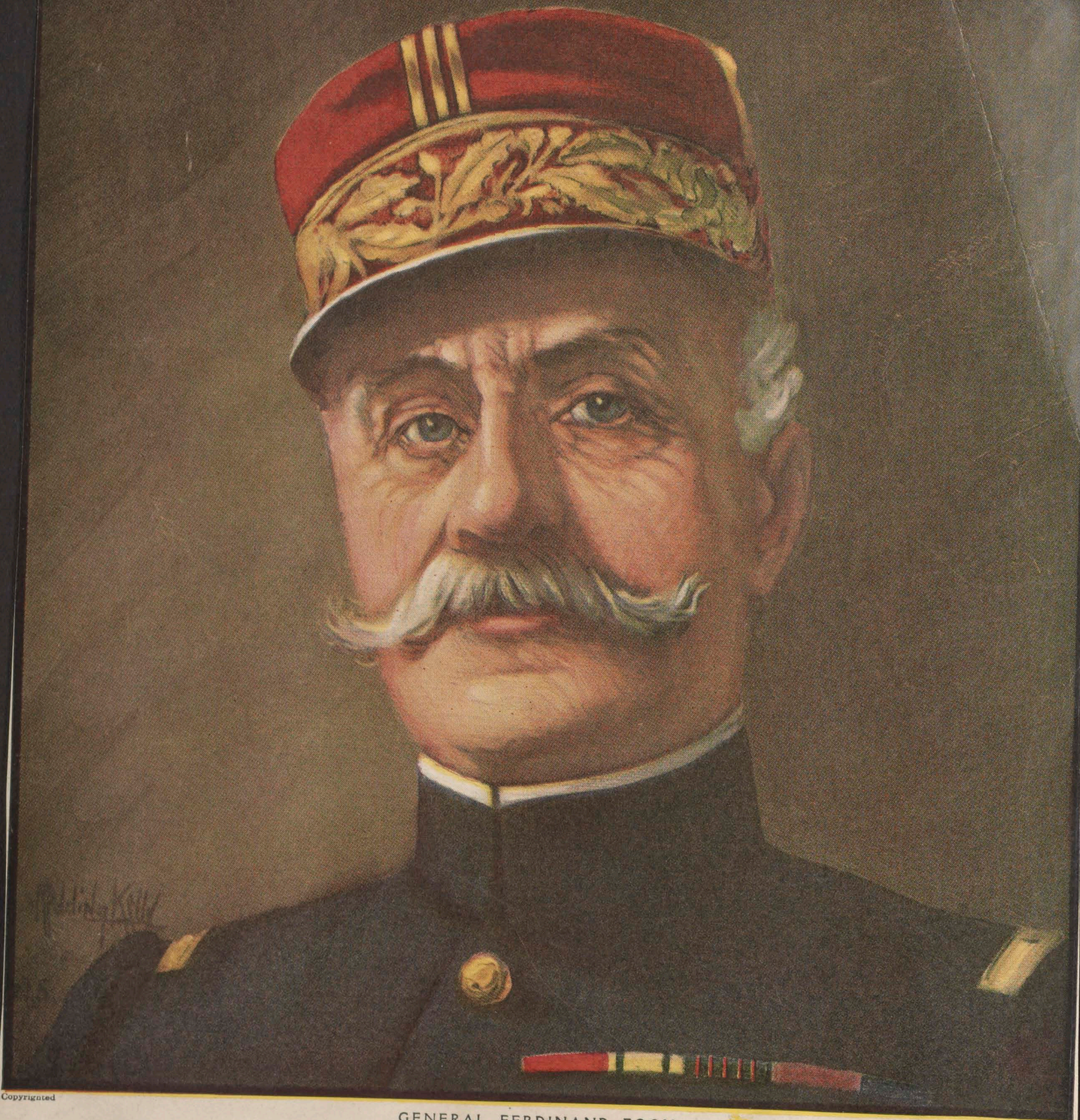
"Dr. Corbin said to us Wednesday night:

'Each one of you boys has a brother fighting for you in France. Go to it! Work for him like the mischief.' Well, I'm working for mine. If I sell a Liberty bond, it's for him. If I run errands for the Red Cross, it's for him."

Jimmy folded the Liberty bond pledge, and tucked it into his pocket.

"Much obliged, Mrs. S— Good evening."

A brother in France!



Copyrighted

GENERAL FERDINAND FOCH
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ALLIED ARMIES ON THE WESTERN FRONT

New York **FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY** *London*

PUBLIC OPINION *New York* combined with *The LITERARY DIGEST*

Vol. 57, No. 9. Whole No. 1467

JUNE 1, 1918

Price 10 Cents

(Title Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.)



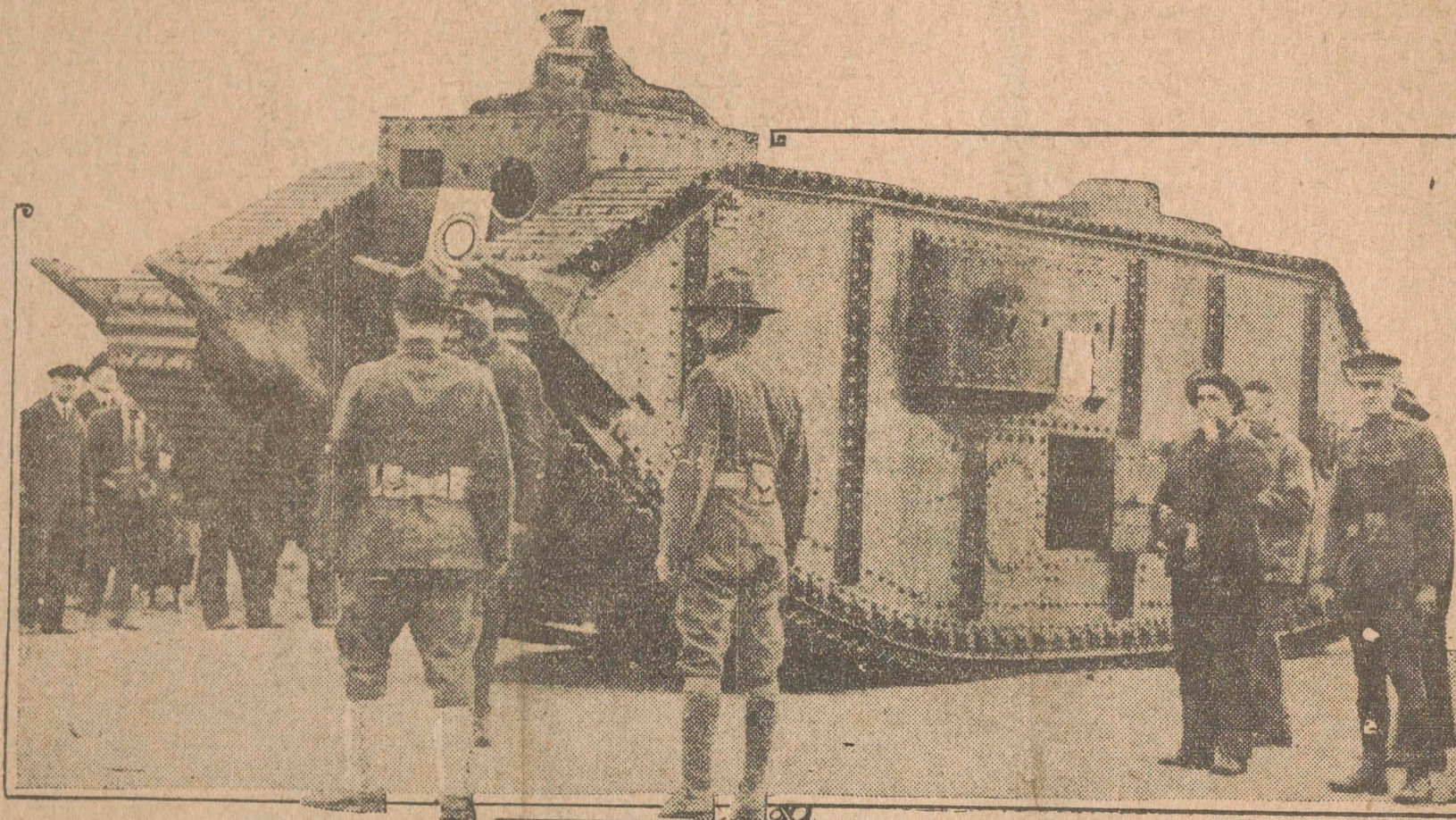
©

Joseph Cummings Chase

GENERAL JOHN JOSEPH PERSHING

New York FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY *London*

FIRST WAR TANK BUILT IN AMERICA



America's first war tank built in this country was completed a few days ago at Cambridge, Mass. It was designed by Prof. E. F. Miller, Massachusetts institute of technology. Note the projections on the front for ramming. The new United States tanks will carry machine guns and two 75s. The first appearance of the above tank was in a liberty loan parade in Boston.

AS IT LOOKS TO HIM



"SO LONG, MOTHER."

Editor, Rural Weekly: I saw in The Rural Weekly a request for the words of "So Long, Mother," so thought I would send them.

Oh, mother dear, a little tear is gleaming in your eye.
Your lips are all a-tremble as you hear me say "goodby,"
The Stars and Stripes are calling now on every mother's boy,
From Maine to dear old Dixie they shoulder arms with joy.

Chorus.

So long, my dear old lady, don't you cry,
Just kiss your grown-up-baby boy goodby.
Somewhere in France I'll be dreaming of you, you and your dear eyes of blue.
Come, let me see you smile before we part,
I'll throw a kiss to cheer your dear old heart.
Dry the tears in your eyes, don't you sigh,
don't you cry.
So long, mother, kiss your boy goodby.
Oh, mother dear, each volunteer must say goodby today,
Some leave a love who may forget when they have marched away.
But I leave one who'll not forget, that's why I'm mighty glad,
For you're the only sweetheart that I have ever had.

Will someone please send me the words to the song "Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kitbag and Smile, Smile, Smile?" Also "The 'Yanks' Made a Monkey Out of You."
—FRANCES W. EMBRICH.
Lewis, Wis.

THE SONG OF THE YANK.

Sixty pounds upon my back,
Heavy the good Lord knows!
Yet Belgium carries a greater pack
And France has a million woes.
So I tighten the straps and I hike along
And I pray to God that I'll finish
strong.

Twenty miles through the mud and
slime,
Lord, but the way seems far!
Yet refugees from the Prussian crime
Have never a jaunting car.
So I march by them to the day's attack
And I say: Old mother, we'll ride you
back.

Sixteen hours at a listening post.
Lord, but the minutes drag!
Yet Britain sticks where she's needed
most
And hasn't yet dropped her flag!
So I say, "We'll show 'em before we're
through
That the Yanks are fine little stickers,
too."

(Copyright, 1918, by Edgar A. Guest.)

WE SHALL NOT SLEEP.

(This beautiful lyric of the war was written by Lieut. Col. Dr. John McCrae of Montreal, Canada, while the second battle of Ypres was in progress. The author's body now lies buried in Flanders fields. Is it conceivable that we shall "break faith" with those "who die" for us?)

In Flanders fields the poppies
blow,
Between the Crosses, row on
row,
That mark our place; and in
the sky
The larks still bravely singing
fly,
Scarce heard amidst the guns
below.

We are the dead.
Short days ago we lived, felt
dawn, saw sunset glow.
Loved and were loved, and
now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the
foe,
To you from falling hands
we throw the Torch, be
yours to hold it high;
If ye break faith with us who
die,
We shall not sleep, though
poppies grow,
In Flanders fields.



We Are With You SOLDIER BOY

I am sending a card to let you
Know,
That whatever you do and
Wherever you go,
Our prayers, our hopes, are all
With thee,
As you fight for the cause of
Humanity.

2212

A Little Prayer

Where'er thou be,
On land or sea,
Over the air,
This little prayer
I pray for thee,
God keep thee ever,
Day and night,
Face to the light,
Thine armor bright,
Thy scutcheon white,
That no despite
Thine honor smite!
With infinite
Sweet oversight,
God keep thee ever
Heart's delight!
And guard the whole,
Sweet body, soul,
And spirit high;
That, live or die,
Thou glorify
His majesty;
And ever be
Within His sight,
His true and upright,
Sweet and stainless,
Pure and sinless,
Perfect Knight!

—John Oxenham.

THE LOST STITCH

(Contributed by Miss Regina Crawford,
Georgetown, Mass.)

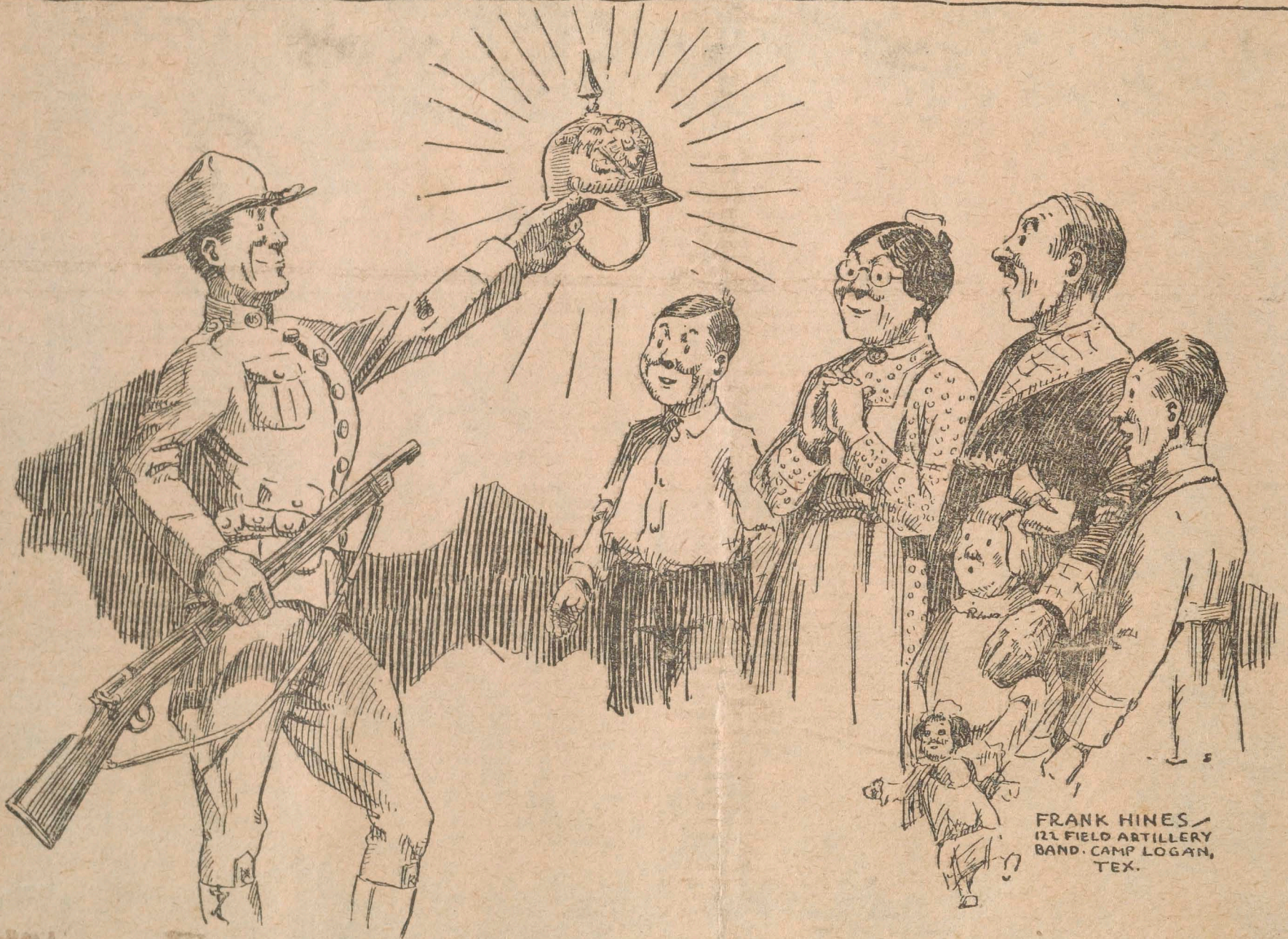
(A War Parody on "The Lost Chord.")
Seated one day at my knitting
I grew weary and sad at heart,
While my needles wandered idly
Trying to do their part.
I know not what I was thinking
Or what I was dreaming of then,
But I lost one stitch of knitting
In that sock I was knitting for men.

It fled down the leg in a moment
With the speed of a vivid flash,
It filled all my soul with torment
As toward it I made a dash.
It roused both pain and sorrow
Like the loss of a once dear friend,
And just as I thought I had found it
On its way it had sped again.

