

91st DIVISION

NATIONAL ARMY

CAMP LEWIS

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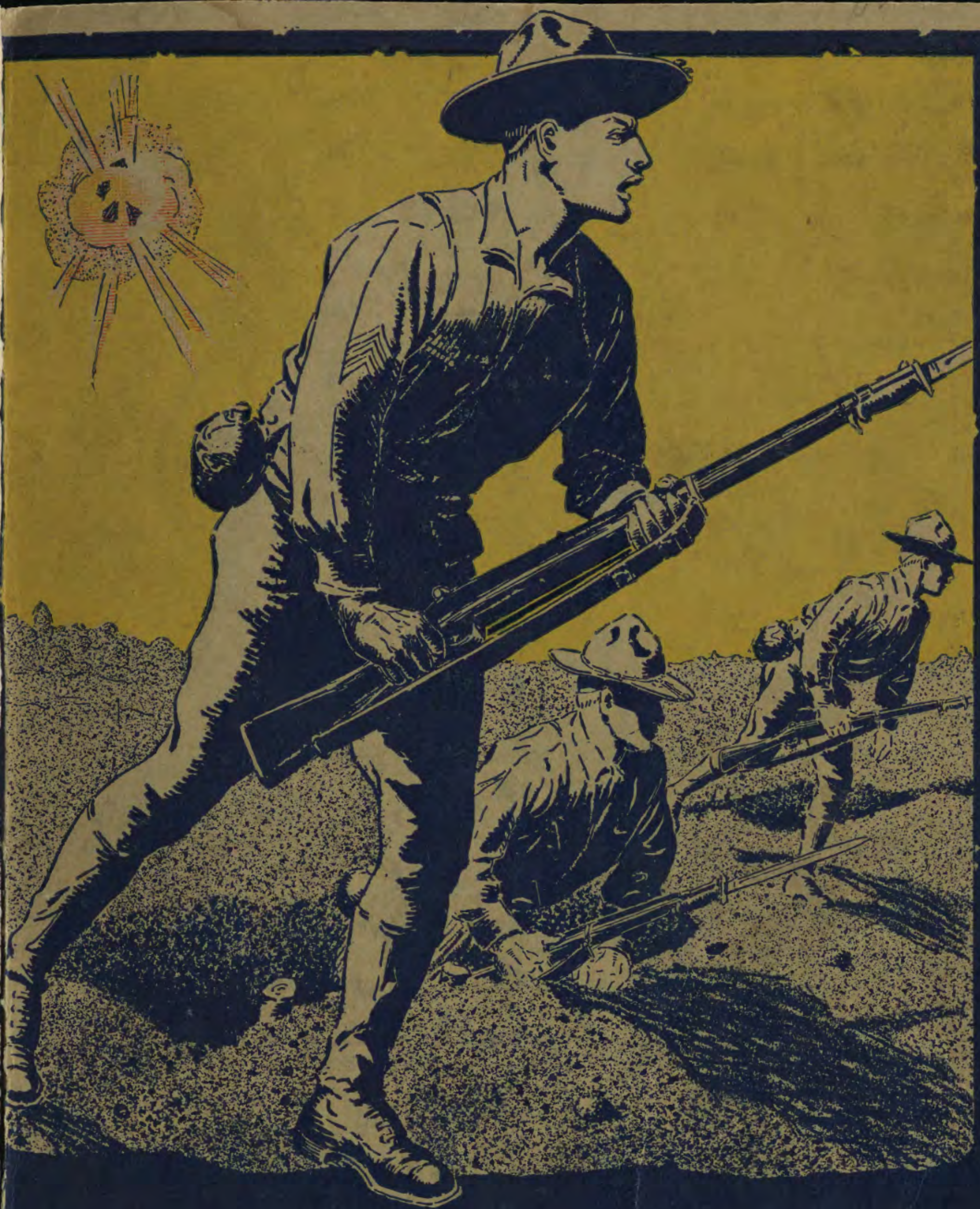
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**91ST DIVISION
NATIONAL ARMY
CAMP LEWIS**

L-ROSS CARPENTER

1917

Camp Lewis

The present home of the NINETY-FIRST DIVISION was named as a fitting tribute to the memory of that intrepid American explorer, Meriweather Lewis, who conducted the first expedition across the northern part of the United States to the Pacific Ocean.

Meriweather Lewis was born near Charlottesville, Va., August 18, 1774. He volunteered to assist in quelling the "whiskey insurrection" in 1794, and was commissioned an ensign in the regular army in 1795, and a captain in 1800.

Captain Lewis was President Jefferson's private secretary from 1800 to 1803.

Upon the recommendation of President Jefferson, Congress appointed Captain Lewis, in connection with Captain William Clarke, to conduct an exploring expedition to the headwaters of the Missouri River and thence to the Pacific Ocean. At that time the United States had not acquired title to the vast unknown region lying west of the Mississippi River and this expedition was not only in the interest of geographical science, but for the acquisition of country.

The expedition set out in the fall of 1803 with twenty-eight men and spent the winter at the mouth of the Missouri River.

The year 1804 was spent in exploring the country tributary to the Missouri River and the fall of 1805 found the party in the southwestern part of what is now the state of Montana. With the help of the Shoshone Indians they pushed through the mountains, and on October 7, 1805, embarked in canoes on a tributary of the Columbia River, reaching the mouth of that mighty stream on the 15th of November.

In their two years of exploration they had traveled over four thousand miles, had encountered numerous tribes of Indians never before seen by whites, and had made valuable collections and observations, and were the first explorers north of Mexico to reach the Pacific Ocean.

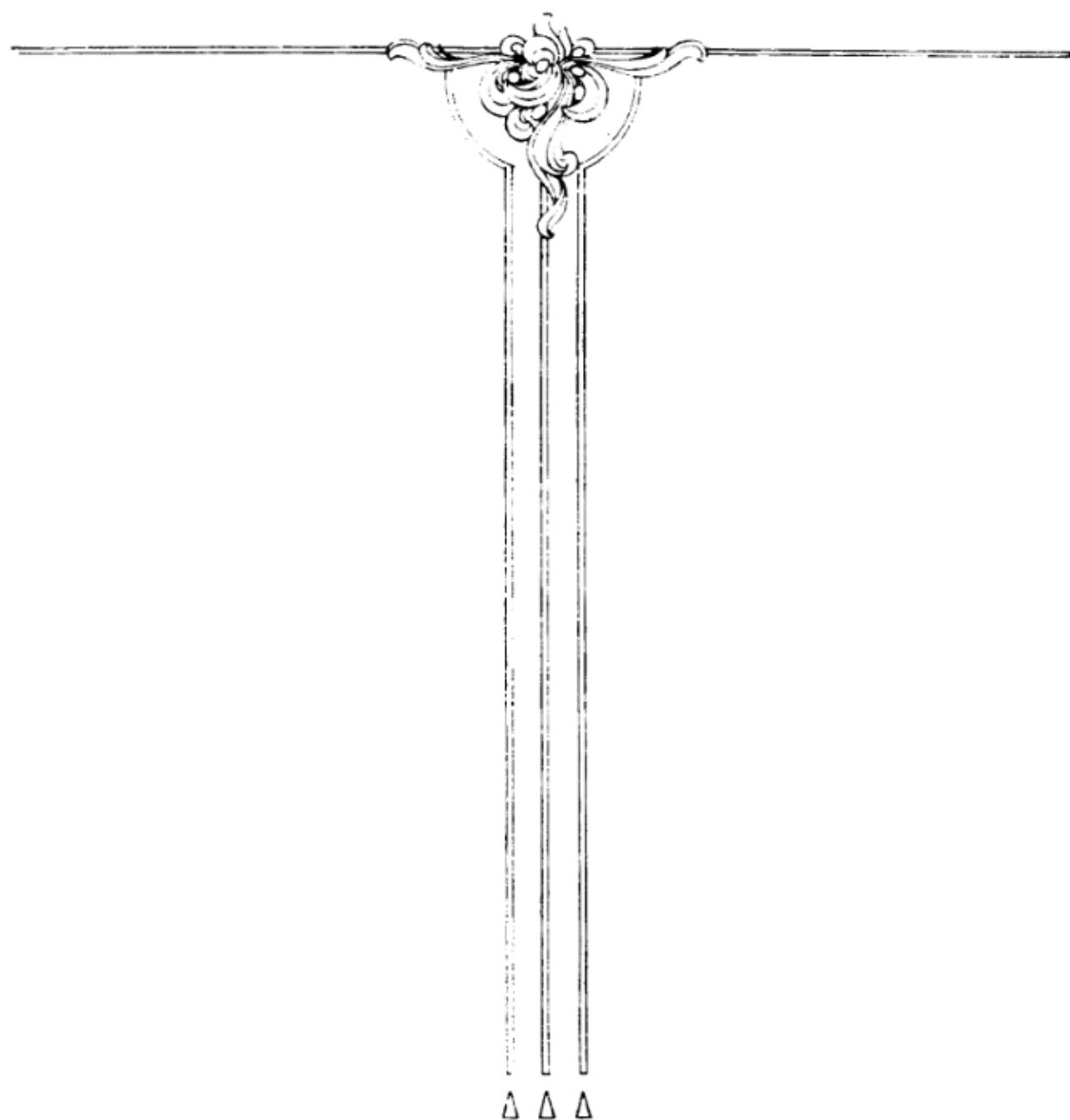
After wintering at the mouth of the Columbia River they made the return journey, reaching the Mississippi River in September, 1806.

The reports of the Lewis and Clarke expedition attracted great attention at the time and a grateful Congress rewarded the members of the expedition with liberal grants of land.

Captain Lewis was made governor of the Territory of Missouri, but the inactivity of his office unbalanced a naturally melancholy mind, and while on a journey to Washington, he died near Nashville, Tenn., on October 11, 1809.

The Lewis and Clarke expedition stands out in American history as one of the great achievements of our Army and, for romantic interest, is scarcely exceeded by exploration in any part of the globe.

