

PERSHING'S LIFE IS STORY OF INITIATIVE AND COURAGE

Won Honor While Fighting Indians, Filipinos, Mexicans and Germans

Permanent Rank Classes A. E. F. General With Grant, Sherman and Sheridan

When Congress conferred upon John J. Pershing the permanent rank of general he became the fourth to hold that coveted title in the army of the United States. The other three were Grant, Sheridan and Sherman.

As the central American figure in the world war, with the single exception of President Wilson, so much has been written about Pershing, and his life and history are so fresh in the public mind, that it is difficult to tell the average American anything new about the man who commanded the great army on the battlefields of Europe.

When some of Pershing's friends speak of his rise to a position of great military importance in world annals, they refer to a story quite commonly told of Charles M. Schwab, the ironmaster, who is said to have remarked to his old Scotch gardener, a friend of his childhood:

"You never expected to see me in this place, did you?" And the gardener is said to have replied: "You never expected it yourself."

Trained at West Point From the time Pershing graduated from West Point in 1886 he had his full share of active and valuable service in the army. Like his classmates, he immediately was plunged into the Indian wars. He entered a campaign against the great Apache chief, Geronimo, who for many years had kept the great southwestern country almost closed to immigration by his skill and bravery.

In the Spanish War as an officer of the Tenth Cavalry Pershing was promoted for gallantry at the battle of El Caney to be a major in the volunteer army, and after a short detail in Washington in the Bureau of Insular Affairs was sent out to the Philippines as adjutant general of the Department of Mindanao and Jolo.

General Leonard Wood, who was his superior officer in the Philippines at the time, selected Pershing to organize and conduct a campaign against the Moros, who for centuries had successfully resisted all attempts of the Spanish army to subjugate them.

Wins Laurels in Philippines Pershing had made a study of the conditions, and so well had he organized his little force, consisting of a battalion of infantry, a squadron of cavalry and a section of artillery, that in two days the Moros' strongholds were cleared out and the island of Mindanao was soon placed under Pershing's military government.

When he returned home in 1914 he was given but a short rest in San Francisco. Trouble began on the Mexican

Gov. Sproul's Greeting to General 'Jack' Pershing

"Pennsylvania joins the national metropolises in its greetings to the commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Forces upon his return home. General Pershing did his full duty. He is the outstanding type of the modern soldier and represents pre-eminently the thoroughgoing, businesslike twentieth century warfare, which brought speedy triumph to our American cause. "There is no false show about General Pershing, and to his everlasting credit be it said that he has never endeavored to capitalize for himself or for his personal aggrandizement the splendid achievements of the men under his command. He has ever gathered together under one American military leader. He laid his plans carefully and did his work quickly and thoroughly. All honor should be shown him, for his honors will not spoil him."

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Stepping Stones in Career of 'Black Jack' Pershing

Born, LaCade, Mo., September 13, 1860. Graduated from West Point, 1886. Fought Apache and Sioux Indians, 1886-1891. Served in Cuba, 1898. Went to Philippines, lieutenant of cavalry, 1899. Commissioned captain, 1901. Fought against Moros, Philippines, 1901-1902. Military attaché American embassy Tokio, 1903. Made brigadier general, 1906. Chased Villa into Mexico March, 1916; made major general September, 1916. Commander-in-chief A. E. F., May, 1917; arrived in France June, 1917. General for life, September 3, 1919.

border, and he was sent there in command of the Eighth Brigade, charged with the special duty of training down or driving off Villa. Army officers believed that the ultimate capture of Villa was prevented only by recall orders from Washington.

When Pershing was chosen to command the American forces in France he took with him many of the browned and hardened veterans of his Mexican campaign, and these men formed the nucleus of the famous First Division of the American expeditionary force.

Wife and Children Killed A terrible tragedy had come into Pershing's life during his Mexican border service through the loss of his wife and three of his little children, who were burned to death in their home at the Presidio, in San Francisco, during his absence.

His life became hard and stern; not toward his soldiers, however, but in the regimen he imposed upon himself and in the objects he had marked for attainment.

Pershing believed in teamwork; he knew that whatever success the first men had attained was through their unified command of the armies of the Central Powers. So he was not only willing, but anxious, to see the same principle adopted by the Entente armies. He sank his private ambition and freely tendered the services of the last American soldier and all his army equipment to General Foch at the most critical point in the campaign.