It missed all connecting stitches
As one by one slipped by,
And the harder I tried to follow
The faster it seemed to fly.
I have sought, I seek it vainly,
That one lost stitch of mine,
Which dropped from the end of my
needles
And darted down the line.

It may be that some bright Angel
Will find that lost stitch again,
It may be that only in Heaven
I shall finish that sock for men.
It may be that some bright Angel
Will find that lost stitch again
It may be that only in Heaven
I shall finish that sock for men.
Private Frank C. Murray, Head-
quarters Troop, 29th Division, has been
transferred to the 116th Infantry.

"BRINGING HOME THE BACON"



FRANK HINES /
121 FIELD ARTILLERY
BAND. CAMP LOGAN,
TEX.

BRING ON YOUR GAS!



An American soldier in a trench on the Lorraine front, ready for a gas attack or a trench raid.

NO. 1

MUSCLE SHOALS IS WONDER CITY BUILT FROM PATRIOTISM

Genuine Americanism Erects Modern City,
Being Completed in Every Detail, on
Spot Where Six Months Ago Stood
Only a Cotton and Corn Field.

**NINETEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE AT
WORK; A GREAT CITY IS PLANNED**

Company Goes to Great Expense to Maintain
Healthful Conditions for the Community
and to See That Safety First Is Rule.



Copyrighted by the Press Publishing Company, New York.

CAMOUFLAGE!



The Hun - his Mark

Blot it Out

with

**LIBERTY
BONDS**

HOW FOCH WILL WIN THE VICTORY

IN THE WHOLE HISTORY OF WAR, one editor remarks, we can find no individual responsibility equal to that of Gen. Ferdinand Foch, "called to the head of six millions of soldiers to achieve victory for human liberty and civilization." Four great nations have unreservedly entrusted their armies and their destinies to this French general. More than six millions, in fact, may be under his supreme command, for the Italian Premier says that the Allied conference "recognized a united front from the North Sea to the Adriatic as an effective reality," and some estimates place the Allied troops in France and Belgium alone at not less than six million. What, ask our military critics of the press, is the plan of this leader in whose genius the Allied nations have such faith?

From the time that he took command in the Battle of the Western Front, observers agree, his strategy has been to husband his men by defensive warfare, to inflict the heaviest possible losses upon the attacking enemy, and to accumulate reserves for a counter-offensive. For, as the *Montgomery Advertiser* remarks: "Time is the friend and ally of the Entente nations, and the enemy of Germany; each day gives America more time to draw upon its vast resources and to assemble and organize them for war." "It becomes more and more obvious that Foch is biding his time," remarks the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, which is convinced that the Allies "can afford to do what he asked Premier Clemenceau to do—to wait." The same paper goes on to say:

"This commander-in-chief refuses to be stampeded into a premature offensive. He knows that any action that is pre-

mature might end in a disaster that could not be overcome in years of fighting. Faith in him should be increased and not shaken by the fact that he is holding back until he can hope to win, what will be the most fateful battle of this or any other war."



Copyrighted by the New York Tribune Association.

HOW LONG BEFORE THE SANDS RUN OUT?
—Darling in the *New York Tribune*.

following it out in detail after the fullest preparation and not by trusting to your own rapidity of judgment in the presence of several alternatives. It must be remembered in this connection that this idea is as old as Frederick the Great and that under it you win all or lose all. It is the child of victory, and it

Foch's strategy, according to Hilaire Belloc, is that of Napoleon, while the German high command still follows the strategy of Frederick the Great. Hence, he argues, Foch will continue to leave the initiative to Germany until he thinks the time is opportune for a great counter-stroke; and Germany, in accordance with her theory of war, will continue her offensive as long as she has strength to strike. Writing in the *New York Tribune*, Mr. Belloc goes on to say:

"Such a plan is in the very nature of the fundamental beliefs of the German school of war, and the contrast between it and the French school may be discovered by any one who cares to read the works of the two great exponents of either scheme, the Prussian General Bernhardi on one side and the French General Foch on the other. Each of these authorities express the national system of strategy long before the war; each taught it in the schools and each espoused it in his writings.

"General Bernhardi has put the German scheme in a single phrase: 'Military action must follow a previously determined line, and this must be pushed up to the limit where the adversary, in spite of all alternative plans he may have formed, shall be compelled to submit to the initiative of his opponent.' In other words, you win by making a plan and by

THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND.

BY PRIVATE ROY BERGER.

It's five after nine, the hour of night,
While seated 'round the campfire bright
I draw a picture in my mind
Of the girl I left behind.

In this picture I turn back to the day
When I kissed her good-bye and
marched away,
My aching heart just pined and pined
For the girl I left behind.

That dreary day when I left town,
Took one last look in her eyes of brown
I said to myself, "You're just one of
your kind,"
The girl I left behind.

"It's all for your country," I heard one
say
On the parting day when I went away,
But next to my country I've another
in mind,
The girl I left behind.

She started to write a word or two.
She wrote, "Be brave, my lad, be true,
Make us proud that you're in line,"
For the girl you left behind.

I promised that I'd be as true
To her as to the Red, White and Blue,
And before me I'll keep her face out-
lined,
This girl I left behind.

"I say, old pal, it's hard to part
From the girl you love with all your
heart
And join an outfit of this kind,
And leave a girl behind."

But it's for the honor of this great land,
For our mothers and sweethearts all
joined in hand;
It's for them to be plucky and keep
up the grind,
And help those left behind.

The clear tone of a bugle floats o'er
the air,
The sound is coming from "Over
There,"
I guess I'll turn in and say a prayer
For the girl I left behind.

And on my cot I heave a sigh,
I picture all, with tear-dimmed eye,
I fall to sleep with one thought in mind,
The girl I left behind.



THE DYING CAPTIVE'S VISION.

Painted in the prison-camp at Habarovsk, Siberia, by a student of the Vienna Academy, the photograph brought to this country by a Y.M.C.A. worker.

VICTORY.

Boy at Flanders, tell me pray,
What you're dreaming of today?
What is it you see out there
Past the valleys of despair?
What is it that seems to lie
Past the place where soldiers die?
What is it that's worth your death,
Worth your last expiring breath,
Worth the distance you have come
Following the stirring drum,
Worth the loneliness you bear
What is it you seek out there?

I had sent my soul afar
To the scenes where soldiers are,
Sent it to that dreadful place
Where is always death to face,
And I questioned them at night,
And the morning's golden light:
Boy and man, what is it here,
In these chasms red with fear,
Haunted by the dead's last shriek,
That so gallantly you seek?
What great joy is worth the price
Of such noble sacrifice?

"Man from home," he said to me,
We are seeking victory!
That is why our cannons flame,
Why we left our homes and came
To these valleys gaunt with fear—
Freedom lives or passes here!
Just beyond the battle's smoke,
Where the dying gasp and choke,
Past these hours of grim despair
And the heartaches and the care,
And the sorrow that you see
Lies the field of victory.

Past the valleys of despair,
Past the heartache and the care,
Just beyond the lines of hate
And the bitter guns that wait;
Past the dying boys who shriek
Agonies they cannot speak—
Freedom's flag shall be unfurled,
Flinging beauty to the world!
So we stand, intent to go
Forward through these vales of woe,
For the joy that is to be
In our day of victory.

(Copyright, 1918, by Edgar A. Guest)



The Day of His Going

SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW.

Local Board for
The County of Rockingham,
State of North Carolina,
Reidsville, N. C.
STAMP OF LOCAL OR DISTRICT BOARD.

The President of the United States to

Ira Raper Gunn
(Name of witness.)

Wentworth, N. C.
(Address of witness.)

Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to appear as a witness before the above-named

Board at REIDSVILLE, N. C.
(Location and address of Board.)

on the 19 day of July, 1918, at 2 o'clock P. M.,

for the purpose of ~~testifying in the matter of the claim for exemption or deferred~~

~~classification in the case of~~ physical examination
(Name of registrant, with address and serial number.)

, and not depart without leave of the Board.

W. C. Puffin

Member of Said Board.

Note.—To be made out in duplicate. The officer who serves this summons to leave one copy with the witness and to return the other with a note of the service indorsed on the back.

Local Board for

NOTICE OF CLASSIFICATION

The County of Rockingham,
State of North Carolina,
Reidsville, N. C.

I	II	III	IV
1			

Ira Raper Gunn Order No. *276* Serial No. *236* has been classified

by the {Local Board} Board {on appeal} on original claim in the classes under which letters are placed on the above schedule, and on the grounds indicated by such letters (see Form 1001-A for key to meaning of letters). This entitles him to a place in Class I and he has been so recorded on the Classification List of this Local Board. Appeals may be taken from classification by a Local Board, within five days from the date of this notice, by any person who filed a claim with this Local Board. Appeals may be taken from classification by a District Board within five days from the date of this notice only in certain cases specified in section _____ of Selective Service Regulations and when claimed by a person who filed a claim of classification with the District Board. To file an appeal it is only necessary to go to the office of the Local Board and write your claim of appeal in the place provided on the registrant's questionnaire.

7/13/18
(Date.)

W. O. Johnson
Member of Local Board.

FORM 1001-PMGO (See Sec. 103, S. S. R.)

03-5133

REGISTRATION



P. M. G. O. Form No. 68.

CERTIFICATE.

To whom it may concern, Greetings:

THESE PRESENTS ATTEST, That in accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States, and in compliance with law,

Ira Raper Gunn
(Given name.) (Family name.)

Wake Forest, N. C.
(No. and street, or R. F. D. No.) (City, town, or post office.) (State)

has submitted himself to registration and has by me been duly registered this *25* day of *June*, 1918, under the supervision of the Local Board designated on the back hereof.

3-4227

(Place stamp of Local Board on back of this card.) Registrar.

Name *GUNN* *IRA* *RAPER*
Last First Middle

Date Induction _____
Local Board *Rockingham Co. 2nd Prec. R.*

7/26/18

Rejected Form 638 Form 370 Camp Q. M.

Held for Observation Accepted Form 260 Form 22-2 Form 29

Psychol. Ex. Form 2-A Form 1-B Form CCP-1

119786

TOPICS IN BRIEF

ECONOMY is a saving grace.—*Wall Street Journal*.

It appears now that the original Maximalist was little Oliver Twist.—*Boston Herald*.

THE world also has the spectacle of the bear that walks like a lamb.—*Newark News*.

THOSE disgruntled trainmen must be brought to realize the priority of the Union over the unions.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

WE have in the world too many Germanized Socialists and too few socialized Germans.—*New York Sun*.

"BOLSHEVIK" is singular. "Bolsheviki" is plural. Also Bolsheviki are singular.—*Chicago Daily News*.

PRESIDENT WILSON says we will fight till "the last gun is fired." Also till the last Hun is fired from Belgium, France, and various other countries.—*Chicago Herald*.

HAS the editor who referred to Mr. Caillaux as being disloyal arranged all his bequests and testaments, in case Mme. Caillaux sends in her card?—*Kansas City Star*.

THE Kaiser seems determined to have so many of his fighting men killed off that there will not be enough left after the war to start a revolution.—*New York Morning Telegraph*.

It is said that "Bolsheviki" is in no standard dictionary, which is not strange when it is considered that the Bolsheviki are not up to standard in any other way, either.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

IF Lloyd George's latest proposal, free medical attendance for everybody, goes through Parliament, good health will no longer be the distinguishing characteristic of the poor.—*New York Evening Post*.

WHY not a synthetic substitute for Kaisers?—*Wall Street Journal*.

MOUNT LASSEN has quit. There was too much competition.—*Chicago Daily News*.

THE German idea of an armistice is that the other fellow stops fighting.—*New York World*.

ON the instant that Mr. Kerensky said he was tired, he disappeared. No man can afford to be tired in a revolution.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

AUSTRIA now favors a "speedy peace." As we recall it, she also favored a speedy war.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

SANTA CLAUS is getting ready to go over the top.—*Chicago Daily News*.

WHEN the worst has happened Germany may gladly find refuge in the declaration of the Allies for the protection of the rights of weak nations.—*Newark News*.

WHY not a law providing that in case the accused is pretty she shall be dismissed and the State saved the cost by trying her for killing her husband?—*Terre Haute Star*.

THE next time it is announced that Russia has staged a "bloodless revolution" we're going to wait for the official report before tendering congratulations.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

THIRTY-SIX billions, Secretary McAdoo's estimate of the cost to the United States of war for two years, is an item hard to grasp, but democracy has no price that democrats can not pay.—*New York World*.

THE average citizen will find that one of the easiest things he has been asked to do in order to help the war is to give a faithful compliance with Secretary McAdoo's request to restrict the use of gold coin.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.



AND HE WANTED A DOVE.

—Tuthill in the *St. Louis Star*

THREE GERMAN RIGHTS

We Germans in Prussia have three cardinal rights: the right to be soldiers, to pay taxes, to keep our tongues between our teeth. Consider well this fact: as long as the German people do not rise and enforce their own will, the assassination of the people will continue. Let thousands of voices shout, Down with the shameless extermination of nations! Down with those who are responsible for these crimes!—Liebnecht in *Militarism*.

"America, I Raised My Boy for You."

There's a million mothers knocking at the nation's door,
A million mothers, yes, and there'll be millions more,
And while within each mother's heart they pray,
Just hark what one brave mother has to say.

Chorus.

America, I raised a boy for you,
America, you'll find him stanch and true;
Place a gun upon his shoulder,
He is ready to die or do.
America, he is my only one;
My hope, my pride and joy,
But if I had another, he would march beside his brother,
America, here's my boy.

There's a million mothers waiting by the fireside bright,
A million mothers waiting for the call to-night,
And while within each heart there'll be a tear,
She'll watch her boy go marching with a cheer.

—EVELYN JOHNSON.

Mohrbridge, S. D.



Pictures by courtesy of "The Architectural Record," New York.

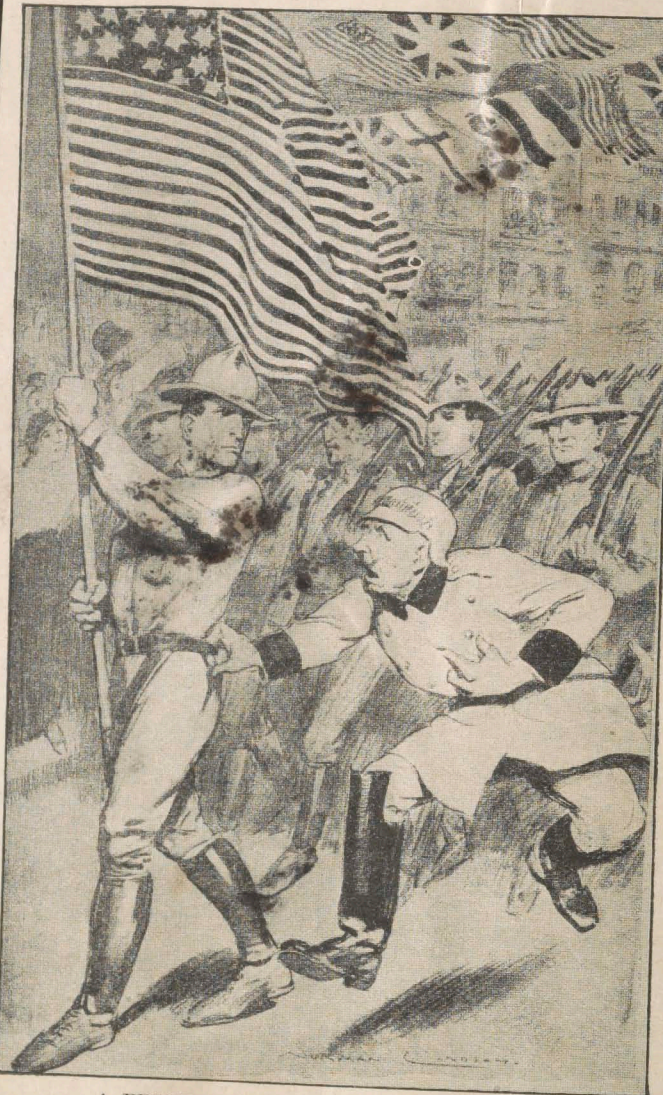
LEOPARD-SPOTS AND OVERHEAD SCREENING.

The dappled marking on the gun aims to distort its form, the huge wheels with their caterpillar feet are draped with a mottled cloth. The overhead screening is made with leaf-netting and tattered canvas; holes have been cut and the light showing through repeats the mottling on the gun and adds to the effect of the confusion, leading the observer to doubt its military value.



VEILING THE REGULAR OUTLINES OF A CAMP.

The tents on the mottled side of this picture merge with the ground, while those uncamouflaged stand out in sharp lines. The irregular markings make the outlines of the tents hard to distinguish.



A FRIGHTFUL MISTAKE SOMEWHERE.

