

CORPORAL IS VITAL COG IN ARMY'S VAST MACHINE

Much Depends on Officer Who Holds Lowest Rank in Organization.

ACTS AS PARENT TO SQUAD

On the Efficiency of the Humble Corporal Rests Much of the Company's Reputation—Sets the Moral Tone Among the Soldiers.

Washington.—The corporal is known to most civilians merely as the lowest in rank of the non-commissioned officers of the army; his rank is marked by two stripes on the upper arm of his blouse. The familiar phrase "a corporal's guard" exemplifies this idea, as it suggests the smallest possible number of soldiers. Of him the Infantry Drill Regulations say briefly, "The corporal is the squad leader," and of the squad it says, "Soldiers are grouped into squads for purposes of instruction, discipline, control and order."

But the corporal is of more importance than this would indicate.

One of the regular army instructors at the last series of reserve officers' training camps was fond of telling his company that those of them who became captains would be fathers of their men, the captain being the highest officer with whom the enlisted man would in general come into personal contact. Many captains are like the Puritan father whose closest contact with his children was when he disciplined them. The leader who lives with the private and is most directly responsible for his well being in camp or in battle is his corporal.

In camp this responsibility is manifold. The squad, seven men and the corporal, form a family living together in one of the big pyramidal or square tents that have done much to make the soldier's life in the field comfortable. The corporal is often told that he has power to run that tentful of men absolutely; some officers tell him he's the king bee and others call him the czar, while all of them blame him if anything goes wrong.

The first thing in the morning, at varying hours, but always before six, he must hear first call and have his seven men out for reveille in fifteen minutes. He must see that every matchstick, cigarette butt and scrap of paper is picked up from the floor and surroundings of the tent, that every cot is stripped and in order, that every member called for special duty or detail reports on time, and that his squad is always on hand for all formations.

Maintaining Discipline.

The corporal must see not only that the members of his squad are on hand for all formations, but that they are properly clothed, neat and shaven, with all buttons sewed on, shoes shined and rifles cleaned. On Saturdays he must be particularly scrupulous in seeing that his squad is spick and span in every respect of person and equipment. The latter must be fully displayed on every man's cot, with only one correct arrangement, one correct way to fold the blankets at the head of the cot and to place the shoes under the foot. And most important it is that the knife, fork and spoon shall be in the order that they are displayed on the mess kit.

Every inspecting officer has the correct picture of that display, from the position of toothbrush to number of shelter half pins, so clearly in his mind that the corporal is lucky whose squad does not have two or three slips in its arrangement. Also the corporal must quickly learn the pet point of each

inspecting officer. With one it may be the size of the cake of soap; with another the darn on the pair of socks or the minute particle of dirt that collects under the movable slide of the sight leaf of the rifle.

During the hours that are free from drills and duties the corporal must know where the men in his squad are. He is supposed to see that they bathe at least once a week and keep their clothes and persons neat. The last thing at night, as taps is blowing, he reports his squad as present if each one is on his cot, or names such unfortunate as may have misjudged the length of time required to return to camp or the amount of liquor they could consume safely.

Such are the routine matters the corporal has in charge. The question may arise as to how he enforces his authority in these matters. The rules are all so framed for a soldier's benefit that however much he may have been without standards of order and neatness before enlisting, a corporal with force and tact can usually carry the man along with the rest with little necessity for discipline. The means of discipline are not lacking, however, and here the details above have a real value.

Disciplining His Men.

There are many of these pieces of work which do not call for a complete squad, and there are jobs done under a sergeant's oversight with a man from each squad. The corporal can always assign the man who was last out at drill call or whose rifle was denounced as unclean at inspection to these details, as well as those of cleaning up the tent each morning.

Most men learn after they have spent a few of their spare hours chopping wood or cleaning pans to obey the orders of the corporal. Some there are, of course, who have to be reported to the first sergeant for confinement to the company street, or whose repeated offenses lead to the guardhouse. The corporal who properly enforces his authority knows that the whole iron system of discipline of the army is behind him.

In the more purely military matters the corporal is equally important. We hear much of the recruit and the drill sergeant. If a company has efficient corporals, it is more often the latter who introduce the recruits to right dress and port arms and explain the nice distinction between squads right and left turn.

Many a period of company drill begins with the captain's command: "Corporals, take your squads for fifteen minutes in the school of the soldier and school of the squad"; and it is there that individual attention can be given. Close order drill is of course in larger units, but even there the proper execution of a company movement frequently depends on the corporal, and woe be to the one who fails to distinguish between "On right into line" and "Right front into line," for he will find his squad moving at right angles to the rest of the company.

