

# CAMP LIFE APPEALS TO YOUNG SOLDIERS

(By Associated Press.)  
 SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 3.—That the boys of the national army are rapidly adjusting themselves to camp life and enjoying it is indicated in practically all the letters which are written home. The following is from a "veteran" of the first contingent who is training at Camp Lewis, near Tacoma, Wash.:  
 Camp Lewis has changed rapidly in the last ten days as a result of the thousands of new men pouring in. The first quota of 5 per cent with which I came barely made a showing on the lower end of the big parade ground. Now it is necessary to have each company assigned to a small area, so as not to run afoul of another group of recruits. With about 25,000 men drilling at the same time, the field presents a busy place. The vets of two weeks had an opportunity last week to see what they looked like. Commencing on the 19th and continuing for prac-

tically a week, special trains were pouring in from all sections of the West with thousands of men daily. Upon arrival at the cantonment the men were directed to a long shed, divided into runways or sections for men from different states. At the rear of the runway on an elevated platform were the officers who called off the names. The recruits were then formed into double files and marched off to barracks to which they had been assigned.  
 It seemed as if the procession would never end. At all hours of the day and night one could see or hear marching columns.

Recently the regiment recruited some buglers and thus far we have learned everything except the Pay Day March. Guess that will come shortly, as the first arrivals were mustered in this morning and assigned the payroll. Later, when Uncle Sam has 46,000 men to pay and about \$1,500,000 is handed out

each pay day, things should be lively.  
 Buildings continue to spring up here and there like mushrooms, but the camp is practically complete now. A couple of days ago the carpenters finished our regimental hospital and regimental Y. M. C. A. building. The latter is not occupied as yet, however. The Y. M. C. A. is doing a wonderful work for the men in the camps and the country in general. The big tent being used temporarily is jammed nightly by the men of the 363rd. On certain nights each week there are movies. At the tent the men find writing materials and tables, magazines, candles, etc. A few nights ago one of the latest comic reels was being thrown on a screen stretched in the open. The audience stood up and comment was not lacking. A good pianist and several trained voices contributed to the amateur entertainment.

# ARMENIAN SUFFERING CAUSED BY GERMANY

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The plan to exterminate the Armenian Christians from Turkey was "made in Germany and suggested to the Turks by German officials," and where the Armenians made a stand against their Moslem oppressors it was German officers and German cannon that broke them up, according to the Rev. Alpheus Newell Andrus, senior missionary for the Congregational station at Mardin, Mesopotamia, who told of his experiences here today. The far-sighted Germans, he said, were looking forward to the time when they expected to gain complete dominion in Turkey and they wanted to eliminate the Armenian question by getting rid of the Armenian race.  
 "One of the ways the Turks went about it was to load Armenian men on goatskin rafts on the understanding that they were to be deported—and then they were taken out and dumped into the Tigris river and drowned," he said. "This was the fate of at least 2,500 men from the vicinity of Diarbekir and its suburbs in Northern Mesopotamia."

"Armed soldiers were on the rafts, which carried about seventy-five to one hundred victims. Kurd beatmen rowed out into deep water. Then the soldiers would drive the Armenians to one side of the rafts until they tilted and dumped them into the river. If they tried to climb back on the rafts the soldiers and boatmen beat them and shot them until all perished."  
 The Germans and Turkish government, Dr. Andrus said, looked upon the destruction of the Armenians in Turkey as a cold blooded political move, and gave the actual execution of it into the hands of the Kurds and Turkish soldiers, who went about it with the ferocity of Moslem religious fanaticism.