THE KAISER (as American troops march through London)—"This is all wrong, I tell you! I was to do this march!"

—Sydney Bulletin.

Another mistake is seen in the number of stripes in the flag.



THE MIRAGE OF CIVILIZATION
 "PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN"

"PEACE on earth and good-will toward men"—the time-honored key-note of Christmas—comes amiss this year when the festive season is saddened by our first war-time Yuletide. Yet the red horrors of war have inspired one of America's most respected poets with a Christmas peace theme, and Mr. Edwin Markham, in *The People's Home Journal*, gives us what he describes himself as "the best poem he has ever written." Whether Mr. Markham is as fine a critic as he is a poet we leave our readers to judge, but many will still remember "The Man with the Hoe." Mr. Markham's plea for a just and lasting peace is entitled:

PEACE OVER EARTH AGAIN

BY EDWIN MARKHAM

Rejoice, O world of troubled men;
 For peace is coming back again—
 Peace to the trenches running red,
 Peace to the hosts of the fleeing dead,
 Peace to the fields where hatred raves,
 Peace to the trodden battle-graves.

'Twill be the Peace the Master left
 To hush the world of peace bereft—
 The peace proclaimed in lyric cries
 That night the angels broke the skies.
 Again the shell-torn hills will be
 All green with barley to the knee;
 And little children sport and run
 In love once more with earth and sun.
 Again in rent and ruined trees
 Young leaves will sound like silver seas;
 And birds now stunned by the red uproar
 Will build in happy boughs once more;
 And to the bleak uncounted graves
 The grass will run in silken waves;
 And a great hush will softly fall
 On tortured plain and mountain wall,
 Now wild with cries of battling hosts
 And curses of the fleeing ghosts.

And men will wonder over it—
 This red upflaming of the Pit;
 And they will gather as friends and say,
 "Come, let us try the Master's way.
 Ages we tried the way of swords,
 And earth is weary of hostile hordes.
 Comrades, read out His words again:
 They are the only hope for men!
 Love and not hate must come to birth:
 Christ and not Cain must rule the earth."

A Day in the Life of a Soldier

Painted by Sidney H. Riesenberg



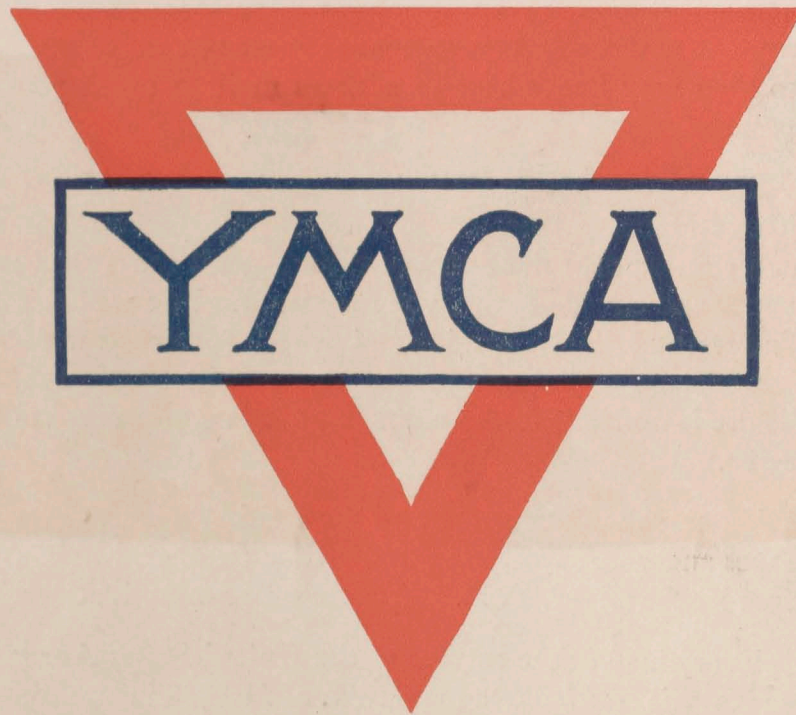
REVEILLE—Everybody Up



AFTERNOON—Visitors' Day

To Members of the New National Army:

Some of the Things You
Ought to Know About
Soldier Life



Compliments of
THE TRANSPORTATION BUREAU
of the
NATIONAL WAR WORK COUNCIL OF
THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS
347 Madison Avenue, New York City

WHEN you reach camp you will be definitely assigned to quarters. Within a few days you will receive the regulation uniform and equipment. After this there will be no need for civilian clothing and it would be well to return it at once to the folks at home by parcel post. The Y. M. C. A. Secretaries at the hut nearest to your quarters will be glad to furnish wrapping material for this purpose.

While in camp in this country you may write as many letters as you desire. As soon as you find out what your permanent regiment and company address will be, forward it to those from whom you expect to receive mail so they may know how to address mail to reach you promptly.

The Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, the Knights of Columbus, and similar organizations, furnish free all the writing paper and envelopes that you may want. You will also find writing desks, pens, ink and pencils furnished without expense to you and your only cost will be postage. There is no limit to the number of letters you may receive.

When you get over-seas, all the writing paper, envelopes and post-cards you want will be furnished to you free by the Y. M. C. A. and these other organizations.

Every man in the service of the United States Army or Navy is entitled to a maximum of \$10,000 insurance. Less than this can be taken if desired but it is urged that every man who can possibly do so take this \$10,000 insurance. It can be secured at a very nominal cost per month for which arrangements can be made to have the premium deducted from the monthly pay. It affords the best protection for yourself provided you should be permanently disabled while in the service, and also affords protection for your dependents. As

soon as you are assigned to a company with a permanent officer in command, get from him the cost for the insurance and the method to be followed in securing same.

In most camps provision is made for the proper entertainment and care of visitors. The Young Women's Christian Association provides in many of the larger camps in this country Hostess Houses where work in cooperation with the Young Men's Christian Association is done and where your mother, sister, wife or sweetheart may visit you. If you intend to have anyone visit you at camp, it would be well for you to take the matter up with the Red Triangle Secretary located nearest you and get his advice and counsel.

At every camp at home and abroad you will find Red Triangle (Y. M. C. A.) buildings and Secretaries. Your uniform is your membership ticket. They furnish, free, entertainments, religious services, writing material, etc., and help in every way they can to make life at camp just as pleasant as possible. Y. M. C. A. Secretaries go with you every step of the way from the time you leave home until you return at the close of the War.

Wherever you may be, remember that whenever you see the Red Triangle or the letters "Y. M. C. A.," they signify to you a cordial welcome and as you leave they flash forth this message, "You Must Come Again."

At some Y. M. C. A.'s outside the camps, a nominal charge is made for some of the privileges, such as beds, but it is as low as possible consistent with first-class service.

Over-seas the Y. M. C. A. carries on all the work that it does at home and serves the men in many additional ways.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1918

THE BOARD CLASSIFIES JUNE 5 REGISTRANTS

The following registrants of June 5, 1918, have been classified by Local Board Rockingham County and placed in Class I.

CLASS I

James Green McBride, Spray.
Jeff Baughn, Stoneville R2.
Odis Watlington, Reidsville.
Harvey Simmons Radford, Ridgeway, Va., Route 3.
Jesse Davis Claybrook, Stoneville Route 3.
Andrew Jackson Lee, Ruffin R1.
James A. Carter, Madison.
Joe Willie Draper, Wentworth R1.
John Harry Burgess, Leaksville Route 2.
Robt. William Jackson, Reidsville Route 6.
Luther C. McCollum, Reidsville.
Robt. M. Martin, Reidsville.
George Russel Cox, Ruffin R2.
Sam Lesseur, Madison.
William Hardin Neal, Stoneville Route 1.
Wm. Hobart Myers, Mayodan.
Samuel Wesley Burton, Reidsville.
George Carter, Madison.
James Price, Stoneville Route 3.
George Broadnax Williams, Leaksville, Route 1.
Pearson Moore Payne, Milwaukee, Wis.
Kinie Goins, Sandy Ridge, N. C.
George Allen Carter, Spray.
George W. Pearson, Stoneville.
Ed Hooper, Reidsville R5.
Joe Allen Lee, Spray.
Jesse James Hughes, Spray.
Weldon Thomas, Altamahaw.
Vander Bryant Chilton, Reidsville Route 6.
Stafford Reid Mills, Mayodan.
David Glenn Hand, Madison.
James Daniel Barror, Mayodan R1.
Arthur Scales, Madison.
Robert Earl Barnett, Ruffin R2.
Robt. Sneed Joyce, Ridgeway R3.
William Irvin Pritchett, Reidsville Route 1.
Jesse Logan Brooks, Spray.
Elisha Clay Pearman, Wentworth Route 1.
Payton Hoggie Moore Draper.
Albert Henry Callahan, Draper.
Willie D. Scales, Madison.
Benj. Clifford Moore, Draper.
Willie Lee Chatman, Mayodan.
Artemus Hutton Tucker, Madison Route 1.
John Nat Smothers, Reidsville R2.
Madison McKinney Epperson, Reidsville.
Charlie Hickman, Stoneville, R2.
Walter Scales, Madison.
Othe Thomas Martin, Mayodan.
Ira Raper Gunn, Wentworth.

KAISER AND DEVIL.

Editor, Rural Weekly:
The kaiser call the devil up
On the telephone one day,
The girl at central listened
To all they had to say.

"Hello," she heard the kaiser's voice,
"Is old man Satan home?
Just tell him this is Kaiser Bill
That wants him on the phone."

The devil said "Hello" to Bill,
And Bill said: "How are you?
I'm running here a hell on earth,
So tell me what to do."

"What can I do?" the devil asked,
"My dear old Kaiser Bill,
If there's a thing that I can do
To help you, I sure will."

The kaiser said, "Now, listen,
And I will try to tell
The way that I am running
On earth a modern hell."

"I've saved for this for many years,
And I've started out to kill.
That it will be a well-done job
You leave to Kaiser Bill."

"My army went through Belgium,
Shot women and children down,
We tore up all the country,
And blew up every town."

"My Zeps dropped bombs on cities,
Killing both old and young,
And those the Zeppelins didn't get
Were taken out and hung."

"I started out for Paris
With the aid of poisoned gas,
The allies came and stopped us,
And would not let us pass."

"My submarines are devils.
Why, you should see them fight;
They go sneaking through the sea
And sink the ships at night."

"I was running things to suit me
Till about one years ago,
When a man called Woodrow Wilson
Wrote me to go more slow."

"He said to me, 'Dear William,
We don't want to make you sore,
So be sure to tell your U-boats
To sink our ships no more."

"We have told you for the last time,
So, Bill, it's up to you,
And if you do not stop it,
You will have to fight us too."

"I did not listen to him,
And he's coming after me
With a million Yankee soldiers
From their homes across the sea."

"That's why I called you, Satan,
For I want advice from you;
I knew that you would tell me
Just what I ought to do."

"My dear old Kaiser William,"
Said the devil, "I can't tell,
For the Yanks will make it hotter
Than I can for you in hell."

—MARIE C. DUHON.
Marsland, Neb.

Picto

EVERY WOMAN WANTS A KNITTING-BAG



No. 3

EVERY woman is knitting nowadays, for herself as well as for our soldiers and sailors, and of course, every woman must have a knitting-bag to hold her knitting.



No. 1

SOME of the newest styles are illustrated on this page, and they may be of gay-patterned cretonne, ribbon, or plain velvet.



No. 3

IF something a little more dressy is desired, metal brocade in colors to harmonize with the costume may be selected.

7, 1918.

Comedies of Our Camps



—and don't forget, if you ever fall into enemy hands with dispatches, you've gotta eat 'em.

Big Receipt

Each Soul Has

6, 1918.

Comedies of Our Camps



Herb, trying to make camp three minutes before taps—Say, can't you get me out there faster than this?
Chauffeur—Oh, yes, I could, but I'm not allowed to leave my flivver.

20, 1918.

Comedies of Our Camps



S. GROVE

"Give me your address when you get over there and I'll send you some candy."

Herb—I'll give it to you right now: Herb Williams, Royal palace, Berlin.

3, 1918.

Comedies of Our Camps



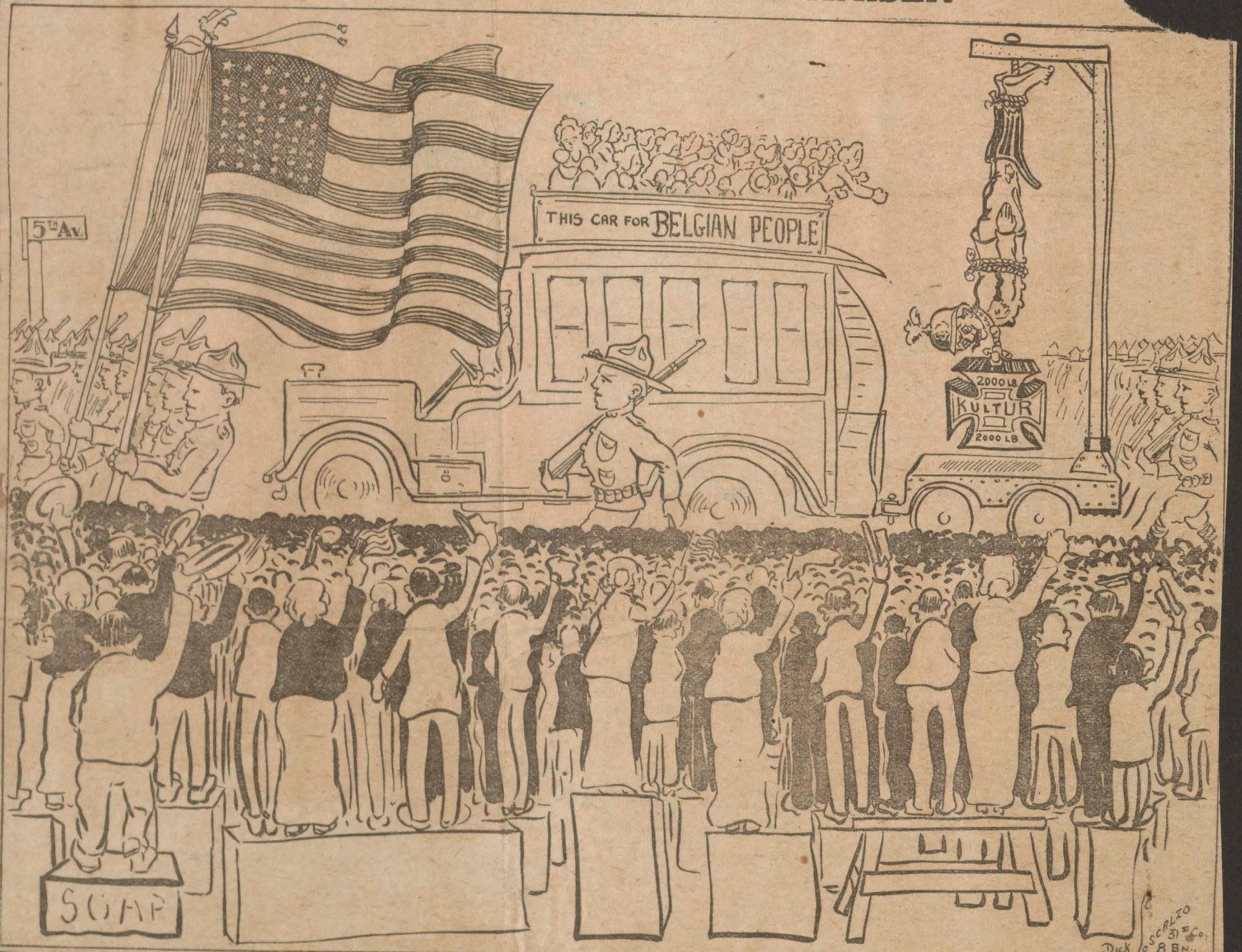
S. GROVE

"Wot's Herb sore at?"

"Aw they've transferred a sharpshooter to this company, an' Herb's afraid the guy'll get the kaiser before he does."