Pershing Is Home, Nation Greet Him

Continued From Page One ulated him on his "achievements as commander of the most remarkable military force in the history of our nation." The mayor devoted much of his address to welcoming the First Division and coupled with its record the first three American soldiers to fall on French soil in the war—James B. Freshman, of Indiana; N. D. Hays, of Iowa; and Thomas Ewing of Pennsylvania—as typical of the heroism and part of the history of the "first division to land in France and the last to leave." In concluding his speech, the mayor

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Nitro, West Virginia, For Sale BIDS TO BE OPENED SEPTEMBER 30, 1919

A complete, industrial community, embracing 737 manufacturing buildings, housing accommodations for 20,000 persons and the utilities and civic improvements that constitute the conveniences of a modern city. LOCATED 16 miles northwest of Charleston, W. Va., on the main line of the Kanawha and Michigan Railway, and fronting three miles on the east bank of the Kanawha river, a navigable stream that affords water communication with world markets through the Great Lakes on the north and the Gulf of Mexico and the Panama Canal on the south. This is one of the world's largest SMOKELESS POWDER PLANTS, includes many manufacturing units, all of which may be converted readily to commercial industries. The industrial community includes a SULPHURIC ACID PLANT, with a capacity of 700 tons per 24 hours; a NITRIC ACID PLANT, capacity 300 tons; a COTTON PURIFICATION PLANT, capacity 225 tons; nitrating, colliding and drying plants; REFRIGERATING AND ICE PLANTS; a box manufacturing plant; machine shop; thirty storage buildings; sixteen shipping houses, and numerous miscellaneous buildings. The civic community embraces 1500 furnished portable houses, 75 permanently constructed executive residences, hotels, boarding houses, dormitories, clubhouses, general and special stores, cafeterias, movie picture houses, a 400-bed hospital erected under the

Property to Be Sold Includes a Complete Manufacturing Community, the Various Units of Which Are Readily Adaptable for Use in Various Lines of Industries Sealed proposals will be received at the office of I. H. FRANCIS, CHAIRMAN OF THE ORDINANCE DISTRICT SALVAGE BOARD, 1710 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA., until 12:00 o'clock noon, September 30, 1919, at which time they will be publicly opened and read, for the purchase of the United States Government Explosives Plant "C," located at Nitro, West Virginia, which was constructed by the United States for the manufacture of smokeless powder. Proposals must be for the purchase, either for cash or for part cash and part deferred payments amply secured, and must cover all right, title and interest of the United States in all real

FACILITIES There is included in the property to be sold the following: 1800 acres of land, more or less; a SULPHURIC ACID PLANT in seven units with a rated capacity of 700 tons per twenty-four hours; a NITRIC ACID PLANT in four units designed to deliver 300 tons of nitric acid per day; a COTTON PURIFICATION PLANT of standard pulp mill design in four units with a capacity of 225 tons per day, adaptable to the manufacture of wood as well as cotton pulp; Nitrating, Colliding and Drying units; a large machine shop; a power plant of 35,000 rated boiler horsepower; a water system with a capacity of 60,000,000 gallons per twenty-four hours, including a purification works, sixty miles of distributing system and appurtenances; sewer, power and lighting facilities; a plant railway system, including

brought forth the greatest ovation of the city hall reception by declaring: "Winning the war has made the name of General Pershing historic for all time."

"Home, Sweet Home" Fills Air The welcome given him would have quickened the pulse of the hero of a Roman triumph. Fresh from the capitals of allied Europe where honors had been heaped upon him, it remained for New York to show the first American to lead an army across the Atlantic that "Home, Sweet Home" has a meaning deeper than "Hall to the Chief."

No foreign throats could voice the cheers, no alien hearts could pulse the thrills of the day. There was a hint of tears in the welcome, for those who gave it knew that not even the plaudits of a grateful people could banish from the soul of the soldier the memory of his own life's tragedy. (The general's wife and three daughters lost their lives in the burning of the Presidio, August 27, 1915.)

Forts Roar Welcome Dawn barely had broken when the Leviathan loomed through the mists off Ambrose Channel lightship. Steaming slowly through the narrow passageway, the great steamship was greeted by a convoy of six destroyers, while searchlights circled overhead. The forts which guard the harbor boomed a general salute as the ship, which once was the pride of Germany, crept past quarantine and nosed through the Narrows into the harbor under the shadow of the Statue of Liberty.

While the guns still echoed, the whistles of merchant vessels from the seven seas, sturdy tug, gayly decorated ferry boats, excursion craft of every kind and the sirens of factories on shore joined in a discordant salutation.

Cheering Through Line Shores The shores of Staten Island, Brooklyn, New Jersey and Manhattan were lined with thousands, whose shouts of greeting came faintly across the waters of the bay to the familiar figure on the bridge. They made up the vanguard of the vast army of welcome, which already had packed Battery Park and overflowed into the streets beyond, waiting patiently until General Pershing had been greeted by Vice President Marshall and the secretary of war, and was ready to cross the river to the great city that was eager to pay him tribute.