"At first the Turkish government objected to the German suggestion of the removal of the Armenians on the grounds that they were valuable as artisans and business men and necessary to the economic life of the country," continued Dr. Andrus, "but the Germans promised to supply men to take their places. Having persuaded the Turks, the Germans then left it to them to put the plan into effect."  
 "But the Turkish soldiers in some places could not overcome the Armenians. At Urfa, the city of suffering, the Armenians resolved to resist deportation and defend their innocent families and their church. They barricaded themselves in their stone houses in their quarter. For ten days they withstood all the efforts of the Turkish soldiery to dislodge them. In the end they would have prevailed but that German officers brought and trained cannon upon their stronghold and forced them to flee.  
 "Surely such a people should not be allowed to perish. There still remain of them to be cared for, 6,300 in Urfa and nearby. Will not the American people help care for them? Conditions in Mesopotamia have not been brought much to the public's attention for the reason that there has not been anyone to report the state of things there and because no report could get past the rigid Turkish censorship."  
 "More than 30,000 Armenians were deported from Diarbekir and its suburbs. It was some of these who were dumped into the Tigris and drowned. The leading and rich men were among these. The others were detailed to big trenches and to do other work with only an insufficient allowance of bread daily. Later they were shot in groups, when no longer able to endure the hardships imposed."  
 "There followed an epidemic of cholera and then a scourge of typhus. Before the war and deportations the city contained some 60,000 inhabitants. The last I heard there were only 7,000 citizens left there. "Women were clubbed, stabbed or shot down on the Mesopotamian plains and left for dead in piles on the ground or thrown into old cisterns. Some, coming to consciousness, crawled out from the piles and up from the cisterns and dragged themselves up the mountain to our hospital at Mardin to have their wounds dressed."  
 "Some of the Moslems at Mardin took pity upon more than a thousand babies of deported women who, in passing through, left those they had no milk to feed nor strength to carry as they went on to their lingering deaths on the plains below. When the local government officials learned that Moslems had the little ones they issued an order that whoever harbored any Armenians would be visited with the treatment dealt to the Armenians."  
 "The Moslems, therefore, secretly turned the little ones over to Christian families, who clandestinely cared for them until their resources were exhausted. And now the latest information from Mardin is that unless funds are immediately forthcoming the thousand orphans must be turned out upon the streets to starve."  
 "Help must be regular and continuous. The committee for Armenian and Syrian relief has decided that \$5 a month per child will be necessary. That is about 17 cents a day. Who will add one more child to his family and reckon the 17 cents along with what he is spending daily on his other children and at the end of each month send the \$5 to the committee?"  
 Dr. Andrus himself narrowly escaped execution at the hands of the Turks because of his work at Mardin in succoring the suffering. He was ordered to be court-martialed, which, under the conditions, he said, meant a "mock trial and the cutting off of the defendant's head." The Armenian embassy, however, heard of the order and interfered, so that it was rescinded and a decree of exile issued instead.  
 Dr. Andrus, who was born in New York City and graduated from Williams college in 1864, and Union Theological seminary in 1867, spent fifty years in missionary work in Mardin.



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# UNCANNY EXPERIENCE IN VOLCANIC WILDS

(By Associated Press.)  
 HONOLULU, T. H., Sept. 28.—(By Mail).—Three officers of the Fourth Cavalry recently were lost overnight on the slopes of the three great mountains of the island of Hawaii.

The three officers, Major Vanway, Dr. Bull and Dr. Clark, were part of a contingent of the Fourth Cavalry in camp at Kilauea Volcano. They started on a hunt for wild goats, and when some distance from camp a sudden fog enveloped them and they lost all sense of direction.  
 On account of the many gaping holes in the lava of that district, they were compelled to crawl along on their hands and knees. When the fog blew away the next morning they were only a short distance from the camp.

# UNITED STATES ARMY INAUGURATES A PLAN

Word has just been received today of perhaps the newest and most interesting branch of the army. This new branch of the service is for the purpose of making observations from captive balloons. The most exciting moments are when these captive balloons are picked as targets by the enemy aeroplanes, at which time the observers, who always have parachutes firmly attached to their persons, jump out of the balloon basket, even though they are three or four thousand feet from the ground, and float down to safety, while the friendly strips immediately arrive and attempt to drive off the attackers from the unoccupied balloon.  
 To those who were unable to gain admission in the officers' training camps, for one reason or another, this is your opportunity. The government wants men of the caliber of officers for the United States army and they must be between the ages of 25 and 35 years. The lowest rank is first lieutenant, with pay of \$2,000 per year and 50

per cent extra when in active service.  
 This is an opportunity for well-educated men, preferably graduates of technical colleges with athletic training, who have had broad experience and who have demonstrated their reliability and accuracy of observation. The course of instruction is a little over two months. Those who are successful in passing the examination for commissions will be sent immediately to France and put into action at once.  
 It is suggested that those interested get in touch with John M. Gregory, local branch chairman of the Military Training Camps Association, who has application blanks for distribution and details concerning this new branch of the service, which is bound to become very popular. Only a limited number of applications can be received for this branch, therefore, if you are going to investigate this proposition do so at once.  
 The Bonanza publishes full telegraph reports. Subscribe for it.