TRENCH AND CAMP

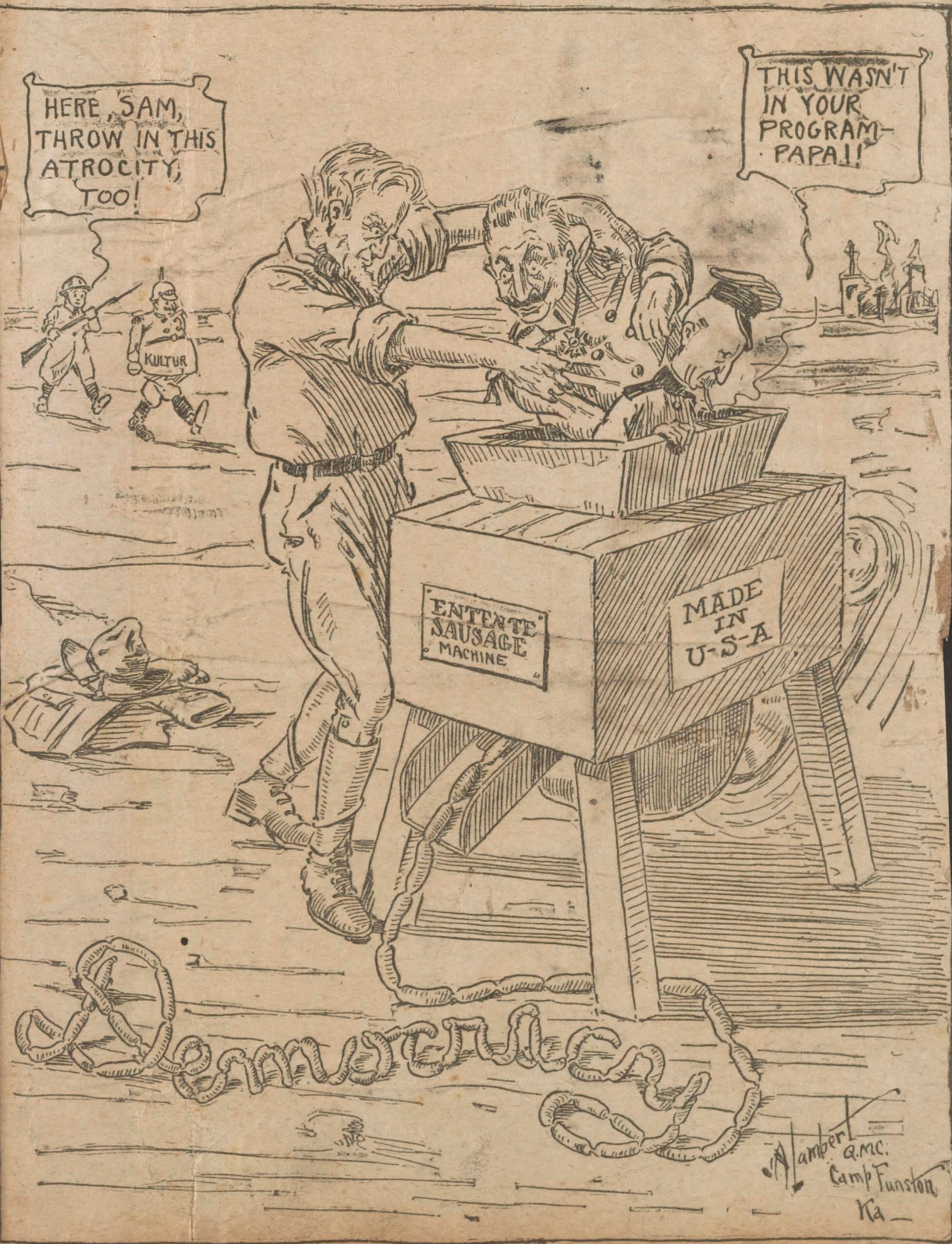
WHAT'S COMING TO THE KAISER



Dick Mosca 1918
8 BN.
CAMPBTON

TRENCH AND CAMP

WHAT'S COMING TO THE KAISER



What's Coming To The Kaiser



One of the Best Cartoons Submitted in Contest Recently Held by TRENCH & CAMP



© BROWN & DAWSON

WILHELM HOHENZOLLERN, EX-KAISER OF GERMANY

THE CROWN PRINCE



The crown prince of Germany is the most unpopular of the royal family. If the kaiser should abdicate, it is not likely that the German people would permit him to succeed to the throne, even though this is the Prussian law.

PRINCE AUGUST WILHELM



It has been rumored that should the kaiser abdicate he will name his fourth son, August Wilhelm, as his successor, as he is the most popular of the Hohenzollerns with the masses of the people. August Wilhelm is said to have marked Socialistic leanings which have caused him many sharp passages with his father. He was born January 26, 1887, and in 1908 was married to Princess Alexandra Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein.

PRINCE EITEL FREDRICK



..Prince Eitel Frederick, second son of the kaiser, who has been mentioned as a possible successor in case Walhelm II should abdicate, was born July 7, 1883. He was married in 1906 to the Grand Duchess Sophie Charlotte of Oldenburg. Eitel is said to be his father's favorite son.

RUMOR TURKS READY TO QUIT

When the German Paul Revere Rides Out to Warn the Countryside



BULGARIA SURRENDERS TO ALLIES ON TERMS PROPOSED BY THEM

While Allenby Captures 10,000 More Prisoners in Palestine, British Tear Hole Eight Miles Long and Three Deep in Hindenburg Line—Belgians Continue Victorious Advance, Taking Roulers—Americans and French Battle Forward, Despite Desperate Resistance—Half of the Chemin-des-Dames Lost by Enemy.

*Okeh
Woodrow Wilson*

Somebody once asked President Wilson why he always w approving memorandums and documents instead of the more cor "Because O. K. is wrong," replied the president. "O-k-e-h i The White House attaches scurried for dictionaries, but the find under "O. K." was that Andrew Jackson started it by spell "Oll Korrect."
"Look it up in the latest dictionary," suggested the presid and this is what they found:
"O. K.—A humorous or ignorant spelling of what should the Choctaw language, meaning, 'It is so;' an article pronoun tinctive final use; all right; correct."
So "Okeh Woodrow Wilson," or more commonly, "Okeh W to become as famous as Roosevelt's "Dee-lighted."



"Come on, Henrietta, let's go home to dinner."
 "You kin go ef you're a mind to, Hiram; I'm a-goin to stick here till that thing flies if it takes a week."

September, 1918

Why He Writes It This Way

Okeh
 Woodrow Wilson

Somebody once asked President Wilson why he always writes "Okeh" in approving memorandums and documents instead of the more common "O. K."

"Because O. K. is wrong," replied the president. "O-k-e-h is correct."

The White House attaches scurried for dictionaries, but the best they could find under "O. K." was that Andrew Jackson started it by spelling "all correct" "Oll Korrekt."

"Look it up in the latest dictionary," suggested the president. They did, and this is what they found:

"O. K.—A humorous or ignorant spelling of what should be 'okeh,' from the Choctaw language, meaning, 'It is so;' an article pronoun having a distinctive final use; all right; correct."

So "Okeh Woodrow Wilson," or more commonly, "Okeh W. W." bids fair to become as famous as Roosevelt's "Dee-lighted."



THE INFANT SAMUEL.

A baby that will take a lot of beating.

—Bystander (London).



Copyright, 1918, by Leslie

The Barrage

THE FIRST ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
MAN TO FALL IN WORLD WAR

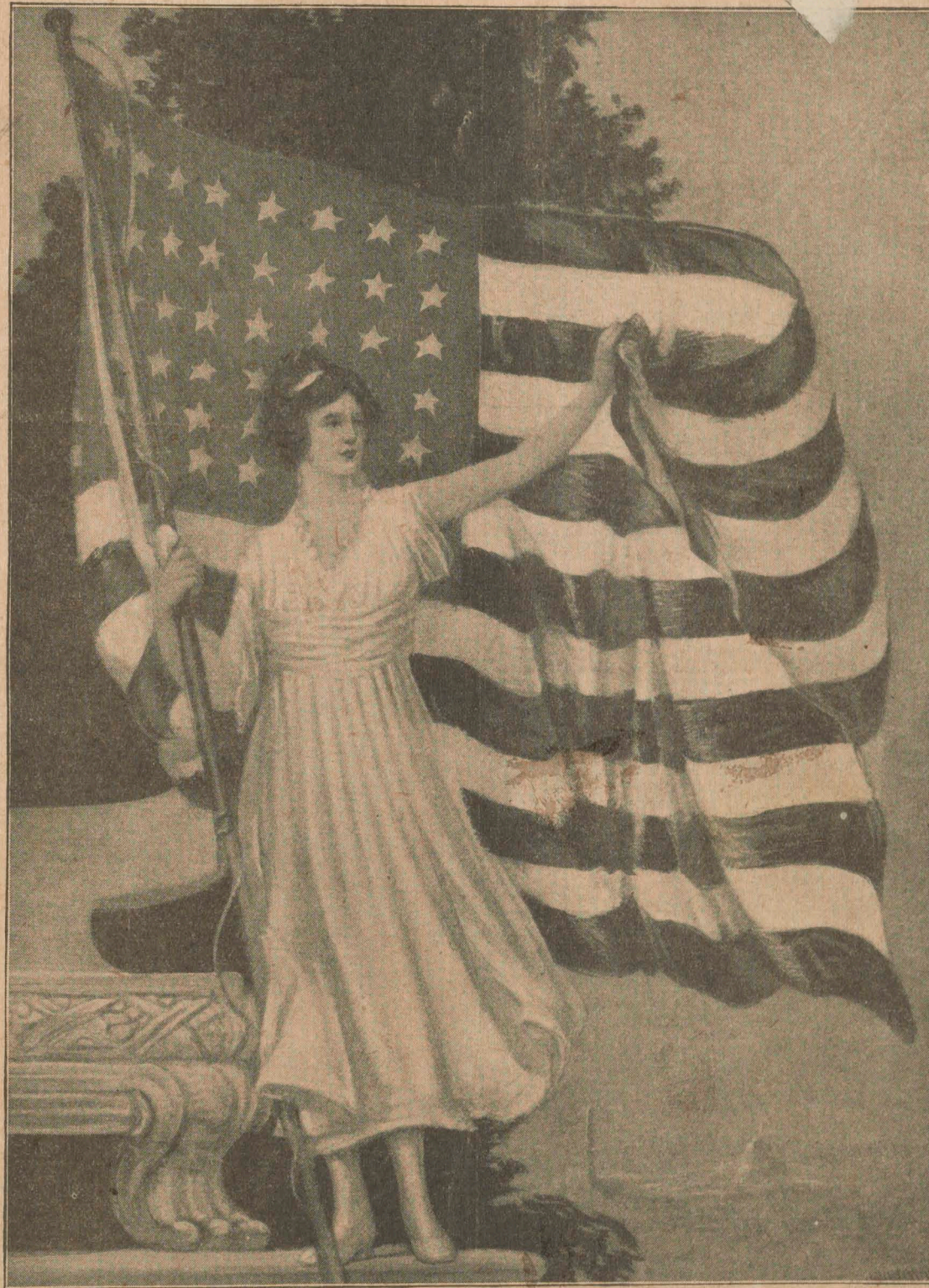


PRIVATE ISAAC NEAL BOONE

The first Rockingham county man killed in battle in France. Member of the U. S. A. Marines. Son of Mrs. Della Boone of near Stokesdale.



145—HER HEART'S IN THE SERVICE



THE SPIRIT OF 1918

REIDSVILLE, N.

TAR HEEL TROOPS ARE
IN THE FIGHTING LINE

ENGINEER OUTFIT WITH RAINBOW DIVISION IN THICK OF THE FIGHT—OTHERS STAND READY—REIDSVILLE COMPANY IS IN THIRTIETH DIVISION.

Some North Carolina troops are in the thick of the fighting in the big offensive of Rheims-Soissons salient and others are in the lines ready for instant call according to the information given out by General Peyton C. March, chief of staff, several days ago. The detailed lists of units in the fighting as given out by the War Department and published in the New York Times shows that the four regular army divisions participating in the big drive includes the famous Rainbow Division, commanded by Major General Chas. H. Moneher. This division includes units from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Alabama, Iowa, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Minnesota, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Nebraska, California, Maryland, Texas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Jersey, Virginia, Louisiana, and the District of Columbia. The North Carolina unit is the 17th engineer train.

In addition to the... months ago... can visible for miles around. Three... the well burned day and night, a bea... into the gas and for eighteen month... later a passerby threw a lighted matc... pipe blown out of the ground. A year... drilled for water and had a four-in... years ago, when a misguided settle... The flow of gas was discovered three... under way. ... opment work on the property is now... been tamed a big gas well, and devel... of eastern Washington there has jus... Out in the sagebrush-covered waste... Months. ... Was Subdued After Burning Eighteen

GAS WELL AFLAME

Used by Officers and Men in all Branches of the Service



HEART OF THE SIMPLE GERMAN FOLK
 Will its sacrifice save the Hohenzollerns?
 —Rogers in N. Y. Herald



SERGEANT—Do you know anything about setting-up exercises?
 RECRUIT—Do I? Why, back at dear old Oshkosh most of my allowance went that way!

THE SERVICE FLAG

Author Unknown



1.

Dear little flag in the window there,
Hung with fear and a woman's prayer;
Child of Old Glory born with a star;
Oh, what a wonderful flag you are!

2.

Blue is your star in its field of white,
Dipped in the red that was born of fight;
Born of the blood that our forefathers shed
To raise your mother, The Flag, o'er head.

3.

And now you've come, in this frenzied day,
To speak from a window, to speak and say:
"I am the voice of a soldier son
Gone to be gone till the victory's won."

4.

"I am the Flag of the service Sir;
The flag of his mother; I speak for her
Who stands by my window and wails and fears
But hides from others the unwept tears.

5.

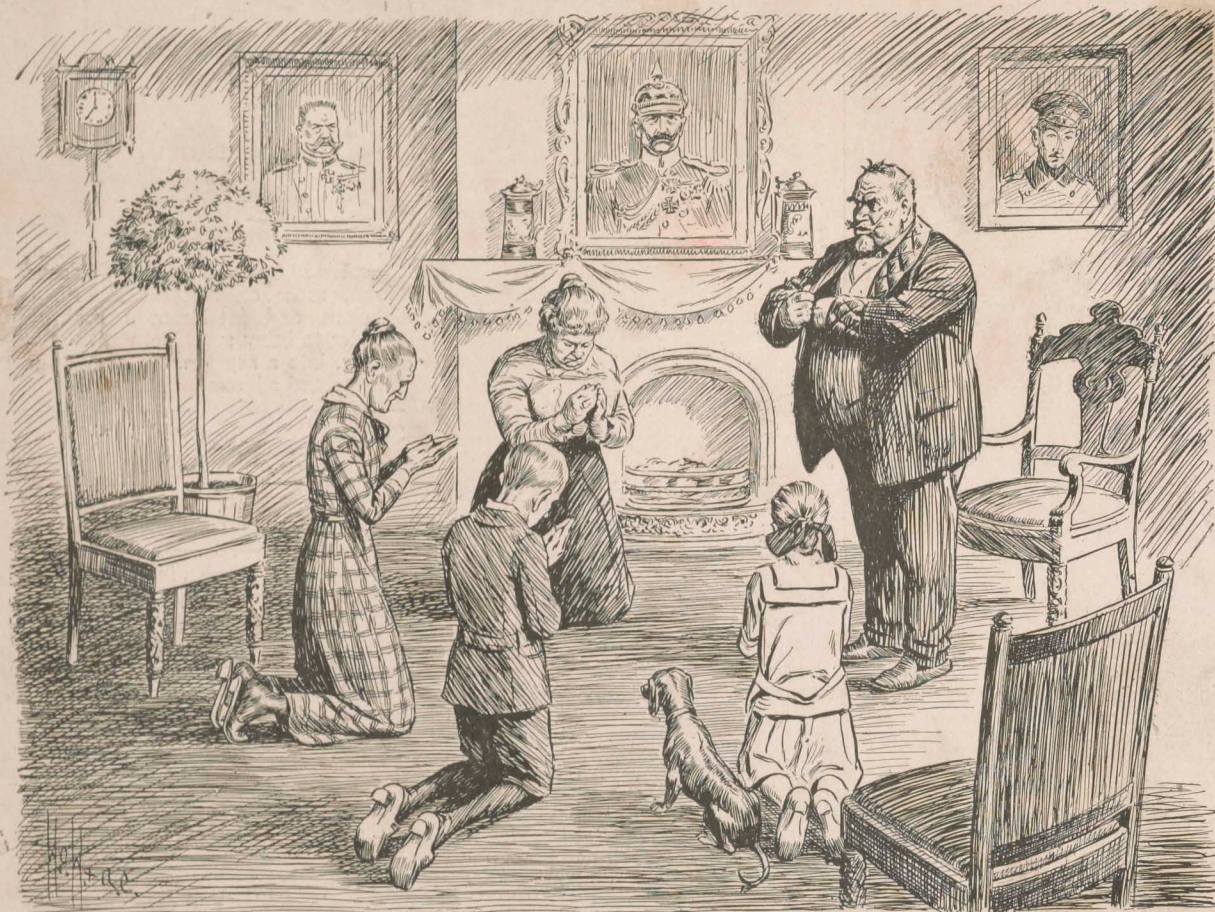
"I am the flag of the wives who wait
For the safe return of a martial mate,
A mate gone forth where the war god thrives
To save from sacrifice other men's wives."

