

# CONTRASTS OLD AND NEW ARMY

General Harbord Tells of Changes Since 1889.

PAY IS MORE THAN DOUBLED

Acted as "Kitchen Police" for Month When He First Enlisted—Educational Facilities Such as Are Now Offered in No Other Service—Teachers Are Experienced Civilian Instructors.

Contrasting the post-Civil war army and the new peacetime army, Major General James G. Harbord, who recently returned from an allied mission to Armenia to command the Second division at Camp Travis, Texas, has written an article for the recruiting service, describing the changes in the army since he enlisted thirty years ago. Permission to print the article by Pershing's chief of staff and organizer and commander of the service of supply in the American expeditionary forces has been given by the general recruiting service.

"I joined the old army," General Harbord writes, "as a recruit at old Fort Spokane in the then territory of Washington in January, 1889. The last sixty-five miles of my journey were made in a sled drawn by horses. Instead of being met and conducted to the barracks that were to be my home, the sled stopped in front of the post trader's store and deposited me and my scanty baggage in the snow. A few soldiers stood around the front of the trader's establishment, but no reception committee appeared.

"Next morning I went on duty as kitchen police before I had drawn my uniform. The services of a recruit to do permanent kitchen police were so prized that progress with his recruit drill was impeded instead of facilitated, in order that, for a longer time, he might be available to monopolize that unpopular duty. Our commanding officer was one of the old school, who believed that a garrison should be awake a considerable time before the daylight. At 4 o'clock those winter mornings, before a streak of dawn reddened in the east, the company turned out in the darkness for reveille roll call. As kitchen police, a recruit had to be up some time before that in order that breakfast could be ready immediately after reveille.

"Those early hours were enforced at a time when the snow was five feet deep on the parade ground, and it was impossible to move off the beaten track. No drills were conducted during that winter, except for my benefit in short intervals of the forenoon when my duty as kitchen police did not occupy my time. I was kitchen police for a month without interruption.

**Gambled for Socks.**  
"Drawing clothing was a great event in the life of a recruit. It was the old blue, beloved of Civil war memory, and much of it was old stock left over and still unexhausted, though twenty-five years had elapsed since that conflict. The shoes were of the type known as brogans. The trousers were the old very light blue, cut long for short men and short for long ones. The cap was the old chasseur type, the flat top of which made the old army baldheaded. The blouse was dark blue, but of indefinite size, which might or might not fit.

"Draw day," when the whole company drew clothing, was the occasion for gambling, and the stakes were reckoned in terms of socks or white gloves. I have seen a soldier get up from a small poker game on the evening of 'draw-day' with twelve dozen of socks, but every one else in the company was sockless."

"With all these opportunities go the time-honored advantages that were pertained to the soldier's peacetime life, regular habits, opportunities for discipline

which no one but myself could use. I had partly paid my way through college by cataloguing a library and had learned to use the machine.

**Furloughs Were Rare.**  
"Enlistment was for five years, and furloughs were rare. Once in the service there was no honorable way out for five years except by favor or disability. Pay was \$13 a month and 'found'.

"If a soldier of that day, 1889, could have been confronted with the changes that were in prospect in the military service he would have a little credited it as the Minute Men of Lexington could have comprehended a lecture on airplanes and submarines, wireless telegraph or moving pictures."

Discussing the advantages of the new peacetime army, General Harbord writes:  
"In 1920 the recruit is met at the train, generally by an officer and taken to his barracks, where the new conditions that surround him are courteously explained to him. He is provided with a neat uniform that fits him, shoes not unlike those in civil life, and every effort is made to induce contentment, comfort and happiness. The American soldier ration has become the most liberal in the world—vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, the best meats in the world refrigerated by processes that were undreamed of thirty years ago. Libraries are at his convenience. Service hostess houses are open to him, where ladies devoted to his welfare and benefit cater to his contentment and supply the home element. Gymnasiums, swimming pools, skating rinks, dances, service clubs are a feature of practically every post.

"The pay is much more than double what it was in those days. The number of chaplains has greatly increased. Church services are accessible to every soldier. Morale, educational and recreational officers are now well-known titles in our military parlance.

"If the young soldier errs and commits disciplinary faults, discipline must be maintained as long as amules exist, but his rights are well guaranteed to him. He is entitled to counsel; his trial must be prompt; the outside limits of his punishment are carefully prescribed by the president, and the course of military justice is neither slow nor cumbersome. Its only fault, in my opinion, is that, like all Anglo-Saxon judicial procedure, it is organized too much for the protection of the malefactor.

**Taught by Best Instructors.**  
"The term of enlistment is one or three years. Discharges by favor are easy to obtain when good cause is shown. In the event of death, war risk insurance and allotments guard the future of those dear to the soldier. He can allot portions of his pay with the paymaster and the government will pay him 4 per cent interest on his money until the time he leaves the service.

