

NEWS OF ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

Fort Myer May Become Training Station for American Reservists Social Activities of Posts and Navy Yards Told in Dispatches

In the event that Congress should pass legislation for the creation of a reserve army Fort Myer would become one of the large training stations of the country.

Of course, no definite plans can be formulated by the War Department until Congress passes some legislation.

Public sentiment appears to be drifting toward the Swiss system and it is thought that Congress may respond to his popular demand and provide for the raising of a reserve army.

One of the plans discussed at the War College for the training of reservists would be to divide the country into districts, with a mobilizing point as near the center of the district as possible.

the direction of the Secretary of War the War College is making a study of the subject with the view of submitting the definite plans to the Secretary.

Virginia May Get School.

In discussing the probability and advisability of moving the United States School of Equitation from Fort Riley, Kans., to some point in Virginia, the Richmond Journal says:

"The government already has a re-mount farm and breeding farm near Front Royal, where some of the finest stallions in the world are kept with a view of improving the standard of horses for the United States Cavalry."

Hibben Pleads for Defense.

President John Grier Hibben, of Princeton University, follows up his powerful plea for national military protection delivered at the recent Lake Mohonk conference with a paper in the independent of June 27, "The Colleges and National Defense."

Testing Air on Submarines.

Tests have just been completed at Newport on board one of the submarines under the direction of Commander Yates Stirling, Jr., U. S. N., in command of the submarine flotilla of the Atlantic Fleet.

War of Long-range Firing.

The London United Service Gazette notes the fact that both by land and by sea the present war has been largely one of long range firing.

West Point Notes.

West Point, July 3.—Capt. and Mrs. Goethals are away, Capt. Goethals accompanying his father, Gen. Goethals, on a tour of inspection.

Fort Monroe Notes.

Fort Monroe, July 3.—Miss Littell, of Washington, Miss Eliza Hall, of Mobile, Miss Turner, of Birmingham, Miss Arlington Butt, Miss Mildred Sassold, Mr. Underwood, and Mr. Mallan, of Richmond, were weekend guests of Lieut. and Miss Jemison.

Naval Academy Notes.

Annapolis, July 3.—Capt. William F. Low, U. S. N., and Mrs. Low, who have resided at Annapolis for four years while their son, Ensign Francis Low, U. S. N., was a midshipman at the Naval Academy, will shortly take up their residence in Washington.

Norfolk Navy Yard Notes.

Norfolk, Va., July 3.—Mrs. John H. Dayton and her mother, Mrs. Washington Reed, Miss Esther Reed, and Mr. Washington Reed, Jr., left Sunday for Newport, R. I., where Mrs. Dayton has taken a cottage for the summer.

Army and Navy Jottings.

Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, has taken issue with former President Taft and others in their plan for universal peace and has characterized as "fantastic and nonsensical" the hope of an effort toward the abandonment of armament as a means of permanently establishing the peace.

Army of 800,000 Possible.

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., spoke at the Harvard Club in Boston recently on military training. He said that the United States and never will be a time when the citizen army will fall to respond to a call to arms in a national emergency.

ARMY ORDERS.

Lieut. Col. Ernest V. Smith, Seventeenth Infantry, is transferred to the Sixth Infantry. Leave granted to Major William M. Quartermaster Corps, who will sail for his new station October 5.

INDUSTRY MUST GO ON WITH WAR

French Told German Resources Are Endless and Will Not Run Out.

13,000 MEDALS AWARDED

Legal Soldier Intends to Buy Two Black Wives with Pension from French Government.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Paris, July 3.—When Przemysl just months ago was retaken by the Germans a number of French writers, belonging to the class generally known as military experts, who feared the moral effect of this Russian defeat on the French mind, made all kinds of efforts to prove that the loss of the Italian fortress had completely exhausted the resources of Germany in men and munitions of war and that the serious bombardments of the Russians at Verdun had completely demoralized the French mind.

Germany's resources, as well as the resourcefulness of her leaders, are practically endless. Her foundries, mills, and factories of all kinds are working incessantly day and night turning out guns, machine guns, shells, automobiles, thousands of miles of barbed wire, submarines, Zeppelins, and war supplies of all kinds.

whole nation understands the supreme importance of this industrial activity, which, ought, if possible, be doubled or tripled. Public opinion must support and encourage the industry of soldiers and women especially must show special respect to the young men working in military factories, when every impulse within them drives them towards the front and military glories.

Confer 33,000 Medals.

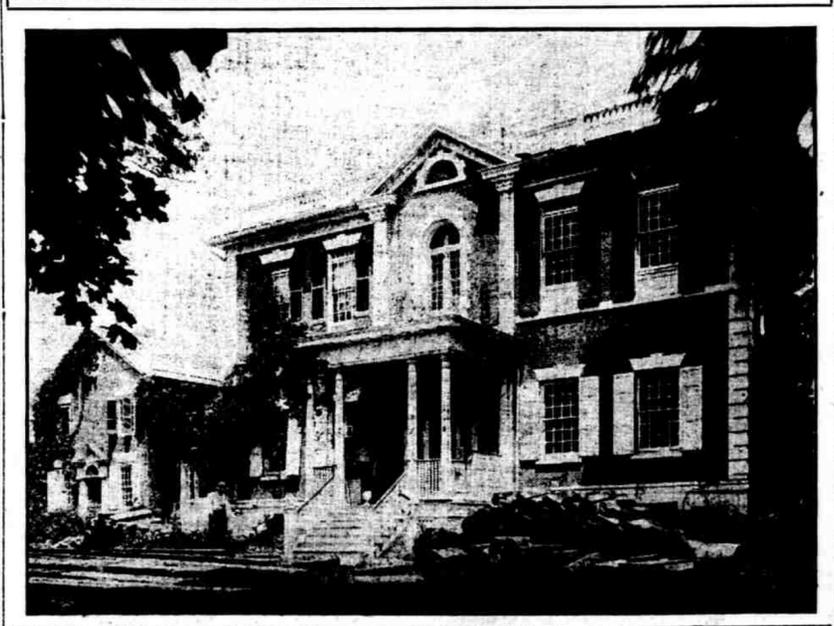
The steady courage, bravery, and unflinching determination of the French army is shown by the number of war crosses which already have been distributed or are about to be conferred. Already 33,000 crosses have been accounted for, and the list of recipients includes divisions, brigades, and regiments are so numerous that the manufacture of war crosses has had to be speeded up. They are now being produced with marvelous celerity.