6.

"I am the flag of the sweethearts true
The often unthought of--the sister, too,
I am the flag of a mother's son,
And won't come home till the victory's done."

7.

Dear little flag in the window there,
Hung with a tear and a woman's prayer
Child of Old Glory, born with a star,
Oh, what a wonderful flag you are!



HERR ESSENKRAUT (at family prayers): Gott strafe England, France, Italy, Belgium, America, Serbia, Japan—er-er-donnervetter! vere didt I put dot list?

THE HALL OF SHAME

"Not all Americans can win a niche in the Hall of Fame, but all can keep out of the Hall of Shame that bears the names of profiteers and hoarders, of wasters, and slackers, and slickers, of both sexes and all ages."—Youth's Companion.



Copyrighted

THE CHRISTMAS BOX

:: :: **POOR RATIONS!** :: ::



The Waif of the World!



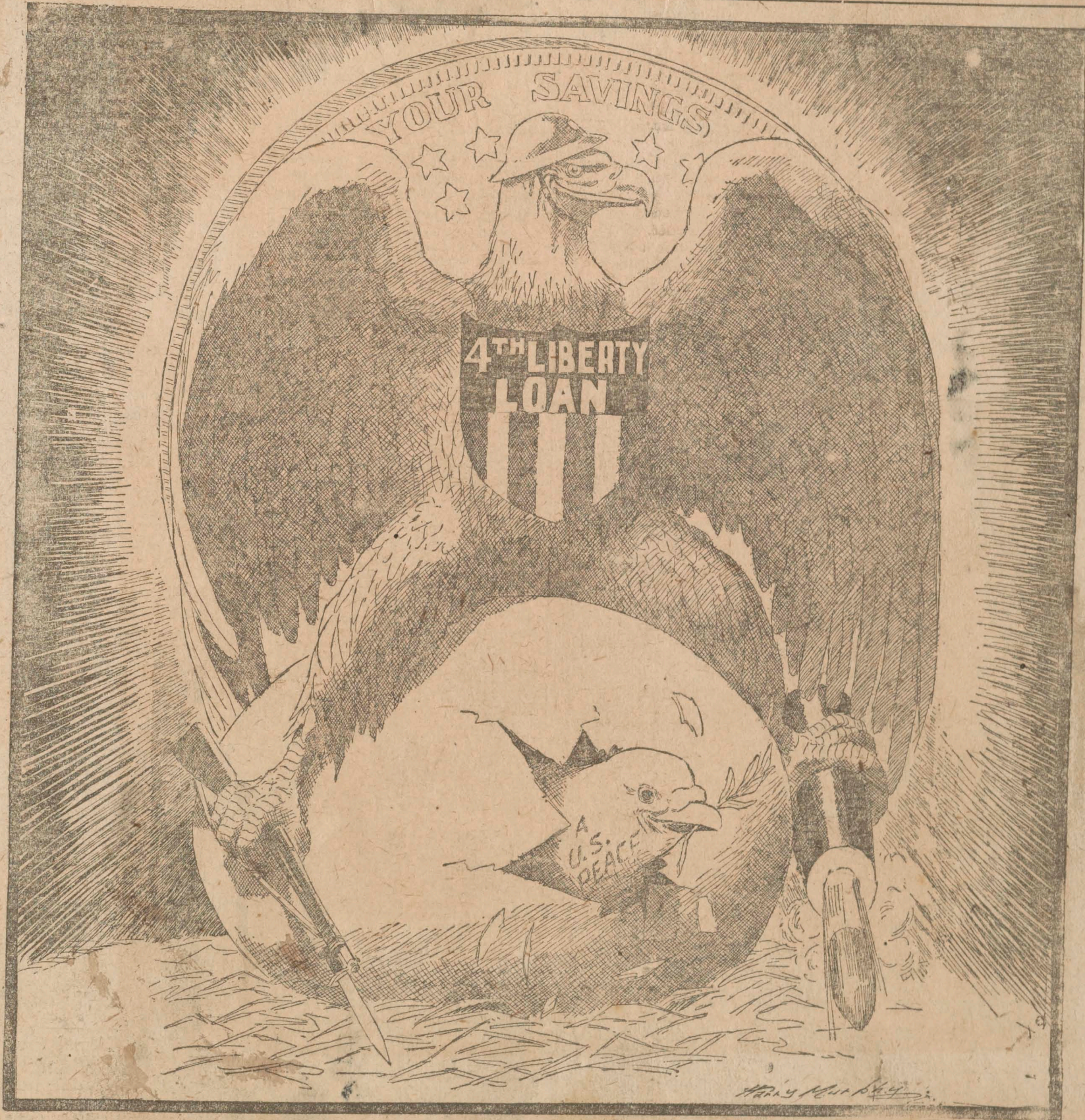
B
S
I
R
C
lo
D
an
th
an
ly
pr
ac
ur
th
sl
W
th
bo
di

AMERICA'S CHAMPION WAR MOTHER
GIVES SEVEN SONS TO UNCLE SAM



Mary J. Wyman, America's champion war mother, and the seven sons she's given the nation. Below is the "little unpainted house" at Redwood City, Cal., where she lives. "I wish," she says, "I could afford to buy a service flag to hang in the window for my boys!"

For an American Peace!



LEADING THE HOSTS OF DEMOCRACY

When you compare these faces with those of Hindenburg, Mackensen and the other German commanders, can you doubt which side will win the victory in the great war for world freedom? This is an excellent tripling of the profile views of the three great allied commanders, Pershing, Haig and Foch.

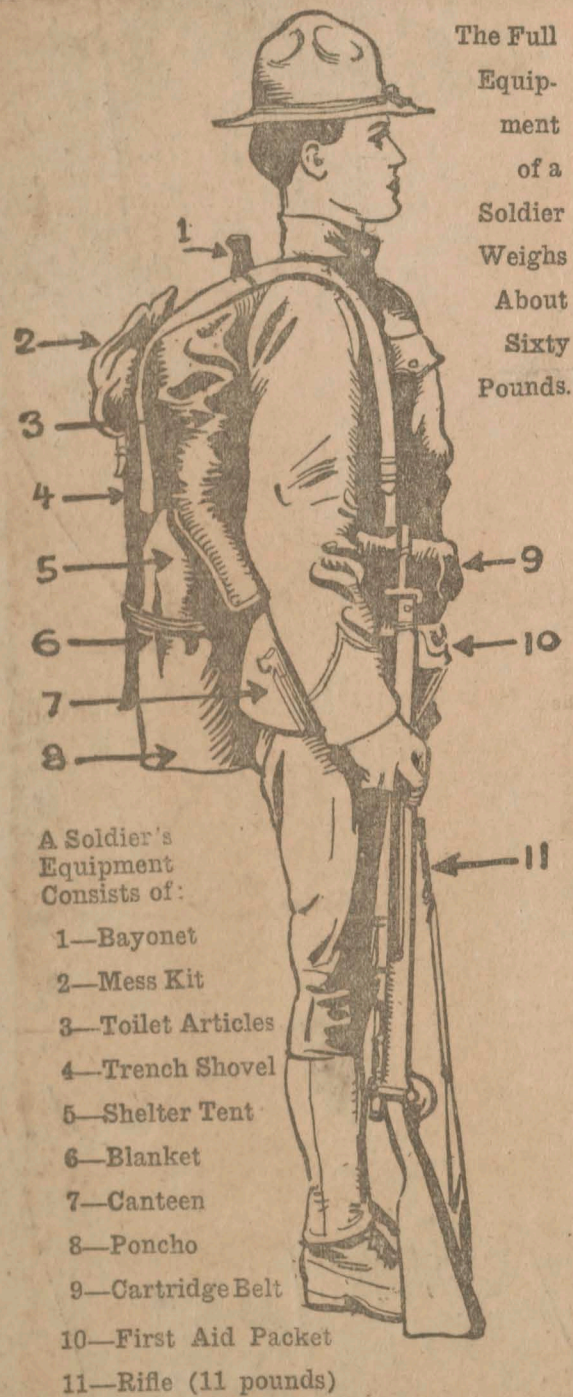
The flower of American, British and French manhood, side by side on the frontier of freedom, will hold the Hun horde and eventually drive it back within its own borders.

These are the three heads the world is depending on just now to make the world safe for democracy.





HE FIGHTS FOR THE FREEDOM OF THE WORLD



A Soldier's Prayer

I Love my Country;
 I'll Fight for my Country;
 I'll Bleed for my Country;
 I'll Die for my Country;
 Oh, I Love my Country!
 But—If I Ever Get Through
 With This Damn War

I'll Never Love Another
 Country

ARMY INFORMATION.

Here is some information that is helpful in reading war news:

An Infantry corps is 185,000 men.
 An Infantry division is 27,152 men.
 A brigade is 8,442 men.
 A regiment of infantry is 3,755 men.
 A battallion is 1,026 men.
 A company is 256 men.
 A platoon is 60 men.
 A corporal's squad is 8 men.
 A field battery is 195 men.
 A firing squad is 20 men.
 A machine gun battalion has 768

men.
 An engineers regiment has 1,666 men.

An ambulance company has 91 men.
 A field hospital has 55 men.
 A medical detachment has 56 men.

A major general heads the field army and also each army corps.
 A brigdier general heads each infantry brigade.

A colonel heads each regiment.
 A lieutenant colonel is next in rank below a colonel.

A major heads a battallion.
 A lieutenant heads a platoon.
 A sergeant is next below a lieutenant.

A corporal is a squad officer.

ADMINISTRATORS

ROOM AT THE TOP

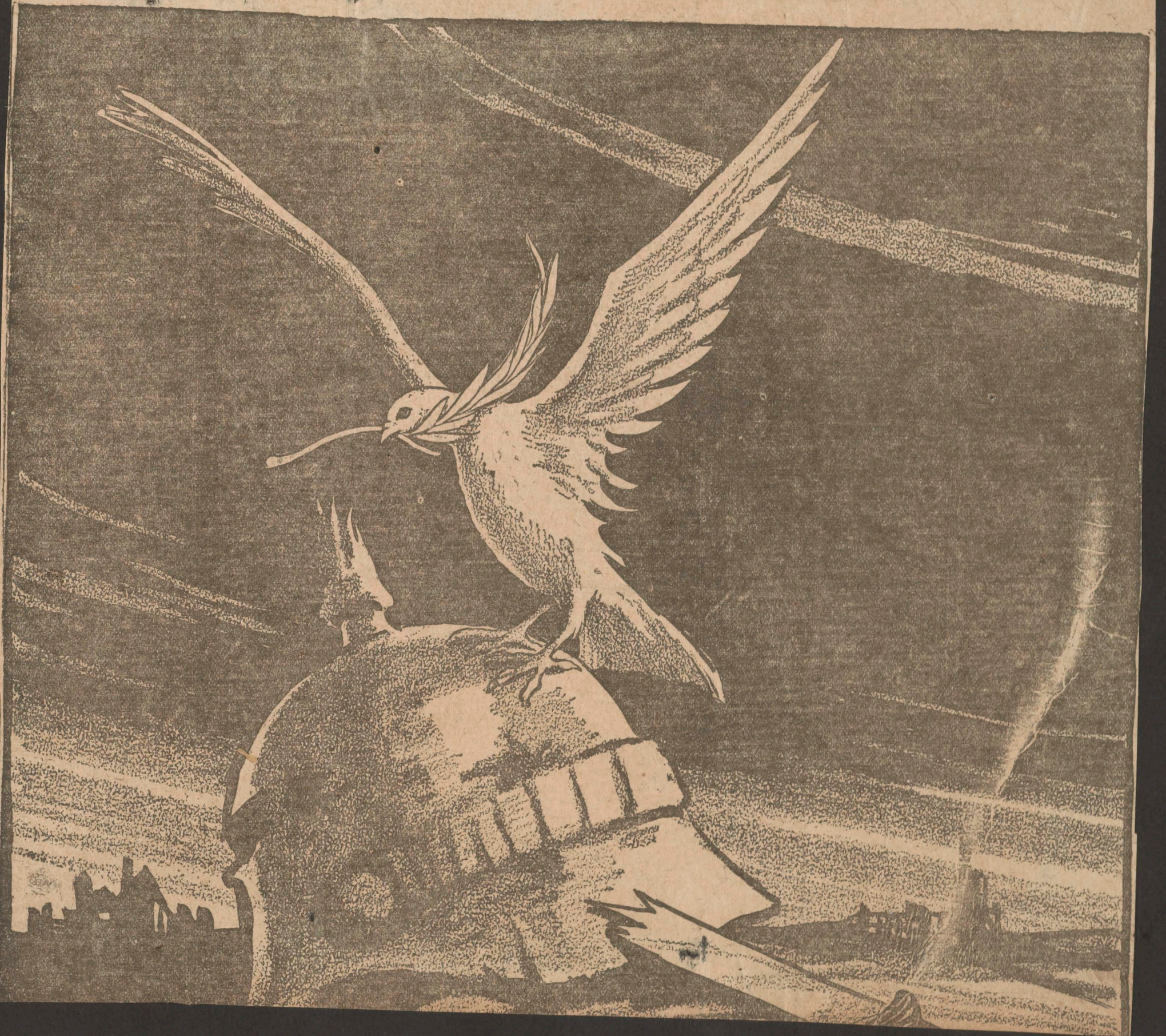
Never you mind the crowd, lad,
 Nor fancy your life won't tell;
 The work is done for all that
 To him who doeth it well.

Fancy the world a hill, lad,
 Look where the millions stop;
 You'll find the crowds at the base,
 lad,
 But there's always room at the top.

Courage and faith and patience,
 There is space in the old world yet;
 You stand a better chance, lad,
 The further along you get.

Keep your eye on the goal, lad,
 Never despair or drop;
 Be sure your path leads upward,
 There's always room at the top.
 —Anon.

THE FLOOD OF WAR ENDS



“Peace on Earth—Good Will to Men”



When Johnny Comes Marching Home to Mother





YONGE STUDIO
1086 1/2 MAIN ST
COLUMBIA, S.C.

J. Howard Gunn



August 25, 1918

The Day Before going to Camp



Leaving for camp. August 26, 1918



Sgt. Dick

Camp Sevier, S.C.



Members of Trade Int Section of Personnel

Camp Jackson S.C.



With Paul B. Dickman, Plt. M.T.C.

of Ruckin Film.



Camp Sevier, S.C.



As Things Really are in the Army.

Bring your final classification card with you

To be inclosed with each order into military service (Form 1028) sent to a selected man.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ALL MEN SELECTED FOR MILITARY SERVICE AND ORDERED TO
REPORT TO A LOCAL BOARD FOR MILITARY DUTY.**

The day and hour specified on the Classification List of this Local Board, and on the order and notice of induction into military service which accompanies this notice for you to report to this Local Board for military duty is the time that marks your actual obligation as a soldier of the United States.

Failure to report promptly at the hour and on the day named is a grave military offense for which you may be court-martialed. Willful failure to report with an intent to evade military service constitutes desertion from the Army of the United States, which, in time of war, is a capital offense.

Upon reporting to your Local Board, you will not need, and you should not bring with you, anything except hand baggage. You will not be permitted to take trunks or boxes with you on the train. You should take only the following articles: A pair of strong comfortable shoes to relieve your feet from your new regulation marching shoes; not to exceed four extra suits of underclothing; not to exceed six extra pairs of socks; four face and two bath towels; a comb, a brush, a toothbrush, soap, tooth powder, razor, and shaving soap. It will add to your comfort to bring one woolen blanket, preferably of dark or neutral color. This blanket should be tightly rolled, the ends of the roll should be securely bound together and the loop of the blanket thus formed slung from your left shoulder to your right hip.

You should wear rough strong clothing and a flannel shirt, preferably an olive-drab shirt of the kind issued to soldiers.

NOTE.—Local Boards may have prepared, in the form of a rubber stamp, and stamp in below or on the back hereof any special instructions such as a direction to request permission to eat and spend the last night at home, as it may desire to give.

Local Board for
The County of Rockingham,
State of North Carolina,
Reidsville, N. C.

(Stamp in designation of Local Board.)

2-5116

P. M. G. O. Form 1028A

Bring your final classification card with you

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

IMPORTANT

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

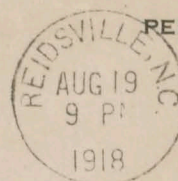
RETURN TO

LOCAL BOARD

REIDSVILLE, N. C.

(INSERT DESIGNATION BY STAMP AS DIRECTED BY SEC. 3 OF REGULATIONS)

ADDRESS



Ira Raper Gunn,

Wentworth, N. C.

