



1-General Mangin's troops marching past the first American flag officially sent from the United States to the French front. 2-French engineers launching a bridge, the frame of which is filled with casks for buoyancy. 3-Troop of Spahis passing through the old gorges of St. Reuy in the Marne district. 4-Boris A. Baklanoff, special envoy at the head of the Russian mission now in America.

GERMAN MONUMENT IS DESTROYED



The Germans usually have been alone in the destruction of things sacred, but French forbearance has been tried so that it could not countenance leaving standing a huge monument erected to German dead in a cemetery at Channy in French territory. The French destroyed the monument with dynamite.

FIRST U. S. COMBATANT CONTINGENT



The first American contingent has been on the French front since May 24. It is commanded by Capt. E. T. Tinkham and Lieut. Princeton Seely who won the Cross of War before Verdun. The photograph shows the American soldiers saluting the Stars and Stripes.

POST CARDS FOR GERMAN PRISONERS



Scene in one of the large concentration camps in the Marne district, showing French soldiers distributing post cards to the German prisoners so that they may write home.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING

There are now 17 national parks. Three crops a year may be grown in the canal zone. Iowa clubwomen are urging conservation of the state's natural scenic features. A gray, lowering sunset or one where the sky is green or yellowish green indicates rain. The Texas industrial congress gives directions how to make an independent living from five acres.

Miss Mary Correll, Chicago, has not missed a Sunday in 16 years and 10 months in attendance at Sunday school.

Suffrage for 18,000 educated Indians in the province of Ontario is urged on the Dominion government by Scobie Logan, chief of the Muncey tribe.

The fox nearly always takes his nap during the day in the open fields, along the sides of the ridges, or under the mountain, where he can look down upon the busy farms beneath and hear their many sounds.

CAPT. LOUIS BOTHA, D. S. O.



An exclusive photograph of Capt. Louis Botha, D. S. O., recently taken in South Africa. He is a son of the former Boer leader, General Botha, and holds an important post in the African campaign.

An Eye to Business.

"I've noticed one thing about these Oriental mystics who tour the country from time to time."

"Well?"

"They always emerge from their Oriental mysticism long enough to count up the box receipts."

Smart Man.

She—"The man I marry must be only a little lower than the angels. He (suddenly dropping)—Here I am on my knees, a little lower than one of them. He got her.—Pearson's Weekly.

Practical Person.

"Dear me!" exclaimed the stum visitor. "This room has no windows." "Wot's de diff?" inquired the grimy occupant. "I ain't payin' 50 cents a week just to look out of a window. Dis room is to sleep in."

SELF HELPS for the NEW SOLDIER

By a United States Army Officer

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HOW TO START AND STOP.

There is small use in being taught how to march if the soldier does not know how to start. Knowing how to start is not only important—it is fundamental. The whole unity and smoothness of a group movement depends upon whether it has had a precise beginning. Otherwise, it is ragged. Otherwise, it may be completely spoiled while individuals are bobbing along, trying to pick up the stride. Otherwise, also, fond mothers (as in the ancient story which has been handed down, perhaps, from the Macedonian Phalanx) may exclaim, "Look—look—everybody's out of step with Johnnie!"

Knowing how to stop—to halt—is fully as important, if a movement is to have a trim and military finish. In some respects, it is even more so, since a loose, slack movement with a snappy conclusion may leave a better impression than a well-conducted effort which slumps down at the end and expires. Just as all individual movements must be exact in order to form the essential habit of military precision, so all group movements must depend upon the degree of exactness in the individual.

Whether a movement, well started, may be carried to a successful and precise termination rests upon cadence. The extent to which the new soldier may be assimilated into a military unit is governed by the measure in which he is able to fit his steps and movements to the accepted cadence. This, for marching at quick time, parades and the manual of arms, is at the rate of 120 steps—or beats—a minute. Learn then to perform all movements not otherwise specified at the rate of two counts a second. After this, the new soldier will find that he can be shifted from one unit to another without a hitch.

Marches start from the position of attention. At the command "forward," the weight of the body is shifted to the right leg, but the left knee must be kept straight, and there must be no visible evidence of the transfer. "Forward" is a preparatory command, and its difference from "march," the command of execution, will be explained in a later article. At "march," the left foot—always the left foot—is moved smartly forward for the regulation step of 30 inches. The sole remains near the ground and it is planted without a shock. There is no such contortion as the goose step in the United States army.

The command "company (squad) halt" is given as either foot strikes the ground—which foot is governed by the line on which the halt is to be made. If it is the left foot which strikes the ground when the command "halt" is given, the right foot will still be planted 30 inches ahead in marching. The left foot will then be raised and placed beside the right foot. This completes the halt.

To "mark time," the feet are raised alternately, and in cadence, about two inches from the floor and replaced in the same spot. This is continued until a further command—either "Forward march," or "halt," is given. The former is given as the right foot strikes the ground, so that the soldier starts off again with the left foot. "Mark time" is a command that holds a marching soldier in his tracks, so to speak, in marching cadence.

