

HARD WORK FOR THE OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMP

O. W. Worthwine Tells of Splendid Spirit Prevailing at Presidio Where Officers Are Being Made.

Sees the Great Need of Universal Military Training in Order to Maintain an Efficient Fighting Organization.

Universal military training is the only means of having a highly efficient fighting organization, according to O. W. Worthwine, of the law firm, Hawley & Hawley, who has returned from San Francisco, where he was a candidate at the second officers' training camp.

"The great lesson that I have learned and the one to be learned from the training camp," said he, "is that no matter what the advantages of the present system may be, if the United States is to have efficiency in the highest sense, it must adopt universal military training."

"There can be no question but what the system in use, under the present circumstances, is the very best that can be devised. Relatives and friends of men going into the national army, which will be officered by men to be commissioned will not do all in their power to care for and promote the welfare of the enlisted men. No organization in the United States army will go into battle without thorough preparation on the part of the officers and the men."

YEAR'S TRAINING NEEDED. After the officers have been training for three months at the special school, it will take at least nine months more to whip men for the artillery into shape so that they will be able to handle a battery. The thoroughness of the business methods of the army made a strong impression upon Mr. Worthwine. "I have never seen a business house or organization," said he, "that took the care of its property that the

United States army takes of its belongings. The policy of strict responsibility and accountability is enforced. It makes no difference if it is a buckle on a harness or a big gun, the same policy is pursued."

The thoroughness of the men in charge of the training school and their gentlemanly conduct make a strong impression on all candidates, according to Mr. Worthwine. "The officer instructors are of the highest type," said he. "Many of them are West Pointers and others are from the reserve. They show the men every consideration and are most courteous. They are efficient and are gentlemen from the ground up. They realize that the candidates for commissions are among the best men of the country and that they are not at the training camp for selfish interests, but rather from patriotic motives and that they are doing the very best they can to become efficient officers."

FINE SPIRIT SHOWN. The spirit of the candidates is one of the most striking things in connection with the training camp, and it means much for the success of the system. They are determined to become efficient officers, says Mr. Worthwine, and we are working zealously to so equip themselves that they will be able to render the country service in forming an army that will do its share in destroying military autocracy.

There are 1550 men at the Presidio training camp. They are made up mostly of professional and business men, who are making big personal sacrifices. The average age of the candidates is probably 31 years. Most of them are college and university graduates. Probably one-fifth of the candidates come from the regular army and the national guard units. The men are divided into 13 companies. Nine companies are infantry, three are field artillery and one coast artillery. Mr. Worthwine was assigned to the field artillery. The candidates are not consulted as to which branch they will undertake to master. Assignments are made to the different companies from the records.

LOTS OF HARD WORK. Life at the training camp is one continuous round of work. The candidate sees little except his own quarters and his own company. The business of the day is to get up at 5:30. Reveille is sounded at 5:45 and the men must be completely dressed and in formation. Breakfast is served at 6 o'clock and at 7:30 the candidates must be in formation for work. The time between breakfast and 7:30 is allowed for brushing up the candidate's personal effects and for cleaning up the quarters. From 7:30 until 12:15 the time is taken up by drills and lectures. Dinner is served at 12:30 and from 1:25 until 4:45 the time is again taken up by drills and lectures. From 4:45 until 5:15 the men prepare for retreat and at 5:35 supper is served. The study pe-

FIVE OLD HEADS OFF FOR ROADS OF OLD FRANCE

Railroaders "Pull the Pin" and Join 21st Engineers to Get Chance to "High Ball" and "Wheel" Them for Allies.

True Patriots, the Cream of the Short Line's Men Leave Lucrative Positions to Do Their Duty to Their Country and Flag.