CAMP LEWIS



CLARK CO.

83 COLUMBIA ST.

SEATTLE, U.S.A.

1917

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FOREWORD

The motives which have seemed to justify the publication and distribution of this little book are threefold in character, each intensely interesting and instructive. To those who have had some military knowledge and past experience it will disclose the fact that all of the old forms of organization have passed away and an entirely new and infinitely better order has been successfully developed. It will show to them that they have much to forget or to unlearn under the changed conditions. To the novitiates it is an attractive study fraught with the greatest possibilities and easy of accomplishment by the direct methods set forth in regulations. To the average citizen, who has hitherto been totally unversed in the rudiments of our military establishment, it must prove a veritable revelation of direct simplicity in many of the fundamentals of the army service and furnish him with a much keener insight into the organization and multitudinous activities that blend themselves into a flexible and irresistible fighting force.

Our wonderful Government is the pride of the civilized world—"civilized world" is advisedly written—for the thoroughness of its Herculean task of reorganization and the perfectness of the ensemble order under the new Army Regulations as promulgated by the War Department and carried out by the General Staff.

It has been our aim to compile such facts and customs, such usages and practices that will be encountered as a daily routine; such data as will furnish a better understanding of the seemingly intricate organization, of which the soldier is a vital part, that is using every means and method to make of him a *good* soldier—synonymous with *good citizen*—to provide for his comfort and welfare and to prove to him that it is the most meritorious, efficient and energetic Army on earth; to teach him that, as a member of that wonderful body, loyalty, obedience and confidence should and must be his rule of action always.

If the publishers, in the pages following, have succeeded in smoothing out some of the rough spots and have given our new soldier a broader and more comprehensive view of our Army and a more intimate knowledge of the officers who are striving to teach him the art of war as the only safe and sure permanent peace insurance, then we shall feel that our efforts have served a useful purpose.

Before closing with this foreword, however, we wish to caution the new soldier against the erroneous belief that army officers are martinets and have no interest in their men. The officer is in no sense of the word an autocrat; on the contrary, he is a thoroughly loyal and patriotic American citizen, kindly and considerate to a degree; he will not ask you to do the things he has not done himself and is not willing to do again and again should necessity require.

The publishers gratefully acknowledge a deep indebtedness to Major General H. A. Greene, commander, and his able and thoroughly efficient official corps of co-workers commanding the various arms of the service, who have been most painstaking and considerate in their assistance in the compilation of this book. Without their hearty and courteous aid it would have been utterly impossible for us to have given this useful and interesting information to the new soldier and the public.

THE PUBLISHERS.

ASSIGNMENTS 91ST DIVISION

Major General Henry A. Greene, Commanding.

PERSONAL STAFF

Captain James S. Greene, Aide-de-Camp.

Captain Maurice D. Welty, Aide-de-Camp.

2nd Lieut. George P. Raymond, Aide-de-Camp.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Lieut. Colonel Herbert J. Brees, Chief of Staff.

Major Francis W. Clark, Assistant Chief of Staff.

Major Frederick W. Manley, Adjutant.

Major Dorsey W. Thickstun, Assistant to Adjutant.

Captain Henry D. Mack, Assistant to Adjutant.

Lieut. Colonel Frederick W. Coleman, Division Quartermaster.

Major C. Stockmar Bendel, Assistant to Division Quartermaster.

Captain Edward F. Davis, Jr., Assistant to Division Quartermaster.

Captain Frank A. Kidwell, Assistant to Division Quartermaster

2nd Lieut. Charles L. Startzmann, Assistant to Division Quartermaster

2nd Lieut. Joseph Hartmann, Assistant to Division Quartermaster

2nd Lieut. John C. Kittle, Assistant to Division Quartermaster

Major George V. Strong, Division Judge Advocate.

Major Avery D. Cummins, Division Inspector.

Major Ralph E. Herring, Division Ordnance Officer.

Major Charles L. Wyman, Division Signal Officer.

Lieut. Colonel Peter C. Field Division Surgeon.

Captain John G. Strohm, Assistant Division Surgeon.

Lieut. Colonel Lloyd L. Smith, Sanitary Inspector.

Captain Dieterick C. Oldenborg, Exchange Officer.

Captain Daniel J. Coman, Statistical and Personnel Officer.

1st Lieut. Gontran D. De Balaine, Assistant Statistical Officer

2nd Lieut. Randall D. Dorton, Assistant Statistical Officer

2nd Lieut. Robert C. Goodale, Assistant Statistical Officer.

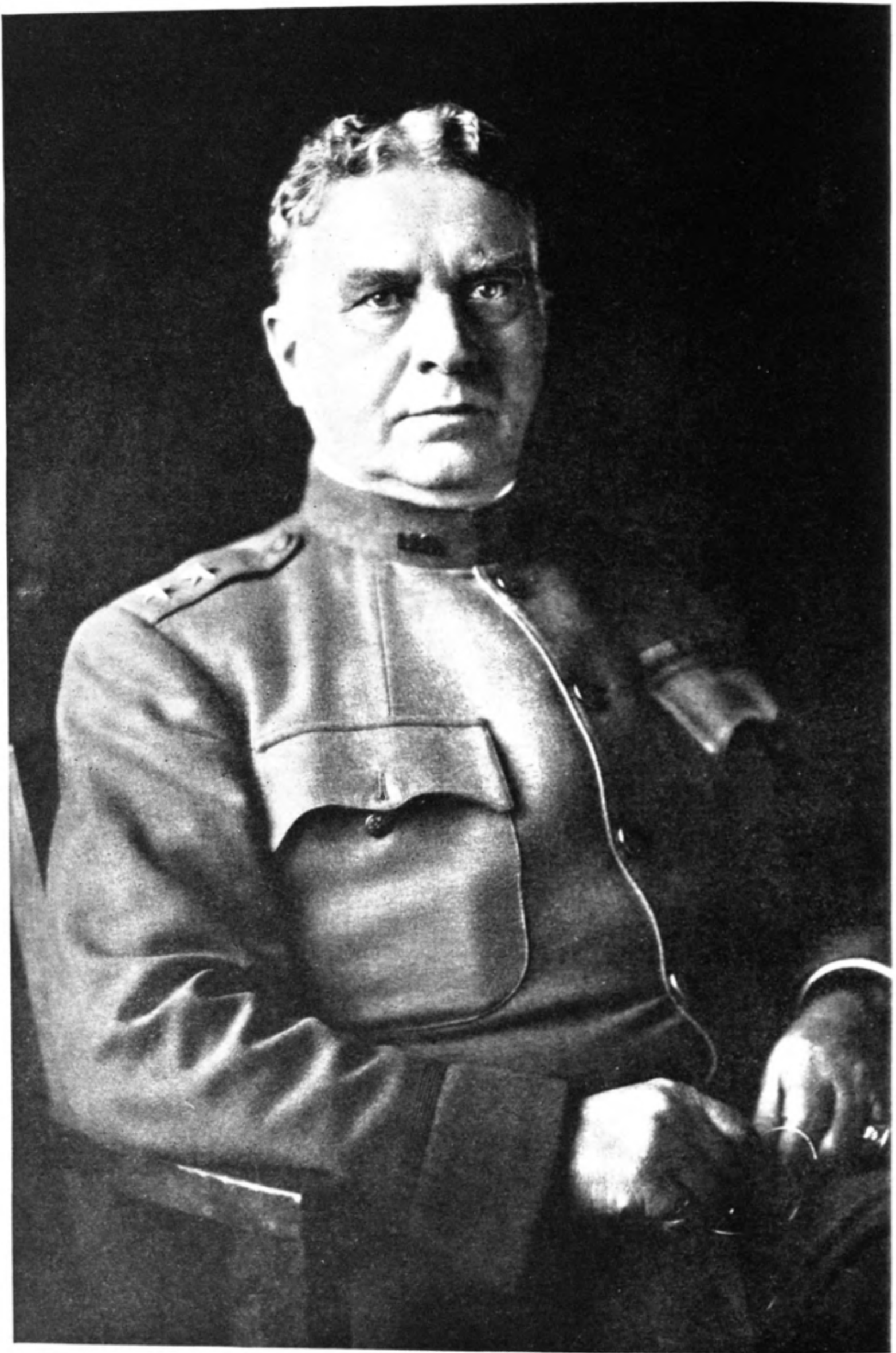
Captain T. G. Cook, Athletic Officer.

Mr. Willie Ritchie, Boxing Instructor.

Mr. Festyn Davies, Singing Instructor.

Mr. Arthur J. Turner, Classification Expert.

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Portrait by Zausmer, Tacoma

H. A. Quinn
Major General, H. A. U. S.

MAJOR GENERAL HENRY A. GREENE

Commanding 91st Division National Army

Born in Mattaewan, New York, August 5, 1856. Appointed to the United States Military Academy, West Point, from New York in 1875, graduated in 1879 (No. 18 in class standing). Joined the 20th Infantry in Texas (Fort Clark) in September, 1879, served in Texas until 1881. Instructor at the Infantry and Cavalry School (later the Army Service Schools), 1881-1885. Served with the 20th Infantry in Montana at Fort Assinniboine and Camp Poplar River, 1885-1894. Regimental Adjutant, 1886-1890. Commanded Company of Indians (Sioux), 1891-1894.

Instructor at Army Service Schools, 1894-1898. Commanded Company H, 20th Infantry, in Cuba in Spanish-American War, participating in the fighting at El Caney and Santiago. Went to the Philippines in January, 1899, participated in several actions in the vicinity of Manila and later served on the Provost Guard of Manila and as Aide de Camp and Assistant Military Secretary to the Military Governor (Major General E. S. Otis).