In open or deployed order, such as would always be used under battle conditions, the squad becomes the smallest fighting unit and the corporal becomes the leader whom the squad must obey, follow and stick to. Here he is usually under the supervision of a sergeant, but it is to him that the squad looks for orders, and the order which can properly be used only by a corporal and which is the simplest in the "Infantry Drill Regulations," "Follow me" is the one which takes the squad away from the column in which it has been marching, arranges it in its proper position on the firing line, advances it by rushes and finally leads it to the bayonet charge.

Guard Duty.

It is the squad leader who is given the target designation and range by the platoon leader, and who is responsible for the volume and accuracy of the fire. The "Infantry Drill Regulations" say that "in battle officers and sergeants endeavor to preserve the integrity of squads; they designate new leaders to replace those disabled, organize new squads when necessary and see that every man is placed in a squad. Men are taught the necessity of remaining with the squad to which they belong, and in case it be broken up or they become separated therefrom to attach themselves to the nearest squad."

A distinct form of the military duty of a corporal is the guard duty. This may be in the nature of police duty, such as having charge of the men known as the military police, detailed to preserve order in towns near a camp. This work frequently requires a high degree of ability to size up a situation and act promptly.

More familiar in time of peace as well as time of war is what is known as interior guard duty used "in camp or garrison to preserve order, protect property and to enforce order, regulations." To the duties of the corporal of the guard in this work the "Infantry Drill Regulations" devote five pages, quite the largest amount of space given to him in this all-important book. It is summed up in one short paragraph, however: "It is the duty of the corporal of the guard to post and relieve sentinels and to instruct the members of his relief in their orders and duties."

For the purposes of explanation, assume a camp with fifteen posts, which must be patrolled each by a sentry. The guard would then consist of 45 privates, divided into three reliefs, each with a corporal. There would

OVER \$93,000,000.000 SPENT ON WORLD WAR

Washington.—The second Liberty loan of \$3,000,000,000 will be applied to the \$20,000,000,000 war bill of the United States to June 30, 1918. This vast total of American expenses, however, is only one-fifth of the cost of the war to the other belligerent governments.

The actual cost to date, based on figures to the first of this year and the daily rate of expenditure since then, is \$93,814,785,000. This includes Uncle Sam's \$2,000,000,000 Liberty loan.

Great Britain has been the biggest spender, with \$22,939,375,000 to her credit. This does not include Canada's \$645,700,000, nor the \$763,800,000 spent by Great Britain's other colonies. The other entente allies have spent: France, \$15,114,000,000; Russia, \$12,868,000,000; Italy, \$5,511,000,000; Belgium, \$703,000,000; Serbia, \$603,000,000, and Roumania, \$796,000,000.

The central allies have spent much less according to the figures available. Germany's expenditures are estimated at \$20,333,000,000; Austria's, \$8,003,000,000; Turkey's, \$1,059,500,000, and Bulgaria's, \$784,500,000.

be one or two sergeants, an officer of the guard and an officer of the day. The reliefs would be on post two hours and off four hours throughout the 24 hours of the day on duty.

The sentry's orders are that "in cases not covered by instructions, he is to call the corporal of the guard." At night it is the corporal who is called to make the arrest in case the sentry catches anyone trying to cross his post; and he must be continually on the job, not only when his relief is on post but also during the preceding relief.

Powers of Leadership.

But it is guard duty in time of war that calls all a corporal's powers of leadership to the fore. This is called outpost guard duty and consists of outposts during a halt and advance, flank or rear guards during an advance or retreat. It includes all that is commonly called patrolling. Bodies for this duty may be larger than a squad, and may be under the command of a sergeant or even a commissioned officer, if the duty is important enough; but here again the squad is the normal body to use and the squad leader the man put in charge if he is capable.

Every reader is familiar with the thrilling tales of patrolling from the trenches, and knows of its importance in the securing of details of information to minute for the airman to pick up. The reconnoitering patrols have always been considered the eyes of an army, and even the airplanes cannot altogether take their place. Whether a corporal does any or much of this sort of work depends on the ability of the individual, and if he does well in this he soon ceases to be a corporal, for the qualities required in good advance guard or outpost work are those required in much higher grades than that of corporal.

Having discussed the military and what might be called the domestic responsibilities of the corporal, there remains a more difficult, because more intangible, responsibility. It is not mentioned in the "Infantry Drill Regulations," but it is much in the minds of the people. This is his responsibility for the moral tone of the American army. He can exert the greatest influence in this matter because he is the authority most closely in contact with the men.