"One of the latest features of soldier life is the new system of education. The training divides generally into two classes—educational and vocational. Educational is further divided into basic and advanced courses. A certain percentage of illiterates enlist in our service; men of foreign parentage or men of remote country districts are required to attend school until they are able to pass examinations. The advanced course consists of higher work suitable to those who already have had some schooling and ranges from the requirements of an eight grade course through advanced high school to college work. The teachers are experienced civilian instructors, officers and soldiers being employed only when specially fitted for such work.

"The vocational training means the opportunity to learn a trade while serving the government as a soldier. Here, as in educational work, the best instructors in their respective lines are employed, and officers and soldiers employed as teachers only when specially qualified. There never has been such an opportunity offered before by any government on the earth. "It sounds too good to be true, but it is a fact.

"With all these opportunities go the time-honored advantages that were pertained to the soldier's peacetime life, regular habits, opportunities for discipline

## WHEN HARDING GOT HIS DAD'S OKEH AT MARION



When Warren G. Harding, Republican presidential nominee, returned to his home at Marion, O., July 5, the first time since the nomination, one of the most touching scenes was the meeting of father and son. Dr. Geo. T. Harding, now 76 years old, is still practicing medicine at Marion. This photo shows Senator Harding and wife with Dr. Harding. The inset is of James Sloan, former secret service man, who has been known as "Jimmy" to three presidents—Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson. He has been engaged to guard Harding and has established his post on the front porch of the Harding home at Marion.

## SINGER IS DEPORTED

Boy Stowaway Has Wonderful Singing Voice.

Sweet Tenor of Erin Enchants Ellis Islanders, but U. S. Sends Him Back.

New York.—Francis O'Brien, a young strapping fellow on Ellis Island as a stowaway and as a tenor of promise, who is on the high seas on his return voyage to Ireland, is a living proof that a birth certificate may sometimes prove an essential document in the pursuit of a career as a singer.

Were it not for his lack of such a document as proof of his contention that he was born in Philadelphia and that his parents took him to Ireland when he was four years old, young O'Brien might now be winning the hearts of American music lovers as did John McCormack, the emulation of whose career led the lad to secrete himself on an American-bound vessel some three weeks ago.

Instead, immigration officials, who have only cold, legal instructions to guide them in making decisions, saw fit to place him on an outgoing ship and let him try to establish the essential facts concerning his birth after his return. O'Brien, however, despaired of being able to prove much about his origin, because his father and mother are both dead, and he has no relatives in Ireland.

The young tenor's fame as a singer probably would never have started to spread had it not been for a slight illness contracted on Ellis Island, causing him to be placed in the hospital for treatment. The nurses there became enchanted with his singing, and before he was deported he was giving concerts for the other inmates of the hospital as well as for the inhabitants of the island generally. As a result, O'Brien's name today is on the lips of all Ellis Island. The hospital attendants were calling his name with tender eulogy and expressing extreme sorrow that he had to go back.

O'Brien is only one of hundreds of such cases that are sent back to their original place of embarkation every month.

## A. E. Sheets To Retain Position

Lakota, N. D.—A. E. Sheets, assistant to Attorney General William Langer will continue in office until the end of his term, according to a statement made here today on Mr. Sheets arrival home for a brief visit to his brother, Lieutenant H. Sheets of the United States army.

It Can Be Done.  
I made \$4,000 a year as an aviator. I can't tell you how many people say you can't live on a script.

## SIR BASIL ZAHAROFF IS "MAN OF MYSTERY"

European Philanthropist Reputed to Be the World's Richest Person.

Sir Basil Zaharoff, G. C. B., G. B. E., who is to visit the United States soon on a special financial mission, is a man of mystery, Edgar C. Middleton writes in the Sun and New York Herald.

Resident of London, Paris, Athens, Madrid and Monte Carlo, amasser of magical millions and plotter of sensational philanthropic surprises, his is perhaps the strangest tale of riches and romance in the history of the modern world. He is Greek by birth, but French by choice of naturalization. In the war, at one time and another, he was instrumental in saving France,

# GRAND FORKS FAIR

July 20th to 24th  
GRAND FORKS, N. D.

5-DAYS-5  
Education and Entertainment

\$30,000  
Premiums Offered for Live Stock and Products of the Home and Farm

BIG NAVAL BATTLE  
The Monitor and the Merrimac

With Fireworks in Front of the Grandstand Each Night.

\$5,000 HARNESS RACE PROGRAM—FOUR DAYS' RACING.

Automobile Races  
Saturday, July 24th

Britain and Italy from financial chaos, particularly France.