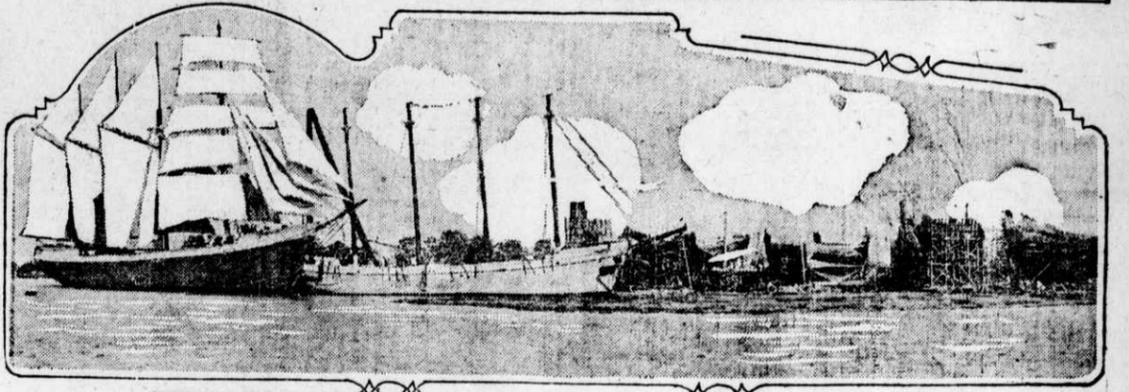
If there's any kind of work in civil life that demands red-blooded, "real men," it's railroad. The "boys in overalls" are true blue every minute, are fighting men who love an honest scrap, and best of all, real lovers of country and flag.

Friday morning smiling "Walt" Trevey, "old head" conductor on the Short Line and all-round "good scout," headed into the clear at the army recruiting office. "Walt" opined that he had "pulled the pin" got his "diner" and was itching to get a good Irish wallop at Kaiser Bill. "Walt" will "high ball" 'em on some road in France with the Twenty-first engineers, railway.

GOOD NEWS TRAVELS FAST. Good news always travels fast, they say. About the time the recruiting party had finished with "Walt" in blew Carl J. Anderson, "hog head" extra-ordinary—one of "Steve's" boys out of Glenns Ferry. Carl had no flat wheels and was in good running condition, so it took only 10 minutes by the office clock on the wrist of Private Way-bright to line him up with the Twenty-first, too. Carl will "hook her over in the corner" and "wheel 'em" over in France with the rest of the boys.

"MAC" HANKERS TO GO. "I'm the best brakeman in the country, brother, and I'm hankerin' to get to France with that bunch of "rails" that's goin'!" The above remark was wafted in through the office door from the lips of "Buckeye" Irvin O. McLaughlin, 29. "Fightin' Irishman" from Columbus, O., who had the "Johnson bar" clear over and was making record time into the office. There was a grand reunion right then and there, and the upshot of it all was that "Mac" will be one of the "Boys on Top" and pull switches

YARDS HUM ON WOODEN HULLS ALONG GULF COAST; 417 VESSELS BUILDING



Wooden vessels under construction at Henry Paggio shipyard at Orange, Texas. Completed vessel "City of Houston," seen at the left, was burned to the water's edge, presumably by German sympathizers, just before photo was taken and as she was about to leave on her maiden voyage. It took a world war to make the south a shipbuilding section. A year ago a large vessel had not been constructed south of Newport News. Now the total of shipbuilding under way in the south from Baltimore to Galveston amounts to \$370,000,000, of which \$90,000,000 is being built at the Newport News yards and \$280,000,000 in new shipbuilding yards which have been developed in the last ten months, and most of them within the last five months. One of the largest shipbuilding plants in the south is located at Orange, Texas, where twenty-one wooden vessels are now in course of construction.

over in France with the Twenty-first likewise. Third brotherhood boy to turn in his "Bible" switch and catch key and "get into clear" with the Twenty-first was Benjamin F. Bishop, first class "fire boy." Bennie will keep the water boiling in some "teakettle" in "Sunny France" for "Hogger" Anderson or some other "Knight of the Johnson Bar."

Business was sure getting good and Sergeant Clark had a smile from ear to ear. Just about the time the "gang" were getting a "Mikado" over the hill with a load of "gon" and little water in the tank and the air ready to "peter" out, in blew Lester B. Allison, "fallow pot" out of Glenns Ferry. When he saw "Walt," "Mac" and the rest of the boys, that settled it for Lester—he just had to go, too. Lester had a line of service as long as the Ten Commandments and in he went into the Twenty-first engineers.

FULL CREW ENLISTED. That made a full crew, and not a one of them with any desire to "bust" rule 99. "Walt" Trevey, conductor, "Buckeye" McLaughlin, "shaak," "Sweede" Anderson, "hogger" with "Bennie" Bishop and "Les" Allison to shovel in the "black diamonds." Some classy outfit that—there isn't a better bunch of "rails" in the country.