Woman Fined for Feeding Dogs Bread.

Miss Carolina Still of Dover, England, was fined \$25 for feeding bread to dogs. She had been buying 20 pounds of bread daily for herself and her 14 dogs. She admitted feeding the dogs bread four times a day.

GERMAN SNIPER'S MASK



This German sniper's mask is made of 2-inch Krupp steel. It is very heavy and is believed to be used only when resting on some object. It was captured in a recent battle by Canadian forces.

Goats Eat "Gas"-Soaked Coat.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Special Officer Harry Klein of Santa Monica has a new coat. This fact in itself is not very important, but the disappearance of the old coat is something to marvel at. It disappeared, brass buttons and braid, down the throats of three goats who found it hanging on a line. The coat had been saturated with gas. Apparently the goats liked the gasoline, for they left nothing of the coat.

The HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubbery
Their Care and Cultivation



Almonds.

PLAN FOR FUTURE BEAUTY

By LIMA R. ROSE.

We who grow plants in our rooms do so for the beauty of their foliage, flowers, or both, and get the pleasure from them to just the degree that we can bring them to their utmost perfection. To attain this, (with plants of any kind) one must know their characteristics and requirements and consider whether available conditions in the home are adapted to the plants desired.

If a plant standing in the open beds, or in sunny southern windows is making a grand showing of flowers, or brilliantly colored foliage do not get one like it expecting the same results unless it can have similar conditions. The same results cannot be secured if the plant is put into a shaded or northern window.

On the other hand primulas and other plants that produce perfect flowers in cool, semi-shaded rooms will not prove satisfactory in a place adapted to those needing more tropical conditions. The plant-lover who expects to have all sorts of plants grow and bloom in the same window will certainly be found wondering why some of them do not come up to expectation.

Even the texture of the foliage needs to be taken into consideration for rough-leaved plants, that are injured by frequent washings have no chance to develop beautiful foliage in a room where furniture needs dusting every day.

Space is another factor that makes for satisfactory window-gardening, for certainly half a dozen plants developed to perfect form and good size are vastly more beautiful than twice that number of deformed specimens crowded into the space.

The question as to whether plants should be turned or not is frequently asked, and some people say: "Oh, don't turn them, they will not bloom," and so on. After years of working among plants I hold this opinion on the subject: Plants grown solely for their beauty as seen from the outside will serve the purpose better if never turned, leaving foliage and flowers drawn towards the glass, but ordinarily they are grown for the adornment of the room and the enjoyment of those inside and should be turned often enough to keep them symmetrical in shape, for a lop-sided plant showing all its stalks (to those in the room) is not very ornamental.

Very often plants are bedded out for the summer and then potted for the winter garden window, and almost as often the potting is delayed until the plants must be taken in or frozen; and the result is a lot of plants that need a good share of the winter in which to recuperate.

If they are growing where crowded, sacrifice a few branches from the surrounding plants in order to give them space for shapely development, then pinch out the ends of the branches on the selected plants to force the formation of lateral branches. These late-

ral branches furnish the blooming points on geraniums and most flowering plants, and the more of them that can be forced to start, the more flowers one has during the winter.

Do not select plants that have bloomed profusely during the summer for it is against nature to expect them to keep it up during the winter. Above all, after deciding which plants shall be potted for the winter display, keep all the buds pinched out—do not let a single blossom develop until the plants are established in winter quarters.

Do not leave plants in the bed until forced by cold weather to take them in. Plan to pot them while the weather will permit having the house open, making the change a gradual one, for plants lifted and taken at once into closed fire-heated rooms must show the effect of the treatment.

Another thing to be considered is this: Plants growing in the open ground make a root-growth that very soon goes far beyond the limits of an ordinary pot, or tub. To crowd these roots into a pot too small for them is to bruise them and cause decay. The better way, by far, is to cut down all around the plants with a sharp spade or knife, ten days or two weeks before the plant is to be potted. The sharp, clean cut heals quickly and if the soil is well watered (soaked) before attempting to lift the plant, one gets a complete ball of sound roots, well covered with soil that goes into winter quarters with very little evidence of having been disturbed.