Local Board for the County of Rockingham,
State of North Carolina,

JUL 18 1918
(Date)

You are hereby notified that, as a result of your physical examination, you have been found by the { Local } Board
District

{ qualified for military service
disqualified for military service and placed in Class V
qualified for special and limited military service as a }

which leaves you in Class I subject to call in your order of call when the Government may have need of your services.

Member of Local Board.

Form 1011.—P. M. G. O.
(See Sec. 124, S. S. R.)

03—5139

**FOCH MADE GERMANS BEG
ARMISTICE**

An amusing story of the first meeting between Marshal Foch and the German armistice delegates is told in a London dispatch to the New York Sun, stated to be on the authority of "a high British official." When the Germans stalked into the room Marshal Foch received them with calm dignity.

"To what am I indebted for the honor of this visit?" he asked politely.

The Germans were somewhat abashed. One of them replied:

"We came about the armistice which you offer."

"Armistice?" queried Marshal Foch. "What armistice? I have made no offer."

The Germans were astounded.

"But we must have an armistice," they wailed.

"Must," said Marshal Foch, "then you come to beg an armistice." The Germans admitted ruefully that they had come for that purpose. Marshal Foch's eyes sparkled as he said:

"If you come to beg an armistice that is another matter."



U. S. ARMY
CAMP SEVIER, S. C.

Ira D. Gunn

Arthur W. Nordberg
6308 Eberhart Ave
Chicago
Ill.

near

White City
March 7-1919

Important Dates of the

World's Greatest War

HOW EVENTS OF CONFLICT CAME RAPIDLY SINCE 1914

1914

June 28—Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria at Sarajevo, Bosnia, apparently as result of political conspiracy.

July 23—Austria's ultimatum to Serbia, demanding punishment of accomplices in murder of archduke, suppression of anti-Austrian secret societies and official disavowal of Serbia's connection with anti-Austrian propaganda.

July 25—Serbia agrees to all demands except Austrian participation in police investigations. Austria rejects answer as insufficient. Russian Government indicates purpose to support Serbia if attacked by Austria.

July 28—Austria declares war on Serbia.

July 29—Russian partial mobilization of reservists ordered by ukase. Austrians begin hostilities by bombarding Belgrade.

July 30—Russian general mobilization.

July 31—Germany demands recall of Russian mobilization order, threatening war as alternative. All Germany placed under state of "war-danger," or military law.

August 1—Germany declares war on Russia and orders general mobilization. Germany demands of French Government immediate declaration of its intentions in event of war between Germany and Russia. France orders general mobilization. Italy notifies Ger-

many she does not regard herself under treaty obligations to assist Germany and Austria in present war.

August 2—German troops enter Luxembourg in advance toward France. Germany demands of Belgium permission to march troops across Belgian territory. Belgium refuses and declares she will defend neutrality.

August 3—Germany announces she is at war with Russia because of Russian attack upon German territory; also war with France imminent because France's answer is unsatisfactory and French mobilization ordered. Germany notifies Belgium German troops will march through Belgium by force, and troops enter Belgium at Veviers. King Albert appeals to England.

August 4—Great Britain declares war on Germany, the latter having rejected British demand to respect Belgian neutrality. Germany notifies Belgium that a state of war exists between Germany and Belgium. President Wilson issues neutrality proclamation.

August 5—German army attacks the fortifications of Liege, Belgium.

August 6—Austria-Hungary declares war upon Russia.

August 8—First British troops land in France. Portugal announces her support of Great Britain under an old treaty.

August 12—Great Britain severs relations with Austria and declares war.

August 16—Japan demands the immediate withdrawal of German warships

from Japanese and Chinese waters, also the surrender of Kiau-Chau to Japan.

August 19—Louvin and (20) Brussels, the capital of Belgium, occupied by Germans.

August 23—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24—Japanese warships bombard Tsingtau.

August 25—Japan and Austria break. August 28—English win naval battle off Helgoland.

August 29—German Government reports the victory of Hindenburg over the Russians at Tannenberg, routing 120,000 Russian troops and capturing 70,000 prisoners.

September 1—Russians in Galicia, having defeated Austrians in seven days' fighting, take strong positions around Lemberg.

September 3—French Government transferred to Bordeaux, owing to German threat to take Paris.

September 7—Long retreat of French and British forces ended and strong offensive movement begun by them, resulting in "Battle of the Marne." Russia formerly annexes Galicia. Russians claim capture of 82,000 Austrians.

September 13—General Joffre, French commander-in-chief, announces that a five-day battle in vicinity of the River Marne ended with undeniable victory.

September 22—Three British armored cruisers—the Aboukir, the Cressy and the Hogue—sunk by the German submarine U-9; 1,450 lives lost.

September 29—Battle of Aisne started; German retreat halted.

October 9—Germans occupy Antwerp; King Albert and most of Belgian army escape to Ostend. Second Russian invasion of East Prussia announced.

October 10—Germans take Antwerp.

October 12—Germans take Ghent.

October 13—Belgian Government moved to Havre, France.

October 29—Turkey begins war on Russia.

November 5—Great Britain and France declare war upon Turkey because of hostile acts and refusal to dismiss German officers.

November 7—Tsingtau surrenders to Japanese and British forces.

November 9—German cruiser Emden destroyed.

November 24—Russia announces that Hindenburg has begun retreat from Poland.

December 6—Hindenburg strikes Russian right wing and captures Lodz.

December 8—British naval victory off Falkland Island. South African revolt fails.

December 9—French Government returns to Paris.

December 11—German advance on Warsaw checked.

December 14—Serbians drive Austrians across Danube, recovering Belgrade, which had fallen December 2.

December 17—Egypt proclaimed British protectorate.

December 24—First German air raid on England.

December 25—Italy occupies Avonia, Albania.

December 30—Austria admits withdrawal of forces southward before advancing Russians.



ATTENTION!



Order Arms!



Port Arms!



The Play House



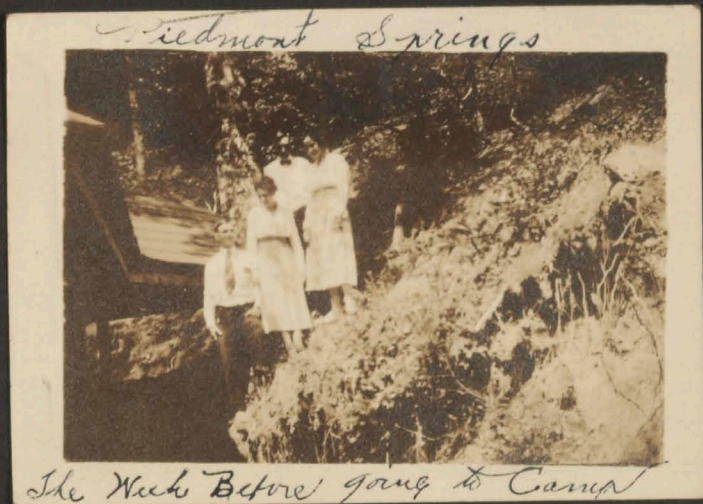
Meyers, Carter, Beane, Nordberg



Relict man of FORT SILL, OKLA.



Corp. Beane, M.P.



The Week Before going to Camp

1915

January 1—British battleship Formidable sunk.

January 8—Roumania mobilizes 750,000 men; violent fighting in the Argonne.

January 11—Germans cross the Rawa, 29 miles from Warsaw.

January 13—Count Berchtold, Foreign Secretary of Austria-Hungary, resigns and is succeeded by Baron Burian, a Hungarian. Germans capture six villages northeast of Soissons; French withdraw to south bank of Aisne. This was the most important fighting on western front, after many weeks of deadlock in trench warfare.

January 24—British win naval battle in North Sea.

January 29—Russian army invades Hungary. German efforts to cross Aisne repulsed.

February 1—British repel strong German attack near La Bassee.

February 2—Turks are defeated in attack on Suez Canal.

February 4—Russians capture Tarnow in Galicia.

February 4—Germany declares waters around Great Britain and Ireland "war zone;" announces purpose of destroying every enemy merchant ship and warns neutral ships of danger.

February 8—Turks along Suez Canal in full retreat. Turkish land defenses at the Dardanelles shelled by British torpedo boats.

February 10—United States Government sends notes to Germany and Great Britain. Germany is advised that it would be serious and unprecedented breach of rules of naval warfare if merchant vessels be despoiled without certainly determining belligerent nationality or contraband character of cargo. Great Britain is warned of serious consequences that may result to American vessels and citizens if British vessels generally use American flag.

February 11—Germans evacuate Lodz.

February 12—Germans drive Russians from positions in East Prussia, taking 25,000 prisoners.

February 14—Russians report capture of fortifications at Smolnik.

February 16—Germans capture Plock and Bliesk in Poland; French capture two miles of German trenches in Champagne district.

February 17—Germans report they have taken 50,000 Russian prisoners in Mazurian Lake district.

February 18—German blockade of English and French coasts put into effect.

February 19-20—British and French fleets bombard Dardanelles forts.

February 21—American steamer Evelyn sunk by mine in North Sea.

February 22—German War Office announces capture of 100,000 Russian prisoners in engagement in Mazurian Lake region; American steamer Carib sunk by mine in North Sea.

February 25—British and French fleets renew attempt to force Dardanelles, completely reducing four forts at entrance.

March 4—Landing of Allied troops on both sides of Dardanelles Straits reported; German U-4 sunk by French destroyers.

March 9—British, supported by heavy French artillery, gain important advantage over Germans, capturing Neuve Chapelle, in Northern France.

March 10—Battle of Neuve Chapelle begins.

March 14—German cruiser Dresden sunk in Pacific by English.

March 18—British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk in Dardanelles Strait.

March 22—Austrian fortress Przemysl surrenders to Russians after siege of seven months.

March 23—Allies land troops on Gallipoli peninsula.

March 25—Russians victorious over Austrians in Carpathians.

April 8—German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friederich interned at Newport News.

April 16—Italy has 1,200,000 men mobilized under arms; Austrians report complete defeat of Russians in Carpathian campaign.

April 23—Germans force way across Ypres Canal and take 1,600 prisoners.

April 25—Allies stop German drive on Ypres line in Belgium. Allied forces renew attack upon forts on Gallipoli Peninsula protecting Constantinople.

April 26—British, French and Belgian forces check German offensive at Ypres.

April 29—British report regaining of two-thirds of lost ground in Ypres battle.

May 1—American oil-carrying steamer Gulfight torpedoed and sunk by German submarine off Scilly Islands.

May 2—Germans and Austrians under General Mackensen break Russian lines at Tarnow, in Western Galicia, and force back entire Russian front there.

May 4—Italy denounces alliance with Germany and Austria.

May 7—Lusitania torpedoed and sunk by German submarine; 1,150 persons lost, including more than 100 Americans.

May 9—French advance two and one-half miles against German forces north of Arras, taking 2,000 prisoners.

May 13—United States protests to Germany against her submarine policy, expects Germany to disavow sinking of Lusitania and take steps to prevent recurrence of such acts, and declares that the United States will omit no word or act to protect the rights of its citizens.

May 23—Italy declares war on Austria.

June 3—Germans and Austrians recaptured Przemysl, Russians retreating toward Lemberg.

June 8—William J. Bryan resigns as Secretary of State because he was unwilling to join in sending the second note to Germany, prepared by the President, in regard to sinking merchant vessels without warning.

June 9—American reply to German note of May 28 maintains that sinking passenger ships without warning violates principles of humanity and law, and asks for assurances that measures will be adopted to safeguard American lives and American ships.

June 18—British suffer defeat north of La Bassee Canal.

June 22—Austro-German drive in Galicia forces Russians to evacuate Lemberg.

June 28—Italians enter Austrian territory south of Riva on western shore of Lake Garda.

July 3—Tolmino falls into Italian hands.

July 8—Germany replies to American note of June 9; pledges safety for American merchant ships in war zone.

July 9—British make gains north of Ypres and French retake trenches in the Vosges.

July 13—Germans defeated in the Argonne.

July 21—United States sends third note to Germany regarding rights of neutral passengers on merchant ships; declares German note of July 8 "very unsatisfactory."

July 29—Warsaw evacuated; Lublin captured by Austrians.

August 6—Germans occupy Warsaw, capital of Poland.

August 14—Austrians and Germans concentrate 400,000 soldiers on Serbian frontier.

August 21—Italy declares war on Turkey.

August 25—Brest-Litovsk, the most important fortress in Russia's second line of defense, is occupied by German troops.

September 1—Controversy between Germany and the United States approaches satisfactory conclusion. Von Bernstorff declaring that henceforth liners will not be sunk without warning.

September 4—German submarine torpedoes liner Hesperian.

September 9—United States asks Austria-Hungary to recall its Ambassador, Dr. Dumba, because of his connection with a movement to cripple American munition plants.

September 20—Germans begin drive on Serbia to open route to Turkey.

September 22—Russian army, retreating from Vilna, escapes German encircling movement.

September 25-30—Battle of Champagne, resulting in great advance for Allied armies and causing Kaiser Wilhelm to rush to the west front; German counter attacks repulsed.

October 5—Venizelos, Premier of Greece, resigns because King Constantine refuses to follow a pro-Ally policy. Russia and Bulgaria sever diplomatic relations; Russian, French, British, Italian and Serbian diplomatic representatives ask for passports in Serbia.

October 10—General Mackensen's forces take Belgrade.

October 11—Bulgaria enters war as ally of Central Powers and Bulgarian troops enter Serbia.

October 12—Edith Cavell executed by Germans.

October 13—Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria.

October 16—France declares war on Bulgaria.

October 19—Russia and Italy declare war on Bulgaria.

October 24—Bulgarian army captures Uskub, in Central Serbia.

October 27—Germans join Bulgarians in Northeastern Serbia and open way to Constantinople.

October 30—Germans defeated at Mitau.

November 9—Italian liner Ancona torpedoed.

December 1—British retreat from near Bagdad.

December 4—Ford "peace party" sails for Europe.

December 8-9—Allies defeated in Macedonia.

December 14—Bulgarian reports indicate that Serbian and French forces have been driven entirely out of Serbia.

December 15—Sir John Douglas Haig succeeds Sir John French as chief of English armies on west front.

1916

January 8—British troops at Kut-el-Amara surrounded.
January 9—British evacuate Gallipoli peninsula.
January 13—Austrians capture Cetinje capital of Montenegro.
January 17—Montenegro reported as having surrendered unconditionally to Austrian invading forces.
January 23—Scutari, capital of Albania, carried by Austrians.
January 26—British House of Lords passes compulsory service bill.
February 22—Crown Prince's army begins attack on Verdun.
March 15—Austria-Hungary declares war on Portugal.
March 15—Grand Admiral von Tirpitz resigns as German Secretary of Navy and is succeeded by Admiral von Capelle.
March 24—Steamer Sussex torpedoed and sunk.
April 5—Torpedoing of the passenger steamer Sussex officially reported.
April 10—Germany replies to American Governments inquiries regarding Sussex; the note denies that the vessel was sunk by German submarines.
April —President Wilson sends note to Germany.
April 19—President Wilson speaks to Congress, explaining diplomatic situation.
April 22—British naval patrol frustrates attempt of German auxiliary cruiser and submarine to land arms and ammunition in Ireland.
April 24—Insurrection in Dublin.
April 29—British troops at Kut-el-Amara surrender to Turks.
April 30—Irish revolution suppressed.
May 3—Irish leaders of insurrection executed.
May 4—Germany replies to American note of April 18, stating German naval forces have been ordered not to sink merchant vessels without warning and without saving lives, unless attempt to escape or offer resistance is made. The reply also suggests that the United States will now insist that Great Britain observe the rules of international law.
May 8—American Government accepts Germany's declaration, but declares that the new policy can not be made dependent upon the result of diplomatic negotiations between the United States and England.
May 13—Austrians begin great offensive against Italians in Trentino.
May 31—Great naval battle off Danish coast.
June 4—Russians under General Brusiloff begin offensive on 250-mile front, from Pripet River to Beaumont front.
June 5—Lord Kitchener lost with cruiser Hampshire.
June 11—Russians capture Dubno.
June 23—Sir Roger Casement sentenced to be hanged for treason.
July 1—British and French begin great offensive on the Somme.
July 6—David Lloyd George appointed Secretary of War.
July 4—German merchant submarine Deutschland arrives at Baltimore.
July 14—British renew their attack on second line of German trenches north of the Somme and break through on a four-mile front.
July 23—General Kuropatkin's army wins battle near Riga.
July 27—English take Delville wood; Serbian forces begin attack on Bulgars in Macedonia.