The great liner came up to her pier at 8 o'clock, and as she was being warped into her berth there was a tremendous volley of cheering from the crowd assembled there. General Pershing, smiling in appreciation, with head bowed, bowed repeatedly in response. Once he forgot his dignity in his enthusiasm at returning home and waved his cap as he saluted the happy throng. At the pier were many dignitaries of nation, state and city and it was there he was welcomed on behalf of the nation.

The Leviathan docked at 8:43. General Pershing stepped ashore at 9:20 o'clock. Waiting for him at the end of the gangplank was Secretary Baker with hands outstretched. Behind Mr. Baker were Senator Warren, of Wyoming, General Pershing's father-in-law, and Mrs. Warren, with William G. McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury. Back of this little group were General Peyton C. March, chief of staff, a score of generals and members of the mayor's committee of welcome.

Overwhelmed By Greeting After the first greetings were over

Pershing's First Days at Home Are Crowded

Today 8:43 a. m.—Arrived aboard the Leviathan, pier, Hoboken. 9 a. m.—Greeted by Secretary Baker. 9 a. m.—Welcomed at City Hall by Mayor Hylan and city officials. Addresses by Mayor Hylan, General Pershing and others. 11 a. m.—Formal procession from City Hall to the Waldorf-Astoria, where General Pershing will stay while in the city. 12 m.—Luncheon at the Waldorf. 6:30 p. m.—Private dinner at Ritz-Carlton to General Pershing and staff by Rodman Wanamaker. 8:30 p. m.—Party will attend Hippodrome performance.

Tuesday 2:30 p. m.—Central Park: 50,000 school children greet him. 8 p. m.—Reception at the Elks' Club. 9 p. m.—Carnegie Hall: reception by the George Washington Memorial Association.

Wednesday—"Pershing Day" 10:30 a. m.—Parade and review of First Division, headed by General Pershing, down Fifth avenue from 110th street to Washington Square. 7 p. m.—Central Park: public concert. 8 p. m.—Dinner to the general: speeches by Secretary of War Baker, General Pershing and Mayor Hylan.

Thursday General Pershing departs for Washington in the morning.

General Pershing made this statement to the Associated Press: "There isn't anything of consequence to say in circumstances like these. It is overwhelming, overpowering. To say that I am glad to be home is superfluous. I accept this in the name of the brave fellows who came over and served to the best of their ability, making success possible."

General Pershing was escorted to the upper deck of the pier. A guard of honor from the First Division stood at present arms, while a large detail of officers saluted. Along the whole length of the pier there was a double line of soldiers and welfare workers who had seen service in France. As the commander approached there was a fanfare of trumpets.

Secretary Baker, who served as a master of ceremonies, escorted General Pershing to a platform, where he welcomed him on behalf of the nation. At the close of his address Mr. Baker handed to General Pershing his permanent commission as a full general in the American army. The commander bowed his acknowledgments and the leaning over the platform handed the scroll to his son, Warren, who dis-

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played off of a small boy's delight in the proceedings.

Secretary Baker's Welcome In welcoming General Pershing Secretary Baker said:

"About two and a half years ago, by the President's direction, I had the honor of designating you to lead the armies of the United States in France. Today you return, your mission accomplished, with victory written on the banners of the greatest army the nation has ever had and with the priceless foundations of liberty and freedom secured for us and for the world as the result of our participation in the world war."

"The task entrusted to you required all the imagination, all the energy and all the genius of a great commander. From the first you had the complete confidence of the President and the secretary of war. This confidence remained unshaken to the end."

"From the beginning you had all the support the people of the United States could give. You and your great army embodied for them their country and their country's cause. They went with devotion and self-sacrifice to sustain and supply you with troops and equipment. Their hearts went overseas with you, and their prayers for your welfare and that of your men were constant."

"Doubtless the confidence and affection of your fellow citizens were an inspiration to you in the hours of preparation and in the hours of battle, and the superb exploits of the army under your command will turn an inspiration to our nation's effort."

"The great victories are now on. Your magnificent army has returned and the soldiers who once marched through the thickets of the Argonne are citizens again, filled with high memories of great deeds and carrying into life the inspiration which membership in that great company and sacrifice for that great cause engenders. Your return closes the history of the American expeditionary force."

"The President had hopes to be here personally to speak on behalf of the nation a word of welcome. In his enforced absence he has directed me to speak it."