Why Soldiers Must Be Flexible in Movement. Any body of troops must be flexible in movement, since it may be necessary at any instant to change its purpose or direction. While such a body, without well-defined rules, would be most cumbersome and unwieldy—if not impossible—to handle, it must, in fact, respond to commands more quickly and precisely than a boat to its rudder, or an automobile to its wheel. A column of troops must not only learn to turn at an exact right angle, but, with equal celerity, it must be able to shift its movement in any specified direction, even to the exact reverse, without losing as much as a step.

By the commands, "column right" or "left," "right (left) turn," "by the right (left) flank," "right (left) oblique," "incline to the right (left)," and "to the rear," a unit may at once be able to switch direction toward any desired objective.

When a company is in column of squads, that is, four men abreast, to change direction the command "column right (left) march" is given, and at the word "march," the head of the column turns sharply, at a right angle in the specified direction. This is done on what is called a moving pivot, which will later be explained in the school of the squad. "Right (left) turn" is executed when a company is in line, that is, fifty-six men abreast, and the line also turns on a moving pivot to right or left, as the case may be. "Right turn" is executed by a squad as well as a company.

"By the right (left) flank" is executed, as with all movements, at the command "march." This command is given as the right foot strikes the ground. The soldier promptly turns to the right on the balls of both feet and immediately steps off in that direction with the left foot.

In the "right (left) oblique" each man performs half of "by the flank"—that is, he steps off in a direction 45

degrees to the right or left of his original front. While he preserves this position, he keeps his shoulders to the guide (the man on the right front of the line or column), and also he so regulates his steps that the rank remains parallel to its original front. "Incline to the right (left)" is not a rigid movement, but the execution of the command is left to the discretion of the company guide. It is usually given to avoid an obstacle which protrudes into the line of march. "To the rear . . . MARCH" completely reverses the direction of a column without bringing it to a pause or a halt. At the command, "march," which is given as the right foot strikes the ground, the soldier advances and plants the left foot; then he turns to the right about on the balls of both feet and immediately steps off with the left foot.

These are the basic commands of a soldier's flexibility of movement, and the recruit who learns to execute them in unison with his fellows has taken a decided step on the road that leads to the accomplished soldier.

COMMANDS AND HOW AND WHY GIVEN.

The execution of a command depends a great deal upon the way in which it is given. While it is true that green soldiers may not be able to execute in a clean-cut way a command which has been properly given, even veteran troops will become slipshod if a command is mumbled or drawled in a spiritless fashion by their commander. This would be the fault of the officer, for the work of a soldier is a credit to, or reflection upon, the ability of his officer. Nevertheless, if a soldier will not apply his intelligence and responsiveness to the words he hears—in short, if he goes to sleep on his feet—then the best officer in the world cannot make a real soldier of him.

Every command is divided into two parts, or into two separate commands. The first is called the preparatory command—the second the command of execution.

The preparatory command is intended to inform the soldier of the movement which is to be executed. It should be given with a rising inflection, for it not only should inform the soldier, but it should bring his faculties to a poised ready for instant response to the second half of the command, or the command of execution.

The rising inflection has the effect of balancing the soldier—psychologically—on the edge of the movement. Yet he must not twitch a muscle, on receiving it. The whole movement is damaged if one soldier anticipates the command of execution or even exhibits nervous shiftings of the hands and feet.

The command of execution is given at the precise instant the movement is to commence.

While the tone of the preparatory command must be "animated," the command of execution is required by the infantry drill regulations to be "more energetic"—"firm in tone and brief." In other words and in plain, unadorned English, the command of execution must sound like a pistol shot and authoritative in the extreme, bringing instant obedience from the soldier.

A short interval should always elapse between the preparatory command and the command of execution. In the drill regulations, the former is printed in black italics and the latter in black capitals.

A command is given as follows: "FORWARD . . . MARCH!" "ABOUT . . . FACE!" "COLUMN RIGHT . . . MARCH!" "LEFT OBLIQUE . . . MARCH!" "RIGHT SHOULDER . . . MARCH!" "Company (squad) . . . HALT!"

When, as is the case in a few instances, the command is a single word, it is divided by syllables into a preparatory command and a command of execution. Thus, "attention" is pronounced: "Atten . . . TION!"

Commands, signals or orders are the three classes of directions given to troops—many commands being by signals. These signals may be conveyed either by a whistle, the bugle, prescribed motions of the commanding officer's arms, or by flags. An order is employed only when the commands prescribed do not sufficiently indicate the will of the commander. In other words, commands are of a limited and more or less rigid nature, while special instructions to one or more men constitute an order. This may be communicated either by word of mouth, in writing, by telephone, telegraph, or by flag signals.

Not Satisfied.

The lady had heard a stranger in a railway carriage say that if any man could see himself intoxicated he would never be intoxicated again, and, having a husband addicted to alcoholism, and also plenty of money, she thought of experimenting. The cinematograph operator whom she engaged was not kept waiting long for an opportunity of filming the errand husband, and in the presence of relations the subject was privileged to behold himself on the screen. He was very quiet throughout, and gravely left the room, while the others thought a good sign. Finding he had also left the house, his brother set out to find him, running him to earth eventually in the club, busy—as an attendant stated—with his fifteenth cocktail.