Returned to the United States in July, 1900. On duty in Washington, D. C., until July, 1904, as Assistant Adjutant General (detail). Member of and the first secretary of the General Staff. Member of the board which selected the first General Staff. Chief of Staff of the Southwestern Division, Oklahoma City, 1904-1905, and of the Northern Division, St. Louis, 1905-1906. Served in command of the troops (10th Infantry) in Alaska, 1907-1908. In command of regiment and the post of Fort Benj. Harrison, Indiana, 1908-1911. President of the Infantry Equipment Board, Rock Island Arsenal, 1909. That board designed the present infantry equipment. In concentration camp at San Antonio, Texas, in command of the 10th Infantry, March-September, 1911. On duty with and in command of the same regiment on the Isthmus of Panama, 1911-1914. In charge of militia affairs and in command of the Central Department, Chicago, Ill., April-August, 1914. Commandant of the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 1914-1916. Commanding Eagle Pass district, Mexican border, May-August, 1916. Commanding 18th Provisional Division, San Antonio, Texas, August, 1916-March, 1917. Commanding 2nd Brigade, 3rd Provisional Division, Douglas, Arizona, March-May, 1917, and of that division and of the district of Arizona, May-August, 1917. Since August, 1917, in command of the 91st Infantry Division and of Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.

Grades held in the military service—Cadet, 1875; Second Lieutenant, 1879; First Lieutenant, 1886; Captain, 1891; Major, 1900; Lieutenant Colonel, 1905; Colonel, 1906; Brigadier General, 1914; Major General, 1917.

Married Augusta B. Barlow in December, 1881. Has one son, Major James S. Greene, 6th Cavalry, who is married and has two (2) children. Major Greene is also a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, class of 1904.

General Greene holds membership in the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C., and is also a member of the following military and patriotic societies, viz: Sons of the Revolution, Military of Foreign Wars, Society of Santiago de Cuba, and of the Carabao, Church Membership (Episcopalian).

Personal Staff



CAPT. JAMES S. GREENE



CAPT. MAURICE D. WELTY



2ND LIEUT. GEORGE P. RAYMOND

Portraits by Zausmer, Tacoma

Aides-de-Camp

Aides-de-camp are confidential officers attached to the personal or private staff of a general. In the field they are the bearers of their chief's written or verbal orders and when so employed must be implicitly obeyed.

A Major General is entitled to three aides-de-camp, two captains and one first lieutenant. These officers are appointed for their efficiency.

Administrative Staff



LIEUT. COLONEL HERBERT J. BREES
CHIEF OF STAFF



MAJOR FRANCIS W. CLARK
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF

Portraits by Zausmer, Tacoma

The chief of staff is the senior staff officer with the division and is the executive officer for the division commander.

He is the principal adviser to his commanding general and is responsible for the whole working of the staff; that it functions without friction and according to the regulations. He assists his commanding general in the supervision and co-ordination of the command, but his primary duty in war has to do with operations and in peace with the training of the command and its preparation for war.

Administrative Staff



Portrait by Zausmer, Tacoma

MAJOR FREDERICK W. MANLEY

DIVISION ADJUTANT

The division adjutant, under direction of the division commander, subject to the supervision of the chief of staff, is charged with the duty of issuing all orders to the command; has charge of its records; and is the medium through which all correspondence from higher authority passes to and from the command.

Administrative Staff



Portrait by Zausmer, Tacoma

LIEUT. COLONEL FREDERICK W. COLEMAN
DIVISION QUARTERMASTER

The division quartermaster is the chief of his department in the division and is responsible for its efficiency. (See Quartermaster Corps.)

Administrative Staff



Portrait by Zausner, Tatoma

MAJOR GEORGE V. STRONG

DIVISION JUDGE ADVOCATE

The division judge advocate is the legal adviser of the division commander and supervises the administration of justice under military law within his division; passes upon such questions of law as are called for by the division commander; reviews as a court of appeal all records of general courts-martial to see that the findings of the court are supported by the evidence presented, that the proceedings have been regular and proper, and that the legal interests and rights of the accused have been protected; he is also the custodian and reviewing authority for all special and summary courts-martial records. He makes recommendations and reports to the Judge Advocate General of the Army, and to the division commander, regarding the administration of military justice.

Administrative Staff



Portrait by Zausmer, Tacoma

LIEUT. COLONEL PETER C. FIELD
DIVISION SURGEON

The division surgeon is charged with the general conduct and supervision of the Medical Department of the division and makes recommendations to the division commander pertaining to the health and sanitary welfare of the troops. (See also Medical Department.)

Administrative Staff



Portrait by Zausmer, Tacoma

MAJOR AVERY D. CUMMINS

DIVISION INSPECTOR

The division inspector exercises a comprehensive and general observation within the division as to its efficiency, and the condition of its supplies of all kinds, of arms and equipments, of the expenditure of public property and moneys and the condition of the accounts of officers responsible for same, of the conduct, discipline, and efficiency of officers and troops, and makes suggestions for the correction of defects or for the betterment of the service.

Administrative Staff



Portrait by Zausmer, Tacoma

MAJOR RALPH E. HERRING

DIVISION ORDNANCE OFFICER

The division ordnance officer is the chief of his department in the division and is responsible for its efficiency. (See Ordnance Department.)

Administrative Staff



Portrait by Zausmer, Tacoma

MAJOR CHARLES L. WYMAN

DIVISION SIGNAL OFFICER

In modern warfare the tactical functions and duties of a division signal officer are, briefly:

To direct the tactical operations of the signal troops.

To take charge of and utilize all of the electrical lines and systems within the area of operations of the division.

To arrange for additional means of transmitting information in such manner and by such means as the necessities of the situations require.

To assist the chief of staff by arranging for the complete and rapid transportation of all information to and from and within the division, and especially the reception and orderly handling of incoming intelligence matter.

Administrative Staff

The division interpreters assist the division commander in translating foreign languages and examining prisoners of war.

The division mustering officer supervises the preparation of the necessary papers for the mustering in of recruits and selective draft men and is charged with the duty of seeing that the laws and regulations regarding their acceptance into the United States service are strictly complied with.

The division exchange officer. (See Post Exchange.)

The division personnel officer is charged with the tabulation and listing of all men to show their special qualifications with a view of placing all men where their services will be of the greatest value.

The division statistical officer is charged with the duty of recording all facts that affect the military record of each individual in the division and in case of death or wounds forwards the necessary information to the War Department.

Headquarters Troop

The headquarters troop is responsible for the security of the commanding general of the division and of headquarters, performs the necessary guard duty, and acts as police in the vicinity of headquarters.

The headquarters troop furnishes the necessary orderlies for division headquarters and cares for the horses of the staff officers.

For rations, quarters, muster, and pay, all enlisted men at headquarters are part of the headquarters troop.

Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop

A recent order has created and made a part of an infantry division a new unit for the repair and upkeep of ordnance in the field.

Machine Gun Battalions

The division machine gun battalion is composed of four machine gun companies and is commanded by a major, with one 1st lieutenant as adjutant and supply officer.

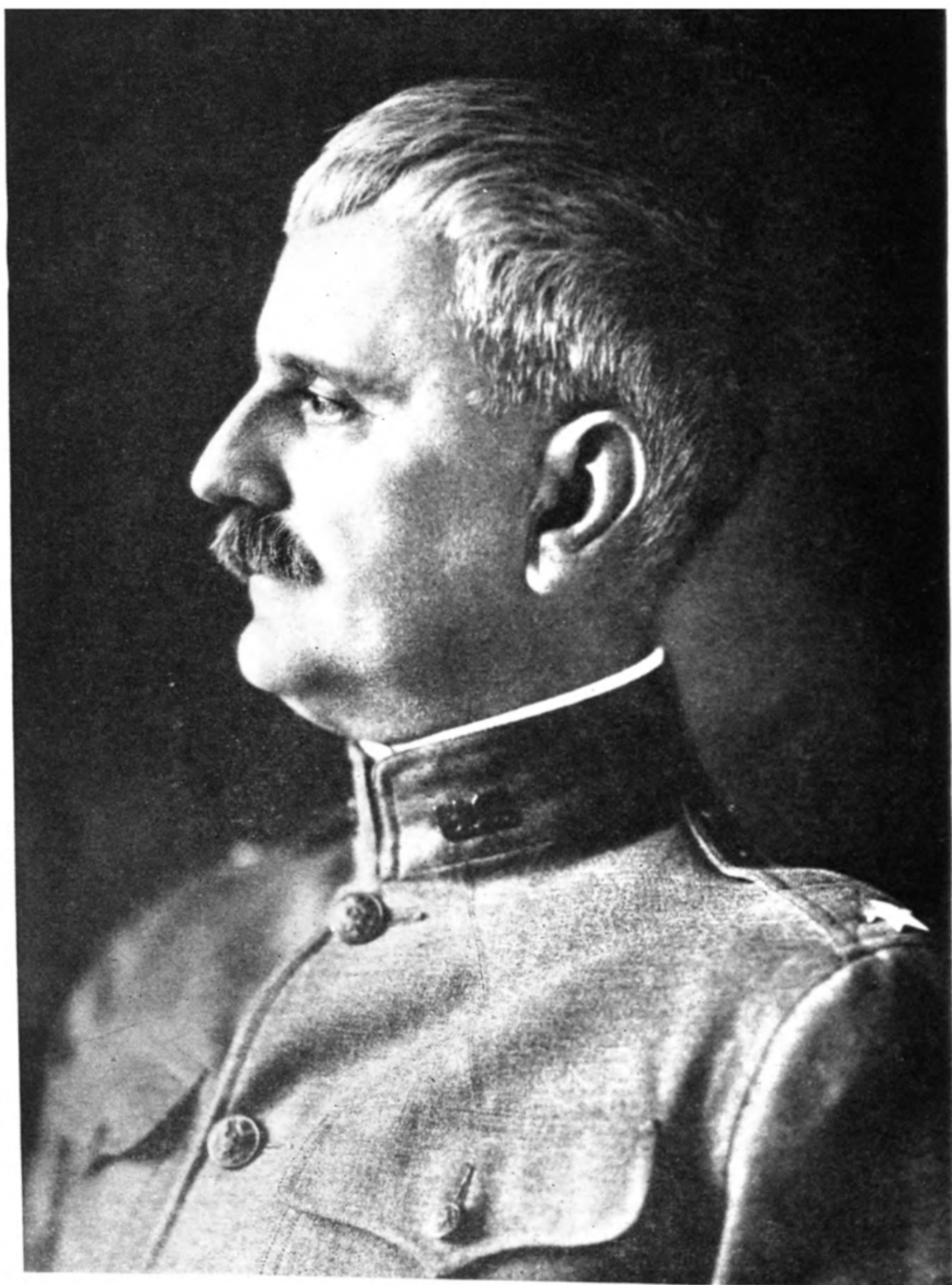
The brigade machine gun battalions consist of three machine gun companies; are commanded by majors and have one 1st lieutenant each as adjutant and supply officer.