August 2—French take Fleury.
August 8—Sir Roger Casement executed for treason.
August 4—French recapture Thiaumont for fourth time; British repulse Turkish attack on Suez Canal.
August 7—Italians on Isonzo front capture Monte Sabotino and Monte San Michele.
August 8—Turks force Russian evacuation of Bitlis and Mush.
August 9—Italians cross Isonzo River and occupy Austrian city of Goeritz.
August 10—Austrians evacuate Stanislau; Allies take Doiran, near Saloniki, from Bulgarians.
August 10—German submarines sink British light cruisers Nottingham and Falmouth.
August 24—French occupy Maurepas, north of the Somme; Russians recapture Mush in Armenia.
August 27—Italy declares war on Germany; Roumania enters war on side of Allies.
August 29—Field Marshal von Hindenburg made chief of staff of German armies, succeeding General von Falkenhayn.
August 30—Russian armies seize all five passes in Carpathians into Hungary.
September 3—Allies renew offensive north of Somme; Bulagrian and German troops invade Dobrudja, in Roumania.
September 7—Germans and Bulgarians capture Roumanian fortress of Tutrakn; Roumanians take Orsova, Bulgarian city.
September 10—German-Bulgarian army captures Roumanian fortress of Sillistria.
September 14—British for first time use "tanks."
September 15—Italians begin new offensive on Carso.
October 2—Roumanian army of invasion in Bulgaria defeated by Germans and Bulgarians under Von Mackensen.
October 4—German submarines sink French cruiser Gallia and Cunard Liner Franconia.
October 8—German submarines sink six merchant steamships off Nantucket, Mass.
October 10—American Government notifies France, Great Britain, Russia and Japan of its rejection of their proposal that the United States exclude belligerent submarines from American waters.
October 11—Greek sea-coast forts dismantled and turned over to Allies on demand of England and France.
October 23—German-Bulgar armies capture Constanza, Roumania.
October 24—French win back Douaumont, Thiaumont field work, Haudromont quarries, and Callette wood near Verdun, in smash of two miles.
November 1—Italians, in new offensive on the Carso plateau, capture 5,000 Austrians.
November 2—Germans evacuate Fort Vaux at Verdun.
November 5—Germans and Austrians proclaim new kingdom of Poland, of territory captured from Russia.
November 6—Submarine sinks British passenger steamer Arabia.
November 7—Cardinal Mercier protests against German deportation of Belgians; submarine sinks American steamer Columbian.

November 8—Russian army invades Transylvania, Hungary.
November 9—Austro-German armies defeat Russians in Volhynia and take 4,000 prisoners.
November 13—British launch new offensive in Somme region on both sides of Ancre.
November 14—British capture fortified village of Beaucourt, near the Ancre.
November 19—Serbian, French and Russian troops recapture Monastir; Germans cross Transylvania Alps and enter western Roumania.
November 21—Franz Josef, Emperor of Austria, dies at age of 84.
November 21—British hospital ship Britannic sunk by mine in Aegean sea.
November 23—Roumanian army retreats 90 miles from Bucharest.
November 24—German-Bulgarian armies take Orsova and Turnu-Severin from Roumanians.
November 25—Greek provisional government declares war on Germany and Bulgaria.
November 28—Roumanian Government abandons Bucharest and moves capital to Jassy.
December 5—Premier Herbert Asquith, of England, resigns.
December 6—German army under Field Marshal von Mackensen occupies Bucharest.
December 7—David Lloyd George accepts British Premiership.
December 8—General von Mackensen captures big Roumanian army in Prohova valley.
December 12—Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg announces in Reichstag that Germany will propose peace; new cabinet in France under Aristide Briand as Premier, and General Robert Georges Nivelle given chief of command of French army.
December 15—French at Verdun win two miles of front and capture 11,000.
December 19—Lloyd George declines German peace proposals.
December 20—American Government publishes identical note sent December 18 to all belligerents, suggesting exchange of views and outlining of peace terms.
December 23—Baron Burian succeeded as Minister of Foreign Affairs in Austria by Count Czernin.
December 26—Germany proposes to President Wilson "an immediate meeting of delegates of the belligerents."
December 27—Russians defeated in five-day battle in eastern Wallachia, Roumania.
December 30—Ten Allied Governments publish reply to Germany's peace offer, refusing to "consider a proposal which is empty and insincere."

Jan. 1.—Submarine sinks British transport Ivernia.

Jan. 10—Entente governments' reply to President Wilson's note of December 18, stating as regards peace terms they include evacuation and restoration of invaded territory, with reparation and indemnities; liberation of Italians, Slavs, Rumanians and Bohemians from Austrian domination; expulsion of Turkey from Europe and enfranchisement of Turkish populations.

Jan. 22—President Wilson addresses Senate on peace, insisting that it be first of all a "peace without victory;" that there should be "a united and independent and autonomous Poland;" that outlets to the sea should be neutralized; and naval and military armaments must be limited.

Jan. 27—British announce new "danger zone" in North Sea, extending across the whole of the German coast and parts of the Danish and Dutch coasts.

Jan. 31—Germany declares that "from February 1, 1917, sea traffic will be stopped with every available weapon and without further notice" in waters around Great Britain, France and Italy, and in the Eastern Mediterranean. American vessels with specified markings are allowed to arrive at Falmouth on Sundays and depart on Wednesdays, by taking a prescribed course.

Feb. 3—United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany on the ground that Germany has withdrawn the assurances given May 4, 1916, that war operations would be confined to the fighting forces of the belligerents.

Feb. 4—President Wilson invites neutral nations to take similar action toward Germany as that taken by the United States.

Feb. 7—Senate indorses President's act of breaking diplomatic relations.

Feb. 12—United States refuse a German request to discuss matters of difference unless Germany withdraws unrestricted submarine warfare order.

Feb. 14—Von Bernstorff sails for Germany.

Feb. 25—Cunarder Laconia sunk without warning off Irish coast, two Americans losing their lives.

Feb. 26—President Wilson appears before Congress and asks authority to arm merchant ships.

Feb. 28—Secretary Lansing makes public Zimmerman note to Mexico, proposing Mexican-Japanese-German alliance.

March 3—President Wilson calls extra session of Congress for April 16.

March 11—Rioting at Petrograd assumes proportions of revolution. British capture Bagdad.

March 12—Duma meets in defiance of Czar's decree dissolving it, and assumes direction of revolutionary movements; it informs the Czar that internal reforms must be granted and present cabinet dismissed, which is charged with pro-German leanings. United States gives formal notice that armed guard will be placed on all merchant vessels sailing through the zones barred by Germany.

March 15—Nicholas II abdicates Russian throne in favor of his brother, Grand Duke Michael.

March 17—French and British capture Bapaume.

March 18—New French ministry formed by Alexander Ribot.

March 21—Russian forces cross Persian border into Turkish territory; American oil steamer Haldton torpedoed without warning.

March 27—General Murray's British expedition into the Holy Land defeats Turkish army near Gaza.

April 2—President Wilson asks Congress to declare that the recent acts of the German Government are in fact war. American steamer Aztec sunk without warning.

April 6—United States enters war, upon President Wilson signing joint resolution passed by Congress, declaring that a state of war has been thrust upon the United States by the Imperial German Government.

April 8—Austria declares severance of diplomatic relations with United States.

April 9—British defeat Germans at Vimy Ridge and take 6,000 prisoners; United States seizes fourteen Austrian interned ships.

April 11—Brazil severs diplomatic relations with Germany.

April 20—Turkey severs diplomatic relations with the U. S.

April 28—Congress passes selective service act for raising of army of 500,000; Guatemala severs diplomatic relations with Germany.

May 1—Russian provisional Government pledges that there will be "no slackening on the part of Russia in the common struggle of the Allies."

May 7—War Department orders raising of nine volunteer regiments of engineers to go to France.

May 11—Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates calls peace conference to meet in neutral country.

May 14—Espionage act becomes law by passing Senate.

May 18—President signs bill for creating army of 500,000 men under selective conscription.

May 19—Congress passes war appropriation bill of \$3,000,000,000.

May 19—The reorganized provisional Government in Russia issues declaration of policy, rejecting "all thought of a separate peace, but welcoming a general peace, without annexation or indemnity."

May 24—Italians break through Austrian lines on Carso Plateau and take 9,000 prisoners.

June 5—Nearly 10,000,000 men in U. S. register for military service.

June 12—King Constantine of Greece abdicates upon demand of England, France and Russia. His second son, Alexander, succeeds him.

June 13—General Pershing and staff arrive in Paris.

June 15—First Liberty loan closes with large oversubscription.

June 15—American mission welcomed at Petrograd by provisional Government.

June 25—Venizelos heads new Greek ministry.

June 26—First contingent of American troops reaches France.

June 29—Greece severs relations with Germany and her allies, and the Greek Government considers itself at war.

July 1—Russian army, led in person by Minister of War Kerensky, assumes offensive (in Galicia) for first time since revolution.

July 9—President Wilson drafts State militia into Federal service. Also places food and fuel under Federal control.

July 10—Russians advancing in Galicia capture Halicz.

July 13—War Department order drafts 678,000 men into military service.

July 14—Political crisis in Germany. Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg resigns, followed by Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Dr. Michaelis, hitherto Prussian food commissioner, becomes chancellor.

July 14—Aircraft appropriation bill of \$640,000,000 passes House; Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's resignation forced by German political crisis.

July 17—Four members of Russian provisional Government resign, being opposed to concessions establishing autonomy for the Ukraine. Serious rioting at Petrograd.

July 18—Troops revolt at Petrograd.

July 18—United States Government orders censorship of telegrams and cablegrams crossing frontiers.

July 19—German Reichstag adopts by 214 to 116 votes a resolution of the Socialists, Radicals and Catholics declaring for a peace without forcible annexations of territory or indemnities, of mutual understanding and lasting conciliation. Siam declares war on Germany.

July 20—Lvoff resigns and Kerensky becomes Russian Premier.

July 22—Russian army in Galicia retreating as result of mutiny of several regiments.

July 23—Premier Kerensky given unlimited powers in Russia.

July 24—Revolt in Russian army spreads. Russians evacuate Stanislaw, an important stronghold in southeastern Galicia.

July 28—United States war industries board created to supervise expenditures.

July 31—British and French offensive in Flanders making headway, advance of two and a half miles and capture of 6,000 prisoners reported.

August 1—Korniloff, Russian commander in chief, Brusiloff resigned, declaring difficulties of organization insurmountable.

August 3—Root mission returns to United States.

August 6—German cabinet reorganized, Baron von Kuhlmann becoming Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

August 11—Arthur Henderson resigns from British War Cabinet, disapproving of the Government's policy covering the Stockholm international conference.

August 12—Japanese mission under Ishi arrives in United States.

August 14—China declares war on Germany and Austria.

August 15—Pope's peace appeal to belligerent nations published in London.

August 20—Dr. Alexander Wekerle becomes Hungarian Premier.

August 24—Great Italian offensive, 20,000 Austrians taken prisoner.

August 28—President Wilson rejects Pope Benedict's peace plan.

September 3—Riga occupied by the Germans.

September 8—State Department publishes Luxburg dispatches.

September 13—Korniloff's revolt against Kerensky collapses.

September 14—Italians capture summit of Monte San Gabriele after steady attacks since August 23.

September 16—Russia proclaims new republic by order of Premier Kerensky.

September 20—General Haig advances mile through German lines at Ypres.

September 21—Germany and Austria re-

ply to Pope's peace note. State Department publishes Von Bernstorff's secret dispatch of January 22, 1917, requesting \$50,000 "as on former occasions to influence Congress."

September 21—General Tasker H. Bliss named chief of staff, United States army.

September 26—General Suchomlnoff, Russian ex-Minister of War, found guilty of high treason and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

September 29—Bolo Pasha arrested at Paris.

October 16—Germans occupy Islands of Runo and Adro in the Gulf of Riga.

October 23-25—French drive on Chemin des Dames penetrates German lines 3½ miles; 12,000 prisoners.

October 24—Austro-German offensive against Italian army begins.

October 25—Brazil declares war on Germany.

October 27—Second American Liberty Loan totals \$4,617,000,000.

October 30—Count von Hertling becomes Germany Chancellor. Professor Orlando becomes Italian Premier, Boselli having resigned.

November 6—British and Canadians occupy Passchendaele, northwest of Ypres, in operations begun October 25.

November 8—Bolshevik revolution at Petrograd; Kerensky Government overthrown.

November 9—Germany and Austria announce 250,000 prisoners and 2,300 guns as the result of the drive against Italian army. Lenine declares revolutionary Government, plans immediate armistice of three months as preliminary to general peace.

Permanent inter-allied military commission created.

November 1—Secretary Lansing makes public the Luxburg "spurious versenkt" note. Permanent inter-Allied military commission created.

November 10—Italian army reforms behind Piave River.

November 12—Lloyd George's "brutal frankness" speech at Paris.

November 13—Painleve, French Premier, resigns.

November 15—Clemenceau becomes Premier.

November 20—General Byng breaks German lines at Cambrai; takes 8,000 prisoners.

November 24—Navy Department announces capture of first German submarine by American destroyer.

November 28—Bolsheviks get absolute control of Russian assembly in Russian elections.

November 29—Inter-Allied conference at Paris; Colonel House and General Bliss represent United States.

November 30—German counter offensive at Cambrai.

December 5—Chancellor introduces electoral reform bills in Prussian chamber.

December 6—Submarine sinks the Jacob Jones, first regular warship of American navy destroyed.

December 7—Congress votes to declare war on Austria.

December 8—Jerusalem surrenders to General Allenby's forces.

December 22—Peace conference opens at Brest-Litovsk between Russia and the Central Powers.

January 2—German raids on British lines between Lens and St. Quentin repulsed with heavy losses. Austro-German raiders defeated in thrust at Venice. Germany demands Poland, Courland, Esthonia and Lithuania of Russia. Marie Corelli, novelist, fined by British food controller for excess sugar storage.

January 4—Lieutenant Hobey Baker, former Princeton football captain, in his first air flight brings down German plane.

January 5—Lloyd George sets forth Great Britain's war aims in speech to trades unions.

January 7—In mutiny at Kiel, German naval base, submarine crew kill 38 of their officers. Earl Reading Lord Chief Justice of England, is appointed British High Commissioner to United States.

January 8—President Wilson's fourteen points laid down. Italian Government prohibits making and sale of cake, confectionary and pastry.

January 9—British destroyer Raccoon strikes rock on Irish coast and is lost with crew of 105.

January 12—Two British torpedo boat destroyers on Irish coast lost with all on board but one.

January 13—French Minister of War places all postal and telegraph services under military control.

January 14—Former Premier Callaux arrested on charges of high treason by order of Premier Clemenceau. Unsuccessful attempt made to shoot Lenin, Russian Premier.

January 18—Prussian Chamber of Lords reaffirm exclusive right of German Emperor to make war or peace. Premier George makes famous statement: "We must either go on or go under."

January 19—American troops take over sector northwest of Toul.

January 21—Sir Edward Carson, Minister without portfolio, resigns from British War Cabinet. London reports resignation of Austrian Ministry.

January 22—Baron Rhondda, British food controller, decrees Tuesdays and Fridays to be meatless days in London; in other parts of kingdom Wednesdays and Fridays.

January 25—Count von Hertling discusses President Wilson's war and peace program and outlines Germany's peace terms in the Reichstag.

January 26—Hungarian Cabinet resigns.

January 28—Eleven-ounce bread ration effective in France.

January 29—Italians capture Monte di Val Della with 2,600 prisoners and 100 machine guns.

January 30—Germans kill 36 in Paris air raid.

February 1—Argentine Minister of War recalls military attaches from Berlin and Vienna.

February 4—Trial of Bolo Pasha for treason begun in Paris.

February 5—American steamer Alamo torpedoes; six of crew lost.

February 6—Tuscania, an American transport, torpedoes off coast of Ireland; 101 lost. Roumanian Cabinet resigns as result of demand from Von Mackensen demanding start of peace negotiations in four days.

February 9—Delegates of Ukraine sign separate peace with Central Powers.

February 10—Russia declares state of war with Germany.

February 12—British Government declines to recognize Brest-Litovsk treaty. President Wilson addresses joint session on war aims.

February 13—Premier Lloyd George sustained by test vote in House of Commons.

February 14—Bolo Pasha found guilty.

February 15—Germany decides to renew war on Russia.

February 16—Sir William Robertson resigns; succeeded by Sir Henry Wilson.

February 17—Lord Northcliffe appointed director of propaganda in enemy countries.

February 22—American troops in Chemin des Dames sector. Senate passes railroad bill.

February 24—American gunner's rout enemy at Toul.

February 26—British hospital ship Glenart Castle torpedoed in British Channel.

February 27—Japan proposes joint military operations with Allies in Siberia to save military and other supplies. House passes alien slacker bill.

February 28—Spanish Cabinet resigns. House passes railroad control bill giving President power to fix rates.

March 1—Americans gain signal victory in salient north of Toul. Major General Payton C. March returns from theater of war.