"I bid you welcome, gratefully, on behalf of the country you have served and on behalf of the people whose sons you have led. The confidence with which we sent you away you have sacredly kept. Wherever there is a soldier or a friend of a soldier there is a lover of liberty; wherever there is a heart which rejoices at the deliverance of mankind from its hour of peril you and your great army are remembered and loved. You return not only to American soil, but to the heart of the country."

President Writes Greeting "The President had directed me to read to you this message: "My dear General Pershing: "I am distressed that I cannot greet you in person. It would give you the greatest pleasure to grasp your

Pershing Led U. S. Army in Battle One Year Ago

A Year Ago Today General Pershing was directing the American army participating in a victorious offensive against the Germans. Americans struck a new blow, along the Aisne, capturing Mouscourt. Allied armies virtually reached Hindenburg line from Arras to Soissons.

Today General Pershing returns to America as a conquering hero. Germany and Austria have accepted a humiliating peace. Bulgarians received their terms and Turks are about to be given theirs.

hand and say to you what is in my heart and in the hearts of all true Americans as we hail your return to the homeland you have served so gallantly. "Notwithstanding my physical absence, may I not, as your commander-in-chief and as spokesman of your fellow-countrymen, bid you an affectionate and enthusiastic welcome—a welcome warmed with the ardor of genuine affection and deep admiration."

"You have served the country with fine devotion and admirable efficiency in a war forever memorable as the world's triumphant protest against injustice and as its vindication of liberty—the liberty of peoples and of nations."

"We are proud of you and of the men you commanded. No finer armies ever set their indomitable strength and unconquerable spirit against the forces of wrong. Their glory is the glory of the nation and it is with a thrill of profound pride that we greet you as their leader and commander."

"You have just come from the sea and from the care of the men of the navy who made the achievements of our arms on land possible and who so gallantly assisted to clear the seas of their lurking peril. Our hearts go out to them, too."

"It is delightful to see you home again, well and fit for the fatigues you must endure before we are done with our welcome. I will not speak now of our associates on the other side of the sea. It will be delightful on many occasions to speak of their praise. I speak now only of our personal joy that you are at home again and that we have the opportunity to make you feel the warmth of our affectionate welcome."

Secretary Baker then introduced United States Senator Wadsworth, of New York, who extended the formal welcome of the Senate, and Representative Mondell, majority leader in the House of Representatives, who spoke for his associates. Mr. McAdoo voiced the welcome of the city of New York and Mrs. F. M. Swacker greeted General Pershing in behalf of the governor

of Missouri, his home state. The leader of the army responded briefly.

Salutes Lafayette Statue After the exercises at city hall, General Pershing and his party rode through cheering throngs to the Waldorf-Astoria where he will be the city's guest in a ten-room suite while he remains in New York. Appropriately enough, the commander rode up Lafayette street into Union Square, past a statue of the heroic champion of the American colonies. General Pershing arose and saluted as his car swept by, recalling to those who were with him his historic words—"Lafayette, we are here"—as he placed a wreath upon the monument in Picpus Cemetery, in Paris.

Preceded by the clattering mounted police, the procession moved up Fifth avenue to the hotel, about which there was another surging crowd. General Pershing arrived there at 11:40 and went immediately to his room, accompanied by Secretary Baker and his staff.

While the greeting given Pershing all the way up the bay and at the pier at Hoboken was vociferous, it divided into insignificance as the patrol boat nosed its way into the slip in the shadow of the towering skyscrapers of lower Broadway. As the trim little craft was sighted there rose a roar of cheers such as seldom, if ever, had been heard even in New York, haven of distinguished visitors from every corner of the world.

When General Pershing stepped into the automobile he seated himself as if preparing for a comfortable ride. He was not prepared, however, for the unprecedented ovation which was given him. As the cheers grew into a continuous roar, he arose and saluted and sat down again. But he quickly found that this would not do unless he was to appear deaf to such a welcome as few men ever have been given by the nation's greatest city.

The Battery wall and the park back of it, as well as the surrounding streets, were literally jammed with men and women shouting frantically in a frenzy of enthusiasm. As the general stepped ashore a hand swung into the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner." An escort of mounted police formed a guard of honor and the commander entered an automobile with Rodman Wanamaker, chairman of the mayor's committee of welcome, to be escorted to the City Hall, where he became the official guest of the city.

As the cavalcade passed into Broadway it moved between surging throngs which packed the sidewalks on both sides all the way to City Hall Park. While hundreds of thousands stood in the street, tens of thousands more clamored their greetings from the great buildings which lined the way. Streamers of red, white and blue ribbon were hurled from building to building and from the windows came a storm of confetti which quickly covered the pavement.

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