346th Machine Gun Battalion

(4 Companies.)

Maj. F. C. Endicott, Commanding Officer.

Lieutenant F. M. Moore, Adjutant.



Portrait by Zausmer, Tacoma

Henry A. Styer
Brig. General, U.S.A.

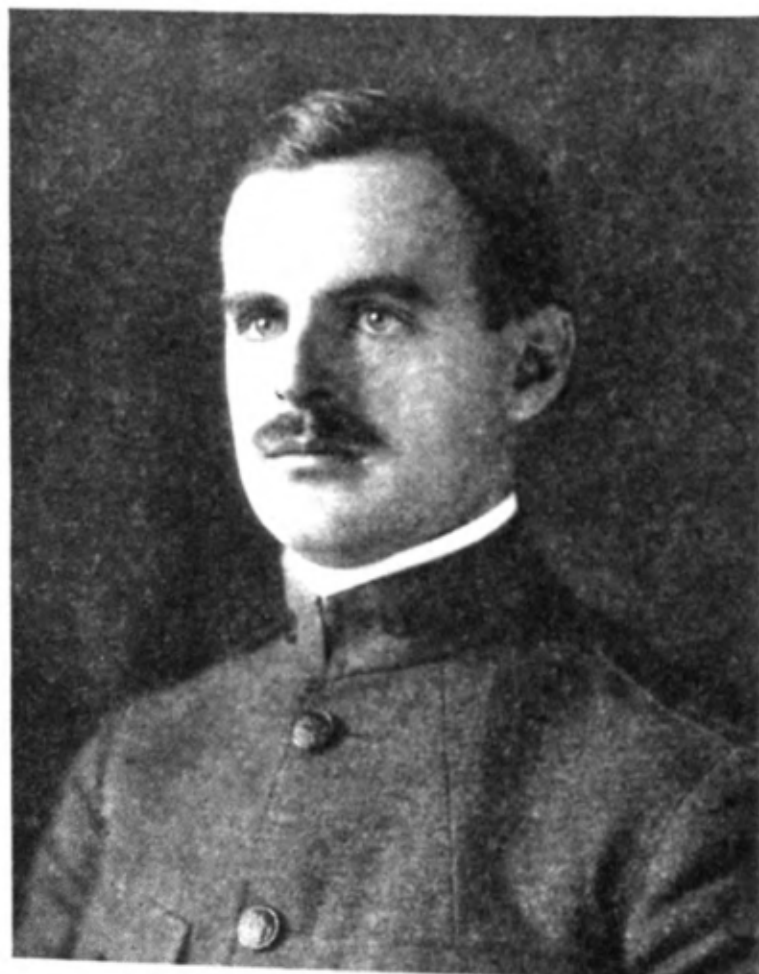
Brigadier General Henry D. Styer was born in Sellersville, Pa., 1862. Was graduated from the United States Military Academy, West Point, 1884. Served as Lieutenant in the 21st and 13th Regiments of Infantry for fourteen years in Wyoming, Utah, Indian Territory and at Fort Niagara, New York. As Captain in the Philippine Islands, 1899-1902, was mentioned in orders for the capture of Vicente Prado, a notorious guerilla leader. Detached by the War Department as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Utah Agricultural College, 1892 to 1896, and again from 1903 to 1906. As Major, 29th Infantry, commanded the post of Fort Niagara, 1909 to 1912. On duty with the Second Division in Texas, 1913, on the border at Eagle Pass in 1914 and at Yuma in 1917. Graduated from the Army War College, Washington, in 1914. Served as Senior Inspector-Instructor, New Jersey National Guard, for two and a half years. Promoted Colonel, 1916, and Brigadier General, National Army, 1917. In command of the 181st Infantry Brigade, Camp Lewis, Tacoma, Washington.

181ST INFANTRY BRIGADE

Aides de Camp



2ND LIEUT. JACK W. BROWNE



2ND LIEUT. JOHN C. FAILING

Portraits by Zausmer, Tacoma

181ST INFANTRY BRIGADE

Brigadier General Henry D. Styer, commanding.

Major William D. Finzer, adjutant.

Second Lieutenant Jack W. Browne, aide de camp.

Second Lieutenant John C. Failing, aide de camp.

347th Machine Gun Battalion

(3 Companies.)

Major W. W. Hanson, commanding.

361st Infantry

Colonel William D. Davis, commanding.

Lieutenant Colonel Lucius C. Bennett.

Major John W. Mudgett.

Major Oscar F. Miller.

Major Robert C. Howard.

362nd Infantry

Colonel Pegram Whitworth, commanding.

Lieutenant Colonel William H. Jordan.

Major Godfrey R. Fowler.

Major Gordon S. Finley.

Major Walter K. Tuller.



Portrait by Zausmer, Tacoma

[Handwritten signature]

Brigadier General Frederick S. Foltz is a native of Pennsylvania and graduated from West Point in 1879.

He served nineteen years as a Lieutenant in the 1st Cavalry, eight years as Captain in the 2nd Cavalry, six years as Major in the 15th Cavalry, two years as Lieutenant-Colonel on the General Staff, and has for the past three years, as Colonel, commanded the regiment he first joined, the 1st Cavalry.

His first service was in Washington and Idaho, and his foreign service includes Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines

182ND INFANTRY BRIGADE



1ST LIEUT. WILLIAM F. DAUGHERTY
AIDE-DE-CAMP

Portrait by Zausmer, Tacoma

348th Machine Gun Battalion

(Three companies.)

Major David B. Barrows, commanding.

182ND INFANTRY BRIGADE

Brigadier General Frederick S. Foltz, commanding.

First Lieutenant William F. Daugherty, aide de camp.

Major Gordon Voorhies, adjutant.

363rd Infantry

Colonel Harry La T. Cavanaugh, commanding.

Lieutenant Colonel Eldred D. Warfield.

Lieutenant Colonel Reginald E. McNally.

Major Copley Enos.

Major Bertram L. Cadwalder.

Major Henry Breckenridge.

364th Infantry

Colonel Elmer W. Clark, commanding.

Lieutenant Colonel Allen Smith, Jr.

Lieutenant Colonel Theodore B. Taylor.

Major Walter H. Gregory.

Major Charles J. Naylor.

Major George N. Davis.

Major Norris J. Sheepe.



Portrait by Zausmer, Tacoma

Thos Brown
Brig. Gen. N.A.

Brigadier General Edward Burr was graduated from the Military Academy, West Point, New York, in 1882, was number one in his class and was assigned to the Corps of Engineers. He has served at various times with engineer troops and organized the new 4th Regiment of Engineers at Vancouver Barracks in June last. He served with the regular engineers in the campaign against Santiago de Cuba and afterward as Lieutenant Colonel of the 2nd U. S. Volunteer Engineers. Since the Spanish War he has served in the Philippines, as Commandant of the Engineers' School, Washington Barracks, D. C., and as Senior Assistant to the Chief of Engineers. His service also includes duty on the construction of fortifications and other public improvements in connection with which he has been stationed at San Francisco and on the North Pacific Coast. General Burr has two sons in the field artillery of the Regular Army, both of whom graduated from West Point in 1914.

166TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

Aides de Camp



2ND LIEUT. RAYMOND P. HARTNEY



2ND LIEUT. OTTO G. TRUNK

Portraits by Zausmer, Tacoma

166TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

Brigadier General Edward Burr, commanding.

Major O. W. Rethorst, adjutant.

Second Lieutenant R. P. Hartney, aide de camp.

Second Lieutenant Otto G. Trunk, aide de camp.

346th Regiment (Light)

Colonel F. T. Austin, commanding.

Lieutenant Colonel G. R. Allin.

First Lieutenant W. F. Heffner, acting adjutant.

First Lieutenant E. J. Roberson, supply officer.

Captain Natt F. Jamieson, headquarters, 1st Battalion.

Captain Starrett Ford, headquarters, 2nd Battalion.

347th Regiment (Light)

Colonel R. S. Granger, commanding.

Captain F. L. Taylor, adjutant.

First Lieutenant Fremont Simmons, supply officer.

Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Wood, headquarters, 1st Battalion.

Captain R. C. Heiner, headquarters, 2nd Battalion.

348th Regiment (Heavy)

Colonel S. F. Bottoms, commanding.

Lieutenant Colonel C. B. Smith.

Captain Edward J. Maloy, adjutant.

First Lieutenant W. F. Bradley, supply officer.

Major John O'Neill, headquarters, 1st Battalion.

316th Trench Mortar Battery

Captain Harold P. Pease, commanding.

316TH ENGINEERS REGIMENT

Colonel Henry C. Jewett, commanding.

Lieutenant Colonel A. R. Ebrnbeck.

Captain J. E. Hanique, adjutant.

Major A. D. Aikin.

Major W. S. Post.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LAND FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES

Armies of some kind have existed since the earliest period of man's history.

At first these armies consisted of roving hordes, armed with stone and wooden weapons, and without tactics or organization.

As civilization progressed, so progressed the art of war, and the undisciplined mobs finally took form, until today an army is a vast and complicated machine, and into its makeup enter practically all of our national activities.