March 3—Kiev occupied by German and Ukrainian troops. Peace treaty between Bolsheviks and Central Powers, losing to Russia one-fourth of her territory, signed at Brest-Litovsk.

March 4—Treaty signed between Germany and Finland.

March 5—Roumania signs preliminary treaty of peace with Central Powers.

March 6—Announcement made that American troops are holding four and a half miles of battle front in France.

March 9—Air raid on Paris, killing thirteen. One mile of enemy trenches on Lorraine front obliterated by United States troops. Russian capital moved from Petrograd to Moscow.

March 11—American troops go over the top at Toul.

March 12—Bolo Pasha's appeal from death sentence rejected.

March 13—German troops enter Odessa.

March 15—French troops recapture trenches held by forces of Crown Prince since March 1.

March 16—Senate passes daylight saving bill.

March 20—President Wilson orders all Holland ships in American ports taken over.

March 21—Great German offensive begins on western front from Arras to La Fere. American artillery fire destroys enemy first and second line in Luneville sector. President Wilson signs Government control bill.

March 23—Paris shelled by long-range cannon.

March 24—Germans occupy Peronne and Baupame.

March 26—British defeat Turks in Mesopotamia. Lloyd George appeals for American reinforcements.

March 27—General Pershing in France offers all United States forces wherever needed.

March 28—German drive reaches Montdidier, its maximum depth toward Amiens.

March 29—General Foch appointed generalissimo of the Allied forces. President Wilson orders temporary suspension of food shipments excepting military supplies and concentration on sending of troops. Senate extends selective draft to men of age since June 5, 1917.

Wilson signs Third Liberty Loan bill.

April 3—War council announces all available shipping must be used to rush troops to France.

April 4—American troops occupy Meuse Heights south of Verdun. President Wilson signs Third Liberty Loan.

April 5—Japanese forces landed at Vladivostok.

April 6—Germans strike for Amiens on both sides of Somme.

April 8—Belgian relief ship Flanders sunk by mine.

April 9—Second phase of enemy drive in Flanders begun.

April 10—American troops arrive in France and are assigned to Picardy battle line.

April 11—British pushed back eleven miles on northern battle front.

April 12—American troops aid in repulse of attack in Toul sector. German air raids on Paris and London.

April 13—Germans occupy Helsingfors. Battle of Hangard.

April 14—Government gives up hope of Cyclops, believed to have been sunk by time bomb.

April 16—Bolo Pasha executed.

April 17—Viscount Miller succeeds Lord Derby as British Secretary of War. Lord Derby appointed Ambassador to France.

April 18—Man-power bill becomes law in England.

April 20—First German attack against American forces northwest of Toul.

April 21—Guatemala declares state of war exists against Germany.

April 22—Baron von Richthofen, premier German flyer, killed within British lines.

April 23—British naval and air forces block harbors of Zeebrugge and Ostend.

May 1—Sebastopol, Russian fortress, occupied by Germans.

May 6—Roumania signs peace at Bucharest with Central Powers.

May 7—Nicaraguan Congress declares war on Germany and her allies.

May 13—German and Austrian Emperors meet and form close alliance for twenty-five years.

May 17—Captain Antonio Resnati, famous Italian flyer, killed in fall at Mineola, L. I.

May 18—British nip Sinn Fein plot in Ireland.

May 19—Major Raoul Lufbery, American ace, shot down on Toul front.

May 23—First sitting of Russian-Ukrainian peace conference.

May 24—Mexico severs diplomatic relations with Cuba. Costa Rica declares war on German and Austria.

May 25—German submarine drive off American coast.

May 27—Third phase of great German offensive begun between Soissons and Rheims. President in joint session urges passage of revenue bill.

May 28—Kerensky, Bolshevik representative at Helsingfors, expelled from Finland. Americans advance over nine miles on Picardy front, capturing Cantigny.

May 29—Germans take Soissons. . . .

May 30—Germans advance within two miles of Rheims.

May 31—United States transport President Lincoln sunk off French coast; four officers and twenty-two men lost.

June 2—Schooner Edward H. Cole submerged off New Jersey coast.

June 6—Americans attack Chateau Thierry. American marines drive enemy back for two miles, capturing two villages.

June 9—Fourth phase of enemy offensive begun between Noyon and Montdidier.

June 11—American troops capture Belgian wood and 300 prisoners.

June 12—American marines' offensive against Germans northwest of Chateau Thierry.

June 13—President Wilson asks Henry Ford to run for United States Senate in Michigan.

June 15—Austrians begin new offensive against Italian lines from Asiago plateau along Piave River to Adriatic Sea. General March announces more than 800,000 American fighters in France.

June 16—Italians take aggressive on Piave front.

June 19—Austrian offensive declared a failure.

June 25—Italians make sweeping victories along Piave. American marines clean Belleau wood of enemy.

June 27—Provision made for Fourth Liberty Loan issue of \$8,000,000,000. Secretary of War Baker announces plan

of sending American regiment to Italian front.

June 30—English and Japanese land at Vladivostok, patrol streets and enforce neutrality.

July 1—First 1,000,000 American troops in France.

July 2—Americans capture Vaux.

July 4—Australian and American troops capture Hamel. President reaffirms America's war aims in speech at Mount Vernon.

July 10—American aviators penetrate fifty miles into German territory north of Chateau Thierry. Test vote indicates bone-dry nation after January 1, 1918.

July 12—Italians capture Berat and Austrians flee in utter rout. French make great gain in Picardy.

July 14—Agreement for exchange of prisoners between Germany and Great Britain signed.

July 15—Germany begins fifth and final phase of great offensive east and west of Rheims. Hayti declares war on Germany.

July 16—Second battle of the Marne begun. Americans check Germans from Chateau Thierry to Jaulgonne. French check Germans in the Champagne.

July 17—Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt killed inside the German lines.

July 18—Marshal Foch begins, with aid of American troops, first counter-offensive between the Aisne and the Marne, taking twenty towns and 4,000 prisoners.

July 19—American troops stay German drive toward Paris.

July 20—Counter-offensive extended, in which 20,000 prisoners and 400 guns are captured by Allied forces.

July 21—Allies capture Chateau Thierry.

July 27—Germans begin retreat on Marne front.

August 2—Allies capture Soissons.

August 11—Allies' drive successful in Picardy front.

August 20—French troops strike between the Oise and the Aisne Rivers, south of Noyon.

August 24—Allied forces in Siberia drive Bolsheviks from Ussuri River front, beyond Vladivostok.

August 22—Allied offensive on western front nets 112,000 prisoners and 1,300 guns since July 15.

August 29—French troops recapture Noyon. British take Bapaume.

August 31—President Wilson signs man-power bill providing for an army of 4,000,000 men and drafting all between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, inclusive.

September 2—British capture Peronne. Canadian and English troops break the Hindenburg line between Dracourt and Queant.

September 4—American forces land at Archangel to join Allies in offensive against Bolsheviks from northern Russia.

September 7—French capture Ham.

September 10—Allied forces stand before whole Hindenburg line.

September 12—Americans begin action, wiping out St. Mihiel salient in three days.

September 13—Pershing's men reach German border at Pagny.

September 14—Austria-Hungary makes first peace bid directly to all belligerents.

September 15—Serbian and French troops begin offensive against the Bulgarian front in Macedonia.

September 17—United States turns down Austrian offer of peace.

September 19—General Allenby's Allied forces in Palestine begin offensive against the Turks.

September 20—Bulgaria signs "unconditional surrender" armistice.

September 22—Nazareth won from Turks by British.

September 26—French and American forces strike on both sides of the Argonne forest.

September 27—British strike on Cambrai front and break through the Hindenburg positions.

September 28—Belgian army strikes in Flanders.

September 29—Bulgaria quits the war.

October 1—Bulgaria signs armistice with Allies.

October 3—General Allenby captures Damascus.

October 7—Germany and Austria ask President Wilson to arrange an armistice.

October 12—Germany, replying to President Wilson's answer to its note, says that she and the Austro-Hungarian Government accept President Wilson's fourteen terms.

October 14—President informs Germany there can be no peace until autocracy ends, and that atrocities must end before armistice will be granted.

October 19—President rejects Austro-Hungarian plea for armistice.

October 21—Germany, in note, accepts President's conditions and agrees to meet them.

October 23—President Wilson agrees to forward German proposal for armistice to Allies.

October 27—Germany, declaring people now rule, again asks armistice terms.

October 28—Austria asks armistice and separate peace on President's conditions.

November 1—Terms of "unconditional surrender armistice granted to Turks are announced, Turks quitting war.

November 3—Austria-Hungary signs "unconditional surrender" armistice, leaving Germany to battle alone.

November 4—Versailles conference of Allies agrees on terms Germany must accept and adopts Wilson peace program.

November 5—President tells Germany armistice terms are ready and can be had from Marshal Foch. Adds that Germany must pay for all damage done civilians.

November 6—German armistice and peace delegation proceed to western front to obtain terms.

November 8—Field Marshal Foch meets German delegation. Refuses request for "provisional suspension" of hostilities.

November 9—Abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm.

November 11—Armistice signed and fighting stops.

December 2—President Wilson, in joint session of the Congress, explains reasons for his peace trip.

December 4—President Wilson sails for Paris. Allies agree Germany must pay to limit.

December 6—German propaganda plot revealed in Washington.

December 10—President's ship passes Azores.

December 11—Lloyd George says Allied war bill is \$120,000,000,000.

December 13—President Wilson welcomed at Brest.

December 14—General Foch grants extension of armistice.

December 14—President Wilson arrives in Paris.

December 14-25—President has conferences with various statesmen.

December 26—President in London.

FINIS.

What Makes the Tired

By James

JOHAN HAYS HAMMOND, the millionaire mining engineer, who has worked with all kinds of people in all parts of the world, made this observation not long ago:

"One of the great troubles in business to-day is that there are too many tired people about. Everywhere you turn, you hear men saying how tired they are. It seems unnatural to me."

Shortly after that the head of a business concern whose activities reach into every state in the Union told me:

"Whenever I hear a man complaining every day at the end of his work that he's tired out, I fire him. Tired men are a drag on my business. I don't want them on the pay roll."

Nevertheless, the newspapers nowadays have a lot of commiserating and sympathizing things to say about the "tired business man," or the "T. B. M.," as they call him, while theaters, cabarets, summer resorts and sanitariums advertise widely that they are spending their time, money and brains lavishly in the great work of resuscitating, rejuvenating and repairing the tired business man. All of which is rapidly impressing on the public mind the idea that a business man is a fellow who rushes groaning and panting to his office every morning, plunges madly into the job of doing three men's work, staggers and totters through the day by the exercise of herculean strength, and at five o'clock in the afternoon falls under the wire a complete and whimper-

he has selected as a means of "killing time" before he chooses to go to bed. The man who is really fatigued has no desire to dance, does not want to be bounced around in an automobile, does not care to sit through a play, feels an aversion to a game of cards. If he is really fatigued, there is only one thing he does want, and that is rest—rest and sleep.

Show me a "tired business man," and you will show me at the same time one who is not playing the game of life according to the rules, one who is "laying down" on his job, one who has not his soul in his work. For example: The hustling young fellow who walks fifteen miles in a day the first part of the month collecting rents in tenement houses does not get one half as "tired" as the young fellow who is of the same age and walks ten miles a day looking for a job, while he is haunted by the fear of not getting one.

The man of thirty-five who is launching a new business and is confident of its growth and success will do joyfully twice as much work in a day as another man of thirty-five who has surrendered himself to the idea that he will be nothing but a bookkeeper for the rest of his life, and that he hates the work of bookkeeping. The day you are promoted you can "fairly eat up" the work which, when you were on a smaller salary, you felt was grinding you down to nothing.

NOW the question arises: Why do so

He gets tired for exactly the same reason that, a few years ago, all the boys and a lot of the men could be heard shouting or whispering, in every city from New York to San Francisco and in every village from the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes, "Oh, you chicken!" whenever they saw a pretty girl approaching. He does it for the same reason that everybody hums or whistles the latest popular song, or reads the latest sensational novel, or wears a certain color or cut of clothes. He gets tired because he, like everybody else, is "suggestible," prone to think as his neighbors think.

In an incredibly short time, if he has allowed himself to think he is tired every day, he is sure of it. He is convinced that he uses up at the office each day all his energy. But, as a matter of fact, it is practically safe to say that no man ever uses up all his energy in a day's work, no matter how long the working day may be—that is, if he is healthy.

If you still doubt the influence of thought on how you feel at the end of the day, take the husky country boy eighteen years old. He goes out to plow a piece of "new ground." After the handles of the plow have kicked him a couple of times on the thighs and dug him a few more times in the ribs, he feels distinctly tired, giv-

How the War Helped a "Quitter" to Make Good

(Continued from page 47)

came to go over the top. I think every man does wonder that first time.

Try to imagine how you would feel if you knew that in an hour from now you would have to go out of your house and try to reach the next corner, facing death every step of the way. If you never had done such a thing before, you couldn't help wondering how you were going to behave.

Perhaps I had more doubt of myself than some men have. Would I have the nerve to go forward? I had failed again and again when I had come face to face with some test. What would I do, now that I had to meet the supreme test? I had been a quitter. Was I going to be a coward now? I didn't mean to be, but I don't believe any man is absolutely sure of himself until he goes over and finds out.

THAT first raid at Bully-Grenay marks an epoch in my life. When we were actually out in No Man's Land I found that I had no inclination to do anything but go forward. And when we reached the opposite trench, and I looked down into the face of a German soldier and saw the flash of his bayonet, I did not run—I killed him, and jumped down into the trench.

We ran along the traverses, bombed several dugouts, put a machine gun out of business, and blew up the entrance to a mine tunnel. As we rounded one corner we came upon a huge German—somehow they all looked huge to me that night!—and Jerry, who was ahead of me, gave him a smashing blow in the face with a "persuader." But the fellow had thrown a bomb first. I had broken my bayonet prying off the door of a dugout and had

THAT night I thought about the man I had killed. I could see his face, and I wondered about his home and his family. Wondered whether his death would not cause a great deal more sorrow somewhere than mine would have if he had killed me.

Later, when I saw how the Germans fought, I lost all compunctions of that sort! I saw the body of a Canadian soldier whom they had captured, nailed to a rude crucifix while he was still living, and held up above the parapet of their trench. In the half light, the Canadians in the opposite trench turned a machine gun on the figure and riddled their own comrade with bullets before they realized what they were doing. I saw the body with my own eyes. That, and other things I saw, made me understand why this war has to be fought out.

I used to go out on patrol duty, which somehow appealed to me. I liked being "on my own," and I sometimes went without any companion at all. I had a score of narrow escapes; yet I came through in the end with only a crippled hand. And I always had a conviction that my escape was not mere chance, but that it was intended that I should come back and make something worth while out of the life I had so nearly spoiled.

Of course I believe now that I should have made good eventually, even if I had not enlisted. But I think it would have taken me longer and that the struggle would have been a great deal harder. Life in the trenches came to me, as it is coming to thousands of other young men, as a wonderful opportunity to build a character.

There are a good many things about it that help. It is a fine thing, for instance, for a man to learn to submit to discipline. The discomfort of the life does him good,

because he learns to stand up to a bad business. The democracy of the trenches teaches him to get along without special privileges. He is just what he is; not what his family, or his education, or his income makes him appear to be.

But the one thing that did more for me than anything else was the constant thought of death. There is nothing in the world like that, to make a man take a square look at himself. This week may be the last you have to live. Sometimes it is "this day"; or "this hour"; even "this very minute." You get so that you live with that very thought all the time. And under all the surface laughing and grumbling there is a desperate wish to square yourself with life.

Even now that I have come out of the war, I find that I haven't lost that thought of death. I don't believe a day goes by that it doesn't come to me. Probably it has become a habit of mind. At any rate, I keep right on with it. It isn't a morbid feeling. It is just that I came to realize that life is only a passing thing and that whatever I want to make of it must be made *right now*.

AFTER the war is over I am going back to France to help in the work of reconstruction. The money I am earning now is being put aside, as far as I am able, so I can give my services then. It seems to me that is the best thing I can do with myself.

Someone asked me the other day if I have any fear of slipping back into my old ways. That question made me realize the change in myself more than almost anything else had. Because I hadn't even thought of such a thing! In the first place, it is so much *easier* to live squarely just from the point of view of one's own comfort and pleasure. I never was vicious, intentionally bad. All I was looking for was just precisely what I failed to get and what I *am* getting now—mental comfort and happiness. I simply took hold of the wrong handle. War put the right one in my grasp and I'm not likely to let go of it.

The reason I have told this story is because I want American mothers and fathers to realize that what war has done for me it will do for their sons, too, if they need it—and most men need it in *some* degree, anyway.