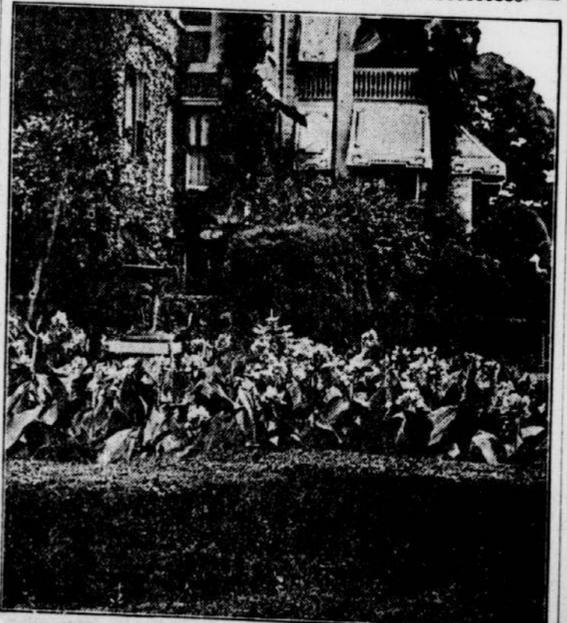
Each of these points taken singly will seem a little thing, but each has a decided bearing on the beauty of the mid-winter floral display, and for that reason each is, in reality, an important point.

Some State Flowers.

One of the most fitting and beautiful of state flowers is the meadow flower, or lady slipper, the emblem of Minnesota, one of the loveliest of orchids, as well as the commonest. Another fine and appropriate selection is California's golden poppy, or Eschscholzia—charming and decorative. Equally appropriate is Colorado's blue columbine, the beautiful rosy bitter-root of Montana, the peach blossom of Delaware, the wild sunflower of Kansas, Louisiana's magnolia, Nebraska's goldenrod, Utah's Mariposa lily, the Texas blue bonnet and Dakota's purple pasque flower, or pulsatilla. West Virginia has pre-empted the rhododendron, and while New Mexico and Arizona have both taken the cactus, Arizona's is the giant cactus, with a white blossom, and New Mexico's has a beautiful rose-colored bloom, altogether unlike the other.

Quality of Love.

Let our never ceasing care be to better the love that we offer our fellows. One cup of this love that is drawn from the spring on the mountain is worth a hundred taken from the stagnant well of ordinary charity.—Maeterlinck.



A Beautiful

Suffered Several Years. PERUNA MADE ME WELL

Its My Standby for a Cold.

Mrs. Elizabeth Reuther, 1002 11th St. N. W., Washington, D. C., writes: "I endorse Peruna as a splendid medicine for catarrh and stomach trouble, from which I suffered several years. I took it for several months, found my health was restored and have felt splendidly ever since. I now take it when I contract a cold, and it soon rids the system of any catarrhal tendencies."

Those who object to liquid medicines can procure Peruna Tablets.

Ceaseless Worry.

"Are you still planning to move to the country?"

"No."

"I thought you said that was an ideal way to spend your declining years in peace."

"I used to think so, but I notice that a great many people who move to the country for that purpose are continually wrought up over the inadequate transportation facilities for getting back to town."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

At Breakfast.

"George, George, you mustn't act so when you are eating," said mamma at the breakfast table. "If you do, you will surely get something in your windpipe."

"Windpipe? H'm. What's my windpipe?"

"Don't you know what your windpipe is?" broke in the six-year-old rother. "Why, that's where your smoke comes from on cold days."

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fitcher* in Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fitcher's Castoria

Spoken With Feeling.

"How about your wife?"

"Eh?"

"You used to complain that she didn't know how to market, wouldn't shop around, couldn't remember prices and all that."

"She does now. Prices nowadays are engraved on her heart."

Spartan Women Suffered Untold Tortures

for what she wanted to be a Spartan? Take "Femmina" for all female disorders. Price 50c and \$1.00.—Adv.

For the Soldier.

Buffalo will provide recreation for selective draft soldiers in New York state camps.

Success depends almost as much on what a man is as what he does.

Be sure you are right, then go ahead and ask your wife.

THE LAST EXAMINATION OF WAR'S DRAFT

Many a man has fallen down unbeknownst to his water showed unmistakably that he had kidney disease. The kidneys are the scavengers and they work day and night in separating the poisons from the blood. Their signals of distress are easily recognized and include such symptoms as backache, depression, drowsiness, irritability, headaches, dizziness, rheumatic twinges, dropsy, gout.