The land forces of the United States consist of the regular army, the national guard and the selective draft forces, known as the National Army.

These land forces are grouped under two general heads:

1. The Mobile Army.
2. The Coast Artillery.

The mobile army is organized for offensive operations against an enemy, while the Coast Artillery is used for the defense of a coast line and is charged with the duty of protecting the country against naval attack or the landing of hostile forces.

The forces assembled at Camp Lewis are part of the mobile army and are being trained for offensive operations and are organized into a division, the Ninety-first.

A division is a self-contained unit made up of all the necessary arms and services and complete in itself with every requirement for independent action as a fighting force, both on the offensive and on the defensive, and is commanded by a major general.

An infantry division, which the Ninety-first is, consists of the following officers and enlisted men:

1 division headquarters (including headquarters troop).....	164
1 machine gun battalion of four companies	768
2 Infantry brigades, each composed of 2 Infantry regiments and 1 machine gun battalion of 3 companies	16,420
1 Field Artillery brigade composed of 3 Field Artillery regiments and 1 trench-mortar battery	5,068
1 field signal battalion	262
1 regiment of Engineers	1,666
1 train headquarters and military police.....	337
1 ammunition train	962
1 supply train	472
1 Engineer train	84
1 sanitary train composed of 4 field hospital companies and 4 ambulance companies	949
	<hr/>
	27,152

A brigade is commanded by a brigadier general and consists of two or more regiments.

An infantry regiment is commanded by a colonel and consists of twelve rifle companies designated by letters, thus: Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M; a headquarters company, a supply company, a machine gun company, and a medical detachment.

The lettered companies of a regiment are divided into three battalions of four companies each, and each battalion is commanded by a major. Each company is commanded by a captain.

Each lettered company (rifle company) has a strength of 250 men and 1 captain, 3 first lieutenants and 2 second lieutenants. It is composed of a company headquarters (2 officers and 18 men) and 4 platoons. Each platoon includes:

	Officers and Men
1 headquarters	2
1 section bombers and rifle grenadiers	22
2 sections riflemen, 12 each	24
1 section automatic riflemen (4 Lewis guns).....	11
	—
	59

Each regimental headquarters company is made up of 7 officers and 294 men, as follows:

1 headquarters platoon (93 officers and men) including 1 staff section (36 officers and men), 1 orderlies section (29 men), 1 band section (28 men).

1 signal platoon (77 officers and men) including 1 telephone section (51 men), 1 section with headquarters (10 men), 1 section with each of the three battalions (16 officers and men).

1 sappers' and bombers' platoon (43 officers and men) including 1 section of sappers (9 men) for digging and special work, 1 section of bombers (34 officers and men).

1 pioneer platoon (55 officers and men) for engineer work. One 1-pounder cannon platoon (33 officers and men).

The supply company, as its name implies, has charge of all the supplies needed by the regiment and is charged with the duty of providing the food, clothing, equipment, ammunition and the transportation for same.

It has charge of the wagon and motor transportation of the regiment, consists of 140 officers and men, commanded by the regimental supply officer, with the rank of captain, with 1 first lieutenant as his assistant.

The machine gun company has 6 officers and 172 men. It consists of the headquarters (3 officers and 21 men), 3 platoons (each with 1 officer and 46 men), and a train (13 men). Its armament is 12 machine guns of heavy type and 4 spare guns.

The medical detachment consists of 56 officers and men and its commander is a surgeon with the rank of major.

DUTIES OF THE DIVISION UNITS

Infantry

As the final and decisive stage in a battle is to come to close quarters where the bayonet can be used, and as this is the duty of the infantry, or foot soldiers, this arm is the principal and most important.

To enable the men of the infantry to get close enough to the enemy to try conclusions with the bayonet, all other arms of the service are auxiliary, and their co-operation must function perfectly or the efforts of the infantry will be defeated.

The earliest organization, as we know it today, was the company, usually representing a group of men who followed a knight to battle and fought under his banner. This leader bore the title of "Captain."

In those days men fought in compact masses, and one man's voice could control a large number, hence five or six hundred men were not uncommon in one company.

These companies were finally grouped into regiments, but as the science and implements of warfare improved it was found necessary to subdivide these unwieldy masses into fractions and make them of uniform strength. Thus the battalion was created and made one-third the strength of a regiment; hence, today we have the regiment divided into three battalions, and each battalion divided into four companies.

In addition to the four rifle companies in three battalions, or one regiment of twelve rifle companies, we have three additional companies to a regiment of infantry with duties auxiliary to the rifle companies.

Today our companies are divided into platoons and each platoon into squads.

The drill regulations tell us that "soldiers are grouped into squads for purposes of instruction, discipline, control and order."

Thus, the squad, which consists of a Corporal and seven privates, becomes the smallest fixed unit in our organization, and on the efficiency of the squad depends the efficiency of the company.

Experience has taught that, in the din and crash of battle, the human voice is the most effective means of steadying and controlling men under fire. Experience has also demonstrated that under modern battle conditions the human voice is audible approximately six yards, hence the position of the Corporal on the firing line is designated in or near the center of his squad so that he may have perfect control, the squad in line of skirmishers occupying approximately twelve yards of frontage.

The conditions in Europe have caused the Government to somewhat increase the size of the company and alter the duties and fighting equipment of the units of a company but the size of the squad has not been changed.

The co-ordination and control of the movements of a company on the battlefield is accomplished by transmitting the orders of the Captain to his Lieutenants commanding the platoons by visual or whistle signals. The platoon commanders convey their orders in like manner to the Corporals or "squad leaders."

The Sergeants assist the officers in the control of the squads and in facilitating the execution of all orders.

Artillery

In this war artillery is the close supporting arm of infantry, as only by its co-operation can the man with the bayonet close with his enemy.

By smothering the enemy's trenches with shell and shrapnel, the artillery holds him in his trenches and dugouts where he cannot use his rifles and machine guns while the infantry advances.

With its high explosive shells, the artillery blasts out the enemy wire entanglements and lays a curtain of fire behind his first line trenches and retards the sending forward of reinforcements while the infantry is deciding the issue with the bayonet and hand grenade.

A brigade of Artillery, as part of an Infantry division, is composed of two regiments of Light Field Artillery, one regiment of Heavy Field Artillery and one Trench Mortar Battery.

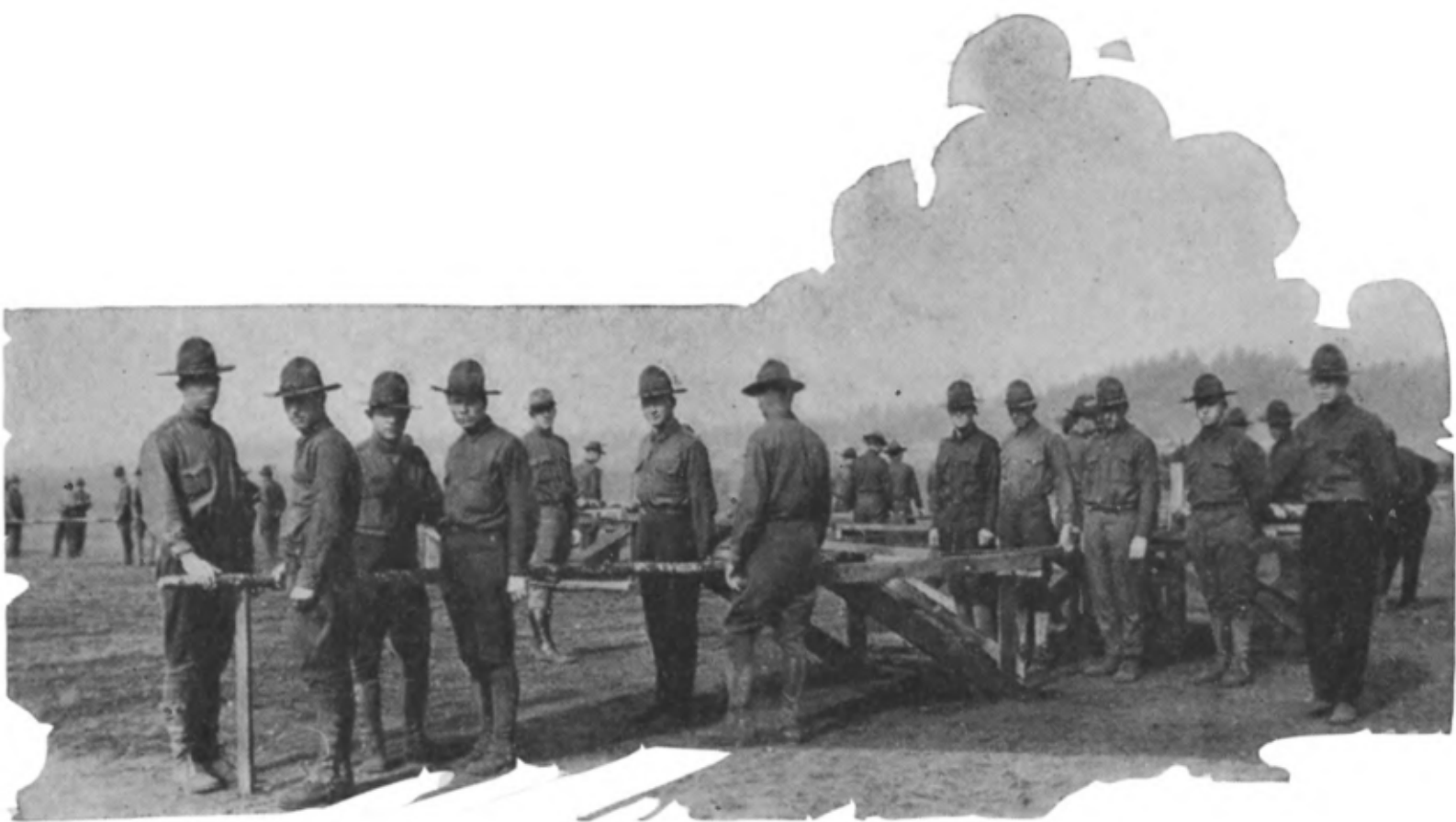
Such a brigade is commanded by a brigadier general, who has, as a brigade staff, one major, two captains, five first lieutenants, and forty-nine enlisted men.