The cross conferred on a corps will remain in the hands of the commander who, at the end of hostilities, will deposit it in the general quarters or estate-majors, or in the "salle d'honneur" of the corps. With the crosses will be a copy of the text of the citation giving the circumstances under which it was won.

The Belgian soldiers, whose bright blue and red uniforms have made them excellent targets for German marksmen, are now to be clad in khaki of a somewhat more greenish color than that of their English comrades. Fifty thousand of these new Belgian uniforms are now ready.

King Albert and Queen Elizabeth have made heavy personal sacrifices in order to raise the necessary money for new uniforms, which are practically invisible at a distance and which will undoubtedly save many brave lives.

HISTORIC HOUSE which has stood in center of Q street, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets northwest, for 156 years, and which now is to be moved. It has been a landmark for more than a century.



SERAJEVO SHOT RUINED KAISER'S PET SCHEME

Special Cable to The Washington Herald. Copenhagen, July 3.—An account became public here today of what happened on the Kaiser's yacht at Kiel last summer when the news of the assassination at Sarajevo arrived.

HISTORIC HOUSE WILL BE MOVED

Q Street Landmark to Be Lowered from Top of Hill.

ERECTED BY ENGLISHMAN

Washington Entertained There by First Registrar of the United States Treasury.

By G. EDMUND HATCHER.

Having stood in the middle of Q street, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets northwest, for 156 years and had the honor of being a landmark for more than a century, the residence known as "Belle Vue" is to be moved from the crest of the hill to make way for that particular step of progress which provides for the extension of Q street towards Georgetown from the new Q street viaduct over Rock Creek, the entire work embracing one of the most important improvements ever inaugurated in this section of the United States.

Washington's first President, lived with his family, entertained President Washington and other notable men of the day, and traded in the business of the day, the business of the country during its first years as a republic. An Englishman who came to America as an officer in the British army is said to have erected the residence. No brick was being made in this section at the time and the Englishman brought the brick for the construction of the house from England.

fore it closes. Gen. Scott returned June 23 from inspection of the camp and he was enthusiastic in his praise of the work that a being done there. He declared that he thought that the system of training militia field artillery employed at Tobyhanna will do much to develop this arm of the National Guard.

The National Security League sent letters to the clergymen of New York requesting their aid in the nation-wide campaign to secure adequate preparation for national defense. "The single purpose of the league," the letter stated, "is to create a public sentiment to which Congress will respond by adopting the defense plan proposed by the military and naval experts and which are ample for national security." Copies of the letter were also addressed to officers at the various posts and Annapolis and at the army posts upon the battleships. Accompanying it was an abstract from the report issued by the general board of the navy and the general staff of the army.

Army of 800,000 Possible.

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., spoke at the Harvard Club in Boston recently on military training. He said that the United States and never will be a time when the citizen army will fall to respond to a call to arms in a national emergency; the great need of the country in time of war is certain to be met well enough trained to be of once given commission. The camps to be held at Plattsburg, under the direction of United States army officers, offers the opportunity for college men to obtain this training. The camp will give the men who attend a knowledge of military equipment, of how to care for their physical condition, of hygiene, sanitation, and the care of their feet. A man can learn how to march quickly, and so this part of the training is not an important one as to know how to march and care for the body.

The speaker said that already 600 college men have agreed to attend the camp and he urged his audience to go. He did not urge a great standing army, saying that at present the United States can put an army of 600,000 men in the field in a crisis. These men are fairly well trained, and in a short time would be the equal of any army in the world. In addition another 500,000 men could be trained in a brief interval.

ARMY ORDERS.

Lieut. Col. Ernest V. Smith, Seventeenth Infantry, is transferred to the Sixth Infantry. Leave granted to Major William M. Quartermaster Corps, who will sail for his new station October 5. Miss Peter W. Davison, Twenty-sixth Infantry, is detailed as a member of the Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska, vice First Lieut. Louis A. Knorr, infantry, retired. Second Lieut. Arthur C. Christie, infantry, is detailed in the aviation section of the Signal Corps and rated as a junior military aviator with the rank of first lieutenant. Leave for ten days is granted First Lieut. David D. Hogan, Medical Reserve Corps. Secretary Lieut. Arthur C. Christie, Coast Artillery Corps, is detailed in the aviation section and rated as a junior military aviator with the rank of first lieutenant. So much of paragraph 4, Special Order No. 88, as relates to Second Lieut. Philip R. Parnoy, Cavalry, is amended to read: "The commanding officer of the Cavalry will report to the commanding officer of the Signal Corps, for duty." First Lieut. Clarence E. Partridge, Ordnance Department, is detailed to the Ordnance Department of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, near Gibbstown, N. J., to inspect material for the Ordnance Department. Leave for ten days is granted First Lieut. Augustus B. Jones, Medical Reserve Corps. First Lieut. Arthur C. Christie, Medical Reserve Corps, will report to the commanding officer, Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty. First Lieut. Arthur C. Christie, Medical Reserve Corps, at Jackson Barracks, La., is assigned to Fort Apache, Ariz.