"The very best way to restore the kidneys to their normal state of health and cure such symptoms," says Dr. Pierce of Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., "is to drink plenty of water and obtain from your favorite pharmacy a 60-cent bottle of An-uric, double strength, which is dispensed by almost every druggist." You will find Anuric more potent than Hthia, dissolves uric acid almost as water does sugar. Large package 60 cents. Send Dr. Pierce 10c for trial pkg. and ask for advice if there is need.

Hun Music Barred.

Our Tommies, writes the anonymous author of "From Dug-Out and Hill," don't appreciate the Boches' music on the front line; they say there is no time to it.

The other evening they (the Boches) had a piano in their advance trenches, and we were close enough to hear the performance.

"What the blazes are you playing?" one of our chaps shouted across.

"Wagner!" came the reply.

"Well," grumbled Tommy, "I don't wonder we're fighting you about it."

In Form at Last.

"A confirmed golf player died in our town yesterday."

"Well, what about it? Even a golf player has to die some day."

"Just before he breathed his last he rose on one elbow and said: 'Fore!' but there was such a cynical look on his face, members of his family thought he might have meant 'four.'"

"That many doctors were at his bedside."

Sharp and to the Point.

Hammer—Mr. Tack is a witty fellow.

Screwdriver—Yes; his remarks are so very pointed.

PROMPT RELIEF.

Can be found in cases of Colds, Coughs, La Grippe and Headaches by using Laxative Quinine Tablets. Does not affect the head or stomach. Buy your winter's supply now. Price 25c.—Adv.

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There is no "cure" but relief is often brought by—

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Give quick relief. Soon restores breathing and eases the chest. Never heard of the real for drops. Try it. Trial treatment sent FREE by mail. Write to DR. THOMAS L. GREEN, 111 South 12th St., CHICAGO, ILL.

MOTHERS, ATTENTION!

Little Rock, Ark.—"I formerly lived in Rector, Arkansas. I used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription during my pregnancy, and the use of two bottles did me much good. I was made stronger and more comfortable, and was very well satisfied with the effects I got."

One nice thing about Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is that it contains no alcohol or narcotic or any harmful ingredients. Liquid and tablets and sold by druggists. Tablets 60c.

Dr. Pierce's pleasant Pellets for stomach, liver and bowels are purely vegetable with no calomel.—Adv.

WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC

Sold for 47 years. For Malaria, Chills and Fever. Also a Fine General Strengthening Tonic. 50c and \$1.00 at all Drug Stores.

You Look As YOU FEEL

You know well enough when your liver is loafing. CONSTIPATION is the first warning; then you begin to "feel mean all over."

Your skin soon gets the bad news, it grows dull, yellow, muddy and unsightly. Violent purgatives are not what you need—just the gentle help of this old-time standard remedy. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine. Bears signature *Dr. J. C. Carter*

ABSENCE OF Iron in the Blood is the reason for many colorless faces but CARTER'S IRON PILLS will greatly help most pale-faced people.

Best for rough work OVERALLS of STIFEL'S INDIGO CLOTH

Standard for over 75 Years FOR MEN, and of MISS STIFEL INDIGO CLOTH FOR WOMEN

"Miss Stifel Indigo" the kid glove finish cloth is of the same high quality as her famous big brother. Inch for inch Stifel's Indigo gives greater wear and satisfaction than any other garment fabric. It's the real economy cloth for work clothes.

When you buy, LOOK FOR THE BOOT trade mark on the back of the cloth inside the garment—it's your guarantee of the genuine Stifel's Indigo Cloth. Remember it's the CLOTH in your Overall that gives the wear!

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IS Y. M. C. A. WORKER



This photograph just received in this country shows Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Jr. (right) wearing the smart looking uniform worn by the Y. M. C. A. workers in France. The picture made in one of the streets of Paris shows the daughter-in-law of Colonel Roosevelt in conversation with a worker in a Y. M. C. A. canteen.

RETURNS SOLDIER TO COLORS

New York Judge Holds Offender Will Have It Too Easy in Prison.

New York.—William Maloney, a sergeant in the Twelfth regiment, convicted of helping rob Mrs. Levi W. Rubenstein of \$25,000 worth of jewelry when he was on furlough last July, was sentenced before Judge Mulqueen for a year.

"If he goes to prison," said Judge

Mulqueen, "he will have his bath each day, play tennis in the afternoons and see moving pictures in the evenings. But if he goes to the trenches he will have rats and other vermin to annoy him. He will get a bath once a year probably, but at the same time he will be serving his country."

Thereupon the judge released Maloney in the custody of a non-commissioned officer of his regiment, warning him that if he did not make a good soldier he might be brought back and sent to prison.