"Look here," said the brother, "I didn't think I'd find you back at the game."

"Didn't you?" innocently asked the subject. "Well, the fact of the matter is, I'm not satisfied with that film!"—Manchester Guardian.

ed only to the southern half of the country.—Youth's Companion.

Campher Groves May Appear.

Campher groves may some day be as familiar to us as peach orchards and orange groves. Agents of the department of agriculture have found that when planted in hedges 15 feet apart campher trees will yield each year about eight tons of campher to the acre, from which about two hundred pounds of gum campher can be distilled. At present prices that means a profit of about \$100 an acre. The campher trees are harder than many of our fruit trees, but are not

FRECKLES

Now is the Time to Get Rid of Those Ugly Spots. There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription outlines—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these beauty spots. Simply get an ounce of ointment—double strength—and apply it to the face at night and morning, and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and give a beautiful complexion. Be sure to ask for the double strength ointment, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

His Clutch Slipped.

Harold, age four, was trudging with father to Sunday school, and the long tramp was almost too much for him. The father, glancing back, noticed the small boy's fatigue and, slackening his pace, asked: "Am I walking too fast, son?" "No," returned the small boy, puffing and panting breathlessly, "it's me, papa,"—Christian Herald.

Hay on Ability.

Capt. Inn Hay, the English soldier and lecturer, was praising in New York the promptness and energy wherewith America has attacked the submarine danger. "In your country," he said, "ability will out." He frowned and added: "In the old country ability will out, too—at the elbow's."

Ali Say It.

Customer (holding up box)—How much for this? Fair Bazaar Attendant—Five shillings. Customer—Aren't you a little dear? Attendant—Well (coolly), that's what all the boys say.—Cassell's Saturday Journal.

The man who does 50 per cent of the things he says he is going to do some day has a big average.

The happy farmer is going to fight it out along the plow line if it takes all spring.

Salt thrown on soot which has fallen on the carpet will prevent a stain.

This season, as usual, the noblest thing in shoes is a luncheon.

WAS OVERRULED BY HIS SON.

Sir Edward Carson Tells How the Young Man Got into the British Navy.

Sir Edward Carson introduced a personal note into a speech which he made the other day when he was the guest of the British Empire Producers' organization, at the Savoy hotel, says the London Chronicle.

"I remember," said Sir Edward, "when a little son of mine came to me and said 'Father, I want to join the navy class at school.' I said, 'What rubbish! You are going to be a lawyer.' He told me plainly that I was wrong, and I explained to him how much better it would be to make money in the Temple than lose it at sea. He said, 'You don't seem to recognize the importance of the navy; it is the great connecting link between the mother country and the colonies.'"

"I replied, 'Well, if you put it on that high plane, I must alter my views.' He is now commanding a submarine, and only yesterday, in my capacity of first lord of the admiralty, I had to read an account of an attempt of one of our destroyers to sink his submarine."

WOMAN'S CROWNING GLORY is her hair. If yours is streaked with ugly, grizzly, gray hairs, use "La Croix" Hair Dressing and change it to the natural way. Price \$1.00.—Adv.

Contrary Yearning.

"Has your new neighbor found out all about how you are living?" "No, but she's just dying to know."

As a rule, the more a man talks of himself the less he is worth talking about.

It used to be roses were born to blush unseen—but these days even they have a press agent.

The ultimate consumer knows a number of other things which are what Sherman said war was.

A fern woman and a fat one nearly always envy each other.

Success never comes to a man who is afraid to risk failure.

Save the Babies

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent, or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent., or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save many of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. There can be no danger in the use of Castoria if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher as it contains no opiates or narcotics of any kind.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Raise High Priced Wheat on Fertile Canadian Soil

Canada extends to you a hearty invitation to settle on her FREE Homestead lands of 160 acres each or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. This year wheat is higher but Canadian land just as cheap, so the opportunity is more attractive than ever. Canada wants you to help feed the world by tilling some of her fertile soil—land similar to that which during many years has averaged 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Think of the money you can make with wheat around \$2 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming in Western Canada is as profitable an industry as grain growing.

The Government this year is asking farmers to put increased acreage into grain. There is a great demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service. The climate is beautiful and agreeable, railway facilities excellent, good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature as to conditions and railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

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THIS IS THE AGE OF YOUTH. You will look ten years younger if you darken your eyes, grizzly hair by using "La Croix" Hair Dressing.—Adv. Ladies Saved. Mrs. Elise (Sunday afternoon)—George, don't you arrange to see company me to church tonight? Elise—Awful sorry, but I promised Bessie to accompany him to a dance concert tonight. Mrs. Elise—Oh, very well. I'll go there with you. Elise—But, my dear, I—my letters are ladies are attached.

Every Woman Wants Paston Sore Eyes