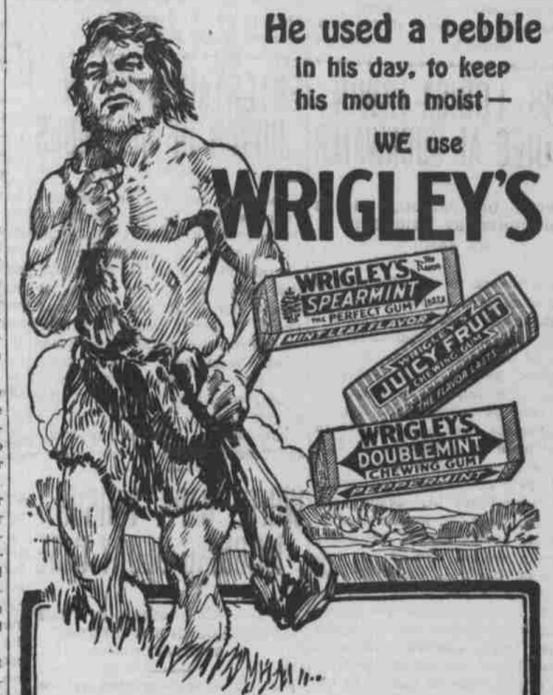
## NEW RECORD MADE IN MINERAL PRODUCTION

The total value of the mineral production of the country in 1916 was more than \$2,470,000,000, increasing \$1,076,200,000, or 45 per cent, over the \$2,393,800,000 recorded for 1915, and exceeding the former record year (1913) by more than \$1,000,000,000, according to preliminary figures compiled by the United States geological survey, department of the interior.  
 Practically all the minerals shared in this increase, gold being the only one of the more important products that showed a decrease in value, though silver and anthracite showed decreases in quantity but increases in value.  
 The metals established a new record in 1916, exceeding for the first time \$1,000,000,000 and approximating a total of \$1,622,000,000. Pig iron and copper contributed more than 78 per cent of the total increase of \$629,000,000, but large gains were made in zinc, lead, aluminum ferroalloys and tungsten ores. As compared with the figures for 1915, the metallic products increased 65 per cent.  
 The total value of the non-metallic products increased nearly \$278,000,000 over the value for 1915, the year of next highest output, the figures for 1916 being \$1,832,000,000, as compared with \$1,555,000,000 for 1915. As compared with 1915, this is an increase of \$20,000,000, or 32 per cent. Coal and petroleum contributed 76 per cent of the increase shown in the non-metallic products.  
 The final figures for both metals and non-metals may be somewhat increased over these preliminary figures.

**Training Naval Gunners.**  
 When England trains her gunners for the sea she sends them to Whale Island in Portsmouth harbor. Here the entire island is given over to steel sheds which are built like gun turrets on a battleship. The great guns projecting from these sheds are dummies, though they are exact counterparts of those on a battleship. The prospective officers and men are made to go through the exercise of range finding, loading, aiming and "firing" these guns as rigidly as if they were in a real battle at sea. The heavy steel projectiles are hauled from the magazine by hydraulic and electric cranes, just as in an actual ship. A real breech mechanism locks the projectile and its powder charge in the gun, while an intricate swivel mounting of steel swings the gun into the firing position.  
 —Popular Science Monthly.

About all that the crown prince seems able to take is a back seat.  
 —Atlanta Constitution.  
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How He Cleared Himself.  
 While passing along a busy street in Dublin a lady was relieved of her hand bag, and Sandy was arrested on suspicion of having snatched it. He was placed among a group of men, and the lady was asked to single out the culprit. She passed down the line till she came to Sandy.  
 "Officer," she said, "I think that is the man, although I did not see his face, but his clothes appear to be similar."  
 "The lady's wrong, sir. I was wearing a different suit. Can I go now, sir?" said Sandy.



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