Like every man of outstanding genius, the "millionaire of mystery," as he is called in Europe, cherishes his own pet idiosyncrasy. He hates women. The wealthiest man in Europe, possibly in all the world, at sixty-five he remains a bachelor. Modern aids to labor are equally anathema to him; he has no use for automobiles—he has never ridden in one; he has no use for typewriters; no letter bearing his signature has ever left his presence otherwise than in pen and ink. His secretary writes in long hand from his dictation, while he adds his signature in a different ink. He has not flown and swears he never will fly in an airplane.

Yet he recently established a chair of aeronautics in the Sorbonne and a similar chair in the University of Petrograd. He gave \$125,000 to the London university for a chair of flying and a like amount to Oxford for a chair of French. He presented \$100,000 to a fund for training French athletes for the Olympic games. He gave \$2,500,000 a year to the Greek government during the Balkan wars. The city of Athens received \$500,000 from him for the establishment of a radio-telegraph station, while palatial legations for the Greek government have been provided by him in nearly every capital of the world.

Philanthropy is the one relaxation he permits himself. It is characteristic of the man that, while his gifts are enormous, the lucky man or woman to whom they are made rarely knows their source.

Zaharoff has a habit of descending suddenly on deserving charities. Without any foolish preliminaries he will demand how much they require, why

use amount is required and for what purpose it will be used and makes out a check for the amount on the spot. Then he disappears as mysteriously as he came.

## BOOZE SCARCE IN ICELAND

Returning Voyager Finds Even Dry America Preferable to the Arctic.

New York.—Even a dry America is far preferable to the Arctic. This was the conclusion of Edward J. Curry, British manufacturer, on his arrival from Rotterdam after one year at Reykjavik, Iceland, on business.

"I feel as though I've been released from prison," he said. "In Iceland they have everything you don't want and nothing you do want. In the first place it's mighty cold there. You need a drop of something to make your blood tingle. Can you get it? Well, not often enough to produce a sufficient tingle. You may happen upon it sometime, but it's as scarce there as a psalm singer among the Hopi Indians."

If at First You Don't Succeed—Columbus, O.—Harry C. Crankshaw, a Kansas City salesman, and Bonnie L. Crankshaw of Columbus, have twice been married and divorced. They have just obtained their third marriage license.

Spurned His Offer to Do Housework. His promise to do all of the housework failed to bring his wife back to him, declared Howard C. Edwards of Pleasantville, N. J. He is suing for divorce, alleging his wife left him soon after they were married.

## JIM SAYS:

The Home Laundry is ready for business all the time. Even if the plant hasn't been entirely completed since the explosion. But:

JIM SAYS:—"We have never lost a day so far as doing laundry work is concerned—We have taken care of all our trade.—Send us yours."

JIM SAYS:—"Don't overlook our service—prompt, good work and reasonable prices always. Give us one trial and you'll be sure every wash after that goes to Jim."

Phone 142

## The Home Laundry

507 Third St.

J. A. MILLER, Mgr.

# GRAND Tuesday, July 20th

THE ONLY SHOW OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD

## Harvey's Greater Minstrels'

Fifty people, band and orchestra including the highest salaried of colored talent, combined with a charming octoroon beauty chorus—introducing twelve acts of high class vaudeville. Traveling in their two steel Pullman cars.

PLEASING, CHARMING, NOVEL, UP-TO-THE-MINUTE MUSICAL MELANGE.

Prices 50c, 75c, \$1.00 Plus War Tax



Lead me your ear! I come to praise this town of ours.

I come to ask your loyalty to it. I want to interest you in its solidarity, in the solidarity of all the people of this community to the end that each one of us shall be more prosperous and happier.

Up at the corner the other day I overheard one of OUR FOLKS make with much self-satisfaction the fact that he had just received a piece of goods from a big city mail order house, which he claimed, cost him a few nickels less than he could buy in this good old town of ours.

An editor's shingles are hard-earned, but I have one to spare to bet that this neighbor really money if he figured on the charges and unseen freight, whichever way it was, and faith at a dis-

Let us have loyalty!

Loyalty to our town is good personal business to every soul in the community. Every dollar you spend here makes the man you spend it with the more able to spend money with you for the things you have to sell, whether you sell livestock, dry-goods, potatoes, butter or the labor of your hands.

Sending money to the big city, except where it can't be avoided, is helping the big city and making the whole people of the big city that much more prosperous. Let's keep the money in our own town and make ourselves more prosperous. The big town never does anything for our community save to milk it.

This town and neighborhood is our home. Here we are bringing up our families and educating them. Here is where our happiness lies. Here is also where our duty lies—our duty to do everything in our power to advance the interests of our home and community.

This editor believes that he can serve his home in no better way than by urging every citizen to support the merchants of this town.