Each regiment of Light Field Artillery consists of one Headquarters Company, one Supply Company and two battalions of three batteries each, armed with three inch field guns.

Each regiment of Heavy Field Artillery consists of one Headquarters Company, one Supply Company and three battalions of two batteries each, armed with six inch howitzers.

The Trench Mortar Battery is composed of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, and one hundred eighty-one enlisted men. These trench mortar batteries are used for shooting small, high explosive bombs into the enemy trench by means of light, portable mortars.

A battery is that unit of an Artillery regiment that corresponds to a company in an Infantry regiment.



TRAINING WITH WOODEN GUN DRAGS

Cavalry

There has been little use for cavalry on the western front in this war since the adversaries have settled down to trench warfare, as there are no flanks to be protected and no extended advance or retirement of troops.

The western battle line stretches from the sea to Switzerland; thus nature and a neutral army are performing one of the principal functions of the mounted troops.

In open warfare the cavalry precedes an advancing army and is known as its "eyes and ears."

On account of its rapidity of movement, the cavalry scouts the country in advance and on the flanks of an army, seeking information as to the enemy, his strength, his intentions, and acts as a screen to prevent the enemy scouts and patrols from gaining any information regarding its own troops.

It screens the movements of its own army in retreat and by keeping in contact with the advance cavalry of pursuing enemy troops and engaging it retards the enemy's advance and permits the withdrawal of troops and supplies and gains time for the establishment of a new line of defense.

The organization of a cavalry regiment is similar to that of an infantry regiment.

A troop is that unit of a cavalry regiment that corresponds to a company in an infantry regiment.

Engineers

The Corps of Engineers, within the war zone, is charged with the duties of seeking and securing information and surveying for and the making of military maps; the laying out of camps; the planning and superintending the construction of offensive and defensive works, such as trenches and field fortifications; the examination of routes of communication for supplies and for military movements; the construction, maintenance and repair of roads, bridges and ferries; the construction, maintenance and repair of all railroads under military control; the construction, as well as the design and location of wharves, piers, landings, storehouses, hospitals and such other military structures as may become necessary; and the destruction of roads, bridges, buildings, etc., for military purposes.

This Corps also builds and operates armored trains.

A regiment of Engineers is commanded by a colonel and is composed of two battalions of three companies each and a headquarters detachment. A medical detachment of one major, two captains and sixteen enlisted men form part of the personnel of an Artillery regiment.

Signal Corps

The Signal Corps is charged with the duty of constructing, repairing and operating all military telegraph, telephone, cable and radio apparatus, as well as the transmitting of all messages on military business.

In addition to the electrical apparatus used in signaling the Signal Corps is proficient in the use of various devices for transmitting messages by visual means, such as by flag, torch, hand lantern, searchlight, stationery semaphore, Coston lights, rockets, bombs and the Ardois system. The Ardois system is a display of four incandescent lamps, alternate red and white, operated by a key board. The red light indicates a dot and the white light a dash, so the characters of the code are made by combinations of red and white lights.

The Aero Squadron is part of the Signal Corps.

The Field Signal Battalion, as part of an Infantry division, is composed of the following units:

One headquarters.

One radio company.

One supply section.

One outpost company.

One wire company.

It is commanded by a major and its commissioned personnel is composed of three captains and nine first lieutenants and has attached a medical detachment of one captain and seven enlisted men.

Military Police

The duty of military police is to enforce all police regulations within the zone of operations of an army in mobilization and concentration camps. They protect the inhabitants of the country from pillage and violence and prevent excesses of all kinds; keep all roads clear; arrest all soldiers and civilians employed with the army absent without proper authority from their organizations; arrest all marauders, and collect all stragglers and hand them over to their organizations. They keep a list of all camp retainers (civilians employed with the army) and followers and watch their conduct. They relieve organizations from the care and guarding of prisoners of war and conduct them to concentration camps.



SECTIONAL VIEW OF CAMP

They police all railroad stations, public houses, depots and public buildings, protect telegraph and telephone lines from damage as well as railways and roads; keep hostile inhabitants in order, carry out their disarmament and prevent spying.

Division Ammunition Train

The division ammunition train is used for bringing up ammunition from an ammunition refilling point to a distributing station where the combat trains of the various organizations pick it up and distribute it to the organizations on the firing line, thus the division ammunition train becomes the connecting link between a supply base and the ammunition trains that are provided for each regiment. These trains consist of motor trucks, and mule drawn wagons and caissons, and sometimes, where the topography of the country does not permit of other means, the ammunition is carried on the backs of pack animals.

Division Supply Train

The division supply train performs the same function in bringing up equipment, rations and forage for the division as does the ammunition train in supplying ammunition. To the supply train is attached the herds of beef cattle, extra horses, and all reserve means of transportation.

Division Engineer Train

The engineer train includes all vehicles, animals and personnel for transporting heavy entrenching tools, explosives and other engineer equipment and material which, under ordinary conditions, is required to accompany the division.

In the theater of operations the railways are built, repaired and operated by the Engineer Corps. Roads, bridges and trench fortifications are also constructed by the Engineer Corps and as a consequence all material and tools necessary in their construction and upkeep are transported by the engineer train.

Division Sanitary Train

The sanitary train is composed of ambulance companies, field hospital companies and camp infirmaries.

It transports the medical supplies to the evacuation or temporary hospitals set up in rear of the forces and transports the sick and wounded back to the base and other hospitals established for their care and treatment.

Quartermaster Corps

So complex and varied are the duties of the Quartermaster Corps that its work will be only briefly touched on here.

The Quartermaster Corps provides means of transportation of every character needed in the movement of troops or the material of war.

It furnishes all public animals for the Army, the forage consumed by them, and all wagons and equipment for their use; also motor trucks and repairs, motor cars and motor cycles.

It furnishes clothing, camp and garrison equipage, barracks, storehouses and other buildings. Not in the actual war zone, it constructs and repairs roads, bridges, railways, boats, docks and wharves. (In the theater of operations, construction and repair work of the above nature is taken care of by the Engineer Corps.)

It supplies the food for the enlisted men of the Army and for others entitled thereto.

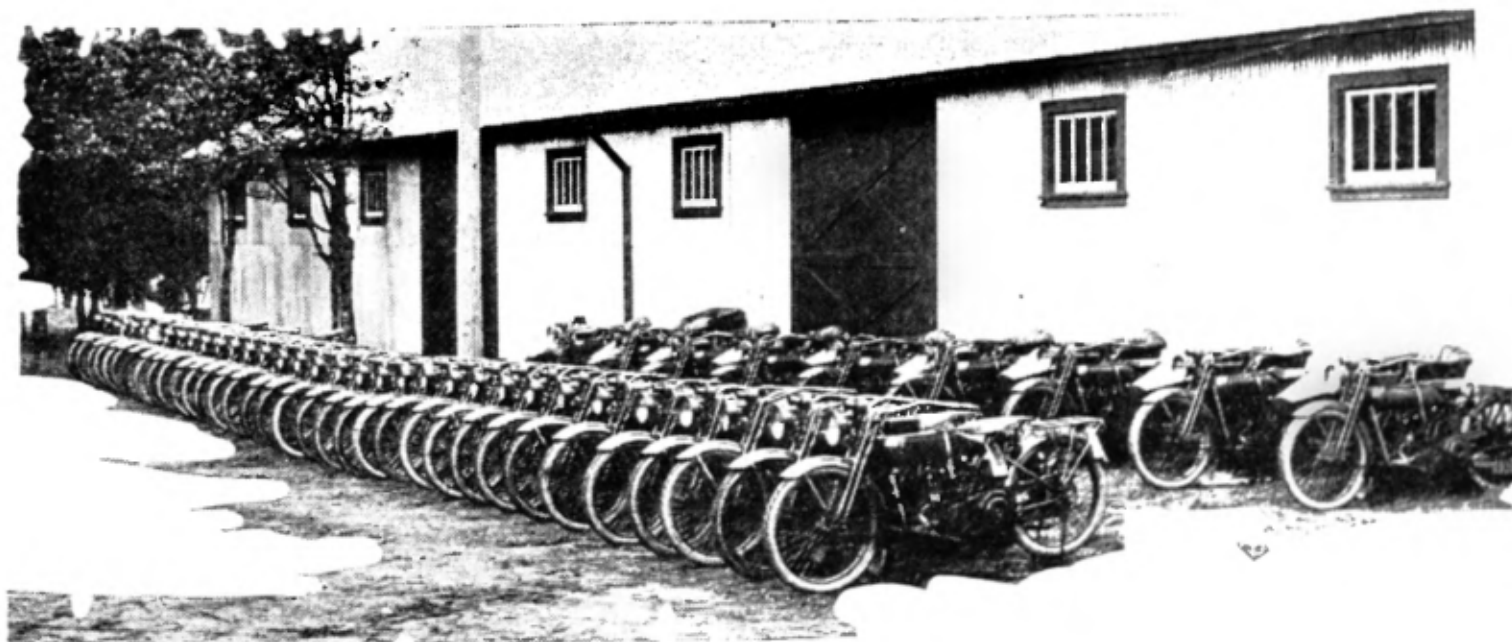
It has charge of the moneys for the payment for supplies and the troops, and disburses such funds; and in addition attends to all matters connected with military operations which are not expressly assigned to some other bureau of the War Department.

Prior to August 24, 1912, the pay and subsistence of the Army was handled by the Pay and Commissary Departments, but on that date the Quartermaster Department, Pay Department and Commissary Department were consolidated into the Quartermaster Corps, thus bringing the three departments under one supervision and materially increasing the already arduous duties of this hard working bureau.