Patriot number six proved to be Stephen P. Campbell, Caldwell, thank you. "Steve" will guide the destinies of four government mules hitched to a wagon "somewhere in France" and talk to them in eloquent Idaho mule language while doing it. INFANTRY PROVES POPULAR. Business is picking up. Number 7 was Clarence W. Marlowe, Hartford, Kan. Clarence was a school teacher. He expressed a desire to get in where the going was fast and furious, so will have an opportunity to teach Germans the scientific use of the bayonet in warfare. Infantry for Clarence—sturdy, red-blooded man that he is.

Running eighth but finishing strong was Laurence W. Mallison—Boise's silver-toned baritone singer par excellence. "Laurie" will keep in practice by trilling from the main deck of any army truck in the quartermaster corps as he was listed as a chauffeur. LUMBER JACK SIGNS, TOO. Ninth and last but not least came Robert W. Henry, Pheehurst, Idaho. Robert will wrestle short bouts with logs of all weights in the Twentieth engineers, forest, for he is a "lumber jack" from the sole of his shoes to the tip of his head.

"Business was fair to middlin'" as they used to say up in my old home in northern New York," said Sergeant Clark, "and I haven't enjoyed myself so much for a dog's age."

RUSSIA WILL MAKE THOROUGH INQUIRY INTO THE REVOLT. Washington, Sept. 28.—That Russia will make a searching inquiry into the causes of the Korniloff revolt and that General Korniloff himself, who led the defection from the provisional regime will be called to explain his offense, was made clear in a message by the American government from Russian Foreign Minister Tereschenko today.

It came following a Russian embassy statement given out last week announcing that the Korniloff revolt grew out of a "misunderstanding between Korniloff and Kerensky." This was generally accepted as meaning Korniloff would be absolved from blame. The fact that the foreign minister has taken formal cognizance of the point is taken to indicate that inquiries were made to determine the facts.

In the Holland flood of January, 1916, the 5,000,000,000 gallons of water which covered the Waterland region was removed by electrically driven centrifugal pumps. In four months, modern pumps and motors did the work which consumed a year and a half in the case of the smaller flood of 1825.

ORGANIZED LABOR'S PART IN WAR

Loyalty of the Laboring Man In Our War Against Kaiserdom - Splendid Work of the Labor Committee of the Council of National Defense.

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FOR MANY YEARS there have been conflicts—serious conflicts, between capital and labor, and notwithstanding the grave consequences resulting from such differences they have been waged with malignity and intense bitterness. But now that our country is at war, fighting the battle of freedom, of action and independence of thought, these two traditional enemies are found acting together, burying their animosities toward each other and joining their strength and energies in the crushing of the common foe. Labor has been just as patriotic as capital and the sacrifices of the laborer have been just as generous and as uncomplainingly made as in the case of the capitalist.

Labor Members Of Council.

For several months that section of the Council of National Defense which represents the industrial life of the nation has worked quietly and with little friction planning the part labor is to play in our war against German Kultur. Eleven men head the organization, and three hundred and seventy-five men are its executive directors. Mr. Samuel Gompers, the President of the American Federation of Labor, is the chairman of the committee, and perhaps its most active member. From the very start of the war Mr. Gompers made his position plain to the laboring world by declaring that he would not fight any move on the part of organized labor in an attempt to embarrass the Government's war preparedness. While he believes in fair play for the laboring man he thinks that in the present crisis disputes between labor and capital might be settled without strikes or disturbances in the war preparations. Serving on the committee with Mr. Gompers are Secretary of Labor Wilson, President V. Everett Macy, of the National Civic Federation; James Lord, President of the Mining Department American Federation of Labor; General Manager Elisha Lee, of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; C. E. Michael, of the National Association of Manufacturers; Frank



This group is the executive committee of the Labor Committee of the Council of National Defense. It includes representatives from almost every branch of organized labor. Left to right, James O'Connell, William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; Lee K. Frankel, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, Lewis B. Schram, Frank Morrison, H. E. Wills, Everett Masoy, E. P. Parker Nevlin, Elisha Lee and James Lord.

Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor; Lee K. Frankel, Third Vice-President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; James O'Connell, President of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and Louis B. Schram, Chairman of the Labor Committee of the United Brewers Association. Mr. Gompers also has special assistants Ralph M. Easley and James W. Sullivan. The other three hundred and seventy-five members serve on various sub-committees and assist in making plans for the conserving and cooperation of labor in war work. Naturally, they are determined to protect the right of labor should an attempt be made to impose on these rights, but so far there has been little clash.

Labor Troubles That Were Feared. The developments expected and feared at the present time by the members of the Council are as follows: 1. That some employers might take advantage of an apparent need for speeding up production to break down the legislative and industrial safeguards with which labor has surrounded itself in State and Nation. 2. That labor organizations and locals might take advantage of the pressing need for labor to insist upon increases in pay and changes in existing standards which only the Nation's need for industrial peace could be said to excuse. 3. That war prices might bring about so wide a discrepancy between wages and living costs that hunger,

rioting and general discontent would utterly disorganize industry. 4. That any or all of these conditions might be made the foundation by traitorously bent elements for a movement which would result in a lack of national unity in prosecuting the war. The members of the Council declare that they are prepared to meet the first three, and that the fourth can be settled by an active cooperation through the Food Control Bill. A set of resolutions approved of by the Council of National Defense has been spread broadcast both in reference to capital and labor. The one intended for capital reads as follows: "That the Council of National Defense urge upon the Legislatures of the States, as well as all administrative agencies charged with the en-

forcement of labor and health laws, the great duty of rigorously maintaining the existing safeguards as to the health and welfare of the workers, and that no departure from such present standards in State laws and State rulings affecting labor should be taken without a declaration of the Council of National Defense that such a departure is essential to the effective pursuit of the national defense." It also admonishes labor in the following: "It believes, however, that no arbitrary change in wages should be sought at this time by either employers or employees through the process of strikes or lockouts without at least giving the established agencies, including those of the several States, and of the Government and of the Mediation Board in the Transporta-

tion Service, and the Division of Conciliation of the Department of Labor in the industries, an opportunity to adjust the difficulties without the stoppage of work occurring. Hold your conferences under the general idea that the employer and employee should get together at this time." In war and in its preparation the laboring man plays a most important part—in fact, a war could not be carried on without his aid, for the building of cantonments, the making of ammunition, guns and clothing is just as much a part of war as the actual firing of guns. The Government must depend on the laboring man to furnish the sinews of war and is willing to pay him a fair price for his labor. Today thousands of men of every trade are busily engaged in building cantonments (which are in reality small

cities), to house our men in their training for the trenches. Thousands of others are turning out aeroplanes, ships and arms to help win the war. All labor has been put to work, and whether a man is a "butcher or baker or candlestick maker" he is playing his part as an American citizen to help win the war.

Mr. Sullivan's Views. Mr. James W. Sullivan, of New York, Mr. Gompers' right hand man on the Committee on Labor, recently gave out an interview which shows very clearly how labor stands on the helping-to-win-the-war question. Mr. Sullivan has spent years in investigating the labor conditions both in this country and abroad and is regarded as an authority on the subject. He has assisted both in settling and preventing strikes and various labor troubles. One of the most recent being the so-called anti-conscription organization in New York, which sought to convey the idea that the labor leaders were supporting the movement. Mr. Sullivan promptly called on the organization for the names of the labor leaders who were supporting the cause. They were never forthcoming, for as a matter of fact no labor leader in the United States would think of supporting the plans of agents of pro-German or anti-war propaganda. To quote Mr. Sullivan literally, he says:

"First and foremost organized labor has contributed greatly to the success of the Committee on Labor of the Council of National Defense in creating and fostering a better feeling between capital and labor. We didn't start out by declaring that there would be no strikes during the war; we are not giving non-Union groups immunity, nor are we stopping other activities in the American Federation of Labor, but we are proceeding with restraint and with an eye single to the necessity of doing our share in winning the war.

Big organizations like the Carpenters, the Plumbers and other International Unions have adopted resolutions to this end which have been taken as a policy by other organizations; there has been less of a disposition toward impetuous insistence upon non-essentials, and a fine spirit of patriotism and self sacrifice for the benefit of the country has been shown. We have not heard discordant noise of the slightest importance in our own organization; we hardly hear a sound from ultra radical elements. The great steps in the support of the war have gone on with the fullest approval of organized trade union men."