To the layman, unacquainted with the activities of the War Department in preparing for the struggle in France, the work already accomplished by the Quartermaster Corps is inconceivable.

The mobilizing of industries to manufacture the equipment required for our enormously increased army, the building of camp sites and cantonments, in the face of the pressure on our manufacturing plants and a consequent labor shortage, marks an epoch in the annals of our wonderful history in industrial efficiency.

The conversion of six square miles of barren prairie into a modern city in a period of two months, for the use of over forty thousand people, is an example of the energy, resourcefulness and technical skill of the Quartermaster Corps.



MOTORCYCLES, QUARTERMASTER CORPS

The Medical Department

Since the Spanish-American War, the Medical Department has been greatly changed by Congressional and Presidential acts. Twenty years ago the Medical Department was composed of medical officers and the enlisted personnel known as Hospital Corps. Next was added the female nurse corps, which has contributed so much to the patients' comfort and increased the effectiveness of treatment. Then the Dental Corps was added without any enlisted personnel. The recent border trouble and approaching war with Germany caused further additions to the Medical Department to meet modern conditions of sanitary control and prevention of disease. The Sanitary Corps was authorized, composed of officers and enlisted men, and by recent Congressional act the Veterinarian Corps was made part of the Medical Department. Although the veterinarians work with the Quartermaster Corps and have nothing to do with the treatment of human ailments and injuries, their knowledge of those diseases of animals which are contagious and communicable to man, makes the co-operation of the veterinarians important in preventing the spread to man of such animal diseases as tuberculosis, trichinosis, anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, etc. With so many specially trained corps to discover, study and report upon the many sources of disease, one ounce of prevention becomes many times better than a pound of cure.

When the small Medical Department of the Regular Army had to expand and give the medico-military experience necessary for the organization of "The Army of the United States," thousands of the best medical and surgical experts from civil life volunteered and left their private practices and have been commissioned in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps for the treatment of patients and to form commissions to give expert advice in eliminating the unfit at enlistment and curing the unfortunate sick and injured. The Medical Department now has so many specialists and experts that confidence and faith in sure recovery is the only element to be supplied by the patient in order that all classes of opinion may be satisfied and that the Medical Department may be successful in prevention and cure.

The province of the Division Surgeon is to organize and obtain teamwork and results satisfactory to his Division Commander and to the War Department. Americans do not team easily at first and success only follows when the Division Surgeon succeeds in teaching each corps and each expert to obey the rules of the game, subordinate self without losing individuality, listen to and obey the signals and keep his eyes on the goal (prevention of disease or prompt cure of disease in order that all may fight). Such teamwork means success for the Division Sanitary Inspector, whose special province is to teach and insist upon all sanitary measures which prevent the incidence or spread of disease. The Sanitary Inspector must invade the privacy of barracks, kitchens, offices and go everywhere on a constant lookout for carelessness in personal cleanliness, cleanliness of barracks and kitchens, to regulate conservation of wastes without contamination, for maintenance of ventilation, and for the discovery of initial cases of contagious disease. He inspects the Medical Department as thoroughly as he does other departments.

The Commanding Officer of the Base Hospital has a gigantic task in maintaining a 1,000-bed hospital for the treatment of the more seriously sick or injured and, unlike large civil hospitals, he must constantly keep in mind that all patients must be returned to full duty and good health in the shortest possible time, or the troublesome Division Surgeon or Sanitary Inspector invades the hospital to learn the reason for the delay.

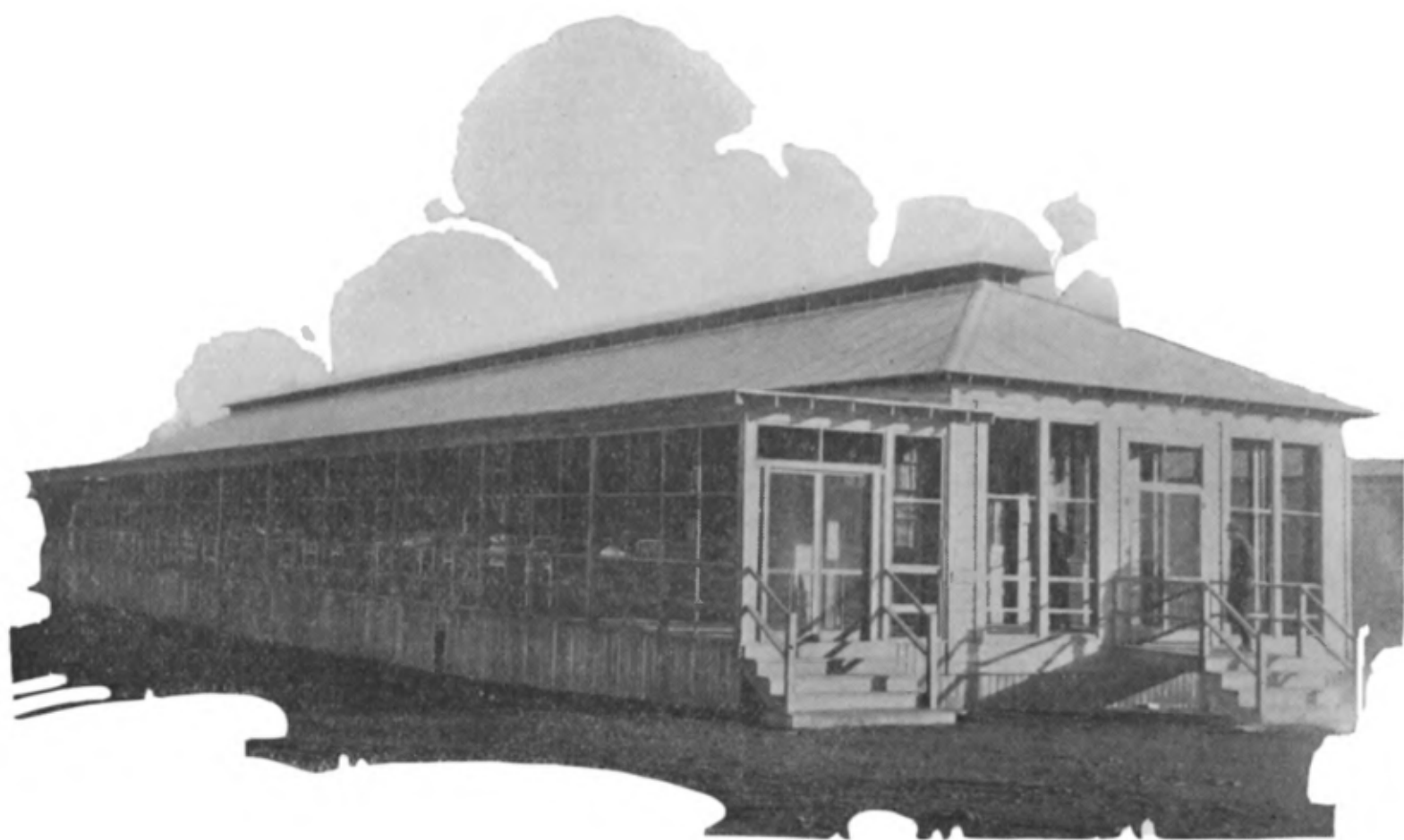
For the treatment of the less seriously sick there are sixteen infirmaries (hospitals), scattered throughout Camp Lewis, each with its medical staff, including a Dental Surgeon and male nurses.

There is a Supervising Dental Surgeon and a Supervising Veterinarian for more intimate control of the junior Medical Department officers and men in their special work.

As all this teamwork necessitates supplies—medical, surgical, hospital, dental and veterinarian—a Medical Supply Officer controls large storehouses containing hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of apparatus, dressings and drugs, all of which, from a pin to a 200-bed field hospital, must be accounted for and issued with as much care and check as a bank cashier does his bank's money.

Training for coming usefulness overseas is the Sanitary Train, with its three motor and one animal-drawn ambulance companies and its three motor and one animal-drawn field hospitals, totaling 49 officers, 900 men, 48 ambulances, 11 wagons, 344 animals, 42 motor trucks, motorcycles, etc.

As an example of the team work necessary in the Medical Department, the Division Commander requires the Division Surgeon to make each morning a consolidated report, made up from the individual reports from all Infirmaries, Base Hospital, and superiors of special branches of the Medical Department. Such consolidated report must show totals of all kinds of diseases existing in man and animal, total number of officers, male and female nurses, totals of ambulances, animals, motors, etc., and completeness of equipment. Hence it is evident that each hospital and division of the Medical Department at Camp Lewis must make a special report each morning to the Division Surgeon.



TYPE OF HOSPITAL WARD, CAMP LEWIS

Ordnance Department

Ordnance, in its broadest sense, is the fighting equipment furnished the Army and includes cannon and artillery vehicles and equipments, rifles, pistols, trench knives and bayonets; ammunition of all descriptions; haversacks, cartridge and pistol belts; canteens, meat cans, knives, forks and spoons; and horse equipments and harness for artillery, and horse equipments for cavalry and all mounted men except those in the Quartermaster Corps.

The Ordnance Department is charged with the duty of procuring, either by purchase or manufacture, of all ordnance and ordnance stores and with their repair and safe keeping. This department establishes and maintains the arsenals and depots for the manufacture and distribution of such stores.

The Ordnance Department is a highly technical branch of the service and among its notable achievements is the design and manufacture of the Springfield rifle, undoubtedly the acme of military small arms.

Field Bakery

To each division of the Army is attached a bakery company, one of the many activities of the Quartermaster Corps.

There are two kinds of bread issued to our fighting men. "Garrison bread" is issued to troops in permanent camp, and in the field when they are not too distant from the bakery to be reached in a day. This bread is an excellent variety of home-made bread and of a quality to grace the table of any housewife.

"Field bread" is of a type having a greater density, a thicker crust, and a consequent higher capacity for retaining moisture than has garrison bread. Because of its keeping qualities and thick crust it will remain palatable and wholesome from ten days to two weeks and will withstand the rigors of field transportation. It is usually baked in four-pound round loaves.

A field bakery company is equipped with twelve ovens of a portable type, easily knocked down, and are designed for continuous baking. They have a capacity of thirty-five hundred pounds of garrison bread and two thousand pounds of field bread, each, every twenty-four hours.

The bakery company is commanded by a First Lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, and its enlisted personnel are highly efficient bakers, graduates from one of the several cooks' and bakers' schools the Quartermaster Corps has established in different parts of the country.

In line with its policy of utilizing every resource at its command for the health and comfort of its new Liberty Army, the government has established a cooks' and bakers' school at Camp Lewis, and ere long the dainty cakes and pastries that are rather the rule than the exception in the Regular Army will be found on the menus of the organizations of the Ninety-first Division.

Officers' Training Camp

With the object of training enlisted men for appointments as commissioned officers, there will be opened at the camp of each army division, and at other specially designated places, a series of training camps.

These camps will open January 5th and continue until April 5th, 1918.

All enlisted men of the Army between the ages of twenty years and nine months and forty years are eligible for appointment to these camps, and application to attend same must be made before December 1, 1917, to the immediate commanding officer of the applicant. From the applicants recommended by unit commanders the department and division commanders will select the men to attend these camps. There will also be graduates and under-graduates selected from certain designated schools where the courses in military science have met the War Department standard.

The graduates of these training camps who have been so recommended will be listed as eligible for commission as second lieutenants and will be commissioned as vacancies occur.

The enlisted men attending these camps will be carried on detached service and will draw the pay of their grades.

The students and graduates, as above described, will be required to enlist for the duration of the war, and while attending the camp will draw the pay of privates, first class. If after the completion of the three months' course they are not recommended for commissions they will be required to remain in service and finish their enlistments.

A large number of the student officers to be commissioned from the present series of reserve officers' training camps will be sent to France immediately for intensive training, Secretary of War Baker announced. Others will be distributed in schools in this country, while others will be placed with the National Army troops.

The War Department's scheme provides for placing some six hundred reserve officers with the troops. Others will go to France and to schools here and still others will be distributed, two of each grade, to each infantry company and field artillery battery of the National Guard and Regular Army.



TYPE OF BARRACKS

Post Exchange

Exchanges are established at Army posts, camps and cantonments for the sale of soft drinks, candies, fruits, toilet articles, and in fact articles of any kind that will add to the comfort and convenience of the troops.

They are of a co-operative nature and the profits derived therefrom are divided pro rata among the organizations holding stock in the exchange. The funds thus derived go into the organization fund and are used for extra comforts and amusements for the organization. The company fund is treated at greater length elsewhere.

Coupon books are issued to the soldiers for purchases at the exchanges and settlement is made each pay day for the preceding month.

To enable the organizations of the Liberty Army to build up organization funds the government has advanced the money to purchase the stocks of supplies for the regimental exchanges and as soon as the exchanges become self sustaining each organization in a regiment will receive its share in the profits of same.

To each division there is a Division Exchange Officer who is a member of the division administrative staff.

An officer is detailed from each regiment as exchange officer for its regimental exchange, and these officers are governed by strict regulations in the conduct of the business of the exchanges and accounting for the profits derived therefrom.

These exchanges enable the soldier to purchase at a reasonable price and make him independent of the parasites that usually infest the neighborhood of army posts.



NEW ARRIVALS AT CAMP LEWIS

DEPOT ORGANIZATIONS

As explained in the foregoing pages, a division of the army is the mobile or overseas fighting force, complete in itself. Thus the 91st Division at Camp Lewis, equipped and trained, is ready to embark.

Now there still remains at Camp Lewis depot organizations whose duty it is to equip and train any new organization or division of the army that might be assigned to them, and who will perform for the new organizations the same functions that they have performed for the 91st Division.

These depot organizations are made up of the following branches of the service, and are stationed at Camp Lewis:

Depot Brigade

Base, or Camp Hospital

Camp Quartermaster

Depot Engineers

Ordnance Depot

Signal Corps Depot

Medical Supply Depot

Auxiliary Remount Depot

Remount stations are stations at which horses for the mounted service are assembled, broken and trained, and from which they are supplied to the Army as needed.

As the Quartermaster Corps is charged with the duty of supplying the Army with its horses and mules, the remount depots and stations are under its control.



AFTER TWO WEEKS TRAINING



Portrait by Zausner, Tacoma

James A. Spons =
Brigadier General, U. S. A., U. S. A.

Brigadier General James A. Irons was graduated from the United States Military Academy, June 13, 1879, and was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the 20th Infantry the same date.

He assisted in quelling the Creek Indian troubles in Indian Territory during the winter of 1882-1883.

Was appointed First Lieutenant, 20th Infantry, May 14, 1887. Was recommended as tactical officer at the Military Academy and acted as instructor in engineering at Infantry and Cavalry School for four years.

Promoted Captain, August 23, 1893, and served with his regiment through the riots at Butte, Montana, during the railroad strike in 1894. Commanded his company at the battles of El Caney and Santiago de Cuba, 1898.

Was made Major of Volunteer Engineers and served with General J. C. Bates, commanding 3rd Division, 5th Army Corps. While on this duty acted as Chief Quartermaster of the division and assisted in embarking the volunteer regiments returning to the United States. Recommended for a brevet.

Upon the return of his division to the United States he joined his regiment, the 20th Infantry, before its departure for Manila, P. I., and took part in the engagements at Guadalupe, Pasig and Cainta, Island of Luzon, in March, 1899, and was again recommended for brevet.

During these trying times in the Philippines, General (then Captain) Irons had charge of the provost guard in the Walled City, Manila, and to his keeping were intrusted the principal political prisoners and higher officers of the Filipino army. While on this duty he was on a board for the consideration of medals of honor, brevets and certificates of merit.

Was promoted to the rank of Major, February 2, 1901, and detailed to Inspector General's Department; was selected as a member of the General Staff Corps upon its establishment; was a member of the board revising the Infantry Drill Regulations, for which work he received commendation from General Chaffee, then Chief of Staff; and was Assistant Chief of Staff, Western Department, until promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, April 9, 1905.

After the earthquake and fire in San Francisco, Cal., was in charge of one of the districts in that city and received especial mention for his work by General Greely.

In February, 1907, was detailed as Military Attache at the American Embassy, Tokio, Japan, where he remained until February, 1910, assisting in cultivating friendly relations with the Japanese authorities.

Promoted to Colonel and assigned to the 20th Infantry, and commanded same until again called to Japan as Military Attache, where he remained until March 10, 1917. While upon this duty he acted as Military Observer during the Japanese-German campaign at Tsingtao, China.

General Irons accompanied the Japanese Mission, as Military Attache, while in the United States, from August 13, to October 10, this year, and but recently joined his brigade at Camp Lewis, Washington.

166TH DEPOT BRIGADE

Brigadier General, James A. Irons, commanding.

Major Clark Lynn, brigade adjutant.

Captain Henry C. Smith, assistant to brigade adjutant.

Colonel Peter W. Davidson.

Colonel Benjamin B. Hyer.

Colonel Robert S. Offley.

Colonel George McD. Weeks.

Lieutenant Colonel S. B. McIntyre.

Lieutenant Colonel Guy S. Norwell.

Lieutenant Colonel Richmond Smith.

Lieutenant Colonel Edward R. Stone.

Lieutenant Colonel Theodore B. Taylor.

The officers of the 166th Depot Brigade have been drawn from the Regular Army, National Army and the Officers' Reserve Corps. The number of officers on duty in the brigade varies from day to day. The line officers numbered one hundred fifty-one on September 22nd and shortly thereafter the number was increased to two hundred and fifty.

The enlisted personnel, with the exception of a few non-commissioned officers transferred from the regular army, consists of men from the selective draft from all walks of life. The first contingent to form the brigade was taken from the second quota called to the colors on September 19th; the second contingent was called October 3rd, and the remainder reached Camp Lewis about November 2nd, 1917. But one enlisted man was present for duty early in September. Less than a month later the strength of the brigade reached its maximum, that is, approximately twenty-one thousand. Due to numerous transfers to the 91st Division and elsewhere the strength at present is seven thousand. In turn the brigade will receive additional drafted men from time to time to fill the gaps caused by these losses. It will be seen that this organization affords temporary quarters and initial instruction for the recruit until such time as his final disposition is determined.

As men arrive they are assigned to organizations in accordance with districts or states from which they come—this with a view of placing men from the same locality together, as it is believed this procedure promotes harmony and efficiency.

The first step of importance after registration and selection is the organization and handling of the recruit on his arrival at Camp Lewis. Each local board notifies the Division Adjutant the exact number of men entrained at their home station for Camp Lewis. A list of the names of the men, together with information in reference to occupation, physical condition, address, etc., is furnished by the party on its arrival at camp. A commissioned officer receives the list, checks it, and conducts the men to a large receiving shed; there the roll is called, the list rechecked and the men turned over to a second officer who marches them to the organization to which they are temporarily assigned. Before reaching their destination, however, a medical officer examines them for indication of contagious diseases and dispatches those effected with disease to a ward in the hospital set aside for that purpose. Shortly thereafter the men are subjected to a more rigid physical

examination and mustered into the service. Their initial training in the duties of a soldier commences immediately. With a drill period of forty hours each week the recruit rapidly learns the rudiments of a soldier.

The home folks in the various states comprising the district contributing the forces to the 91st Division National Army at Camp Lewis, will be interested in looking over the statistics disclosed by the following table, which shows the total number called, subdivided by the four separate contingents, with percentages and dates:

		5% Due	40% Due	40% Due	15% Due
					Oct. 27-31 & (Colored)
TOTAL.		Sept. 5-9.	Sept. 19-24.	Oct. 3-8.	Nov. 2-7.
California	23,060	1,153	9,224	9,224	3,459
Idaho	2,287	114	915	915	343
Montana	7,877	394	3,151	3,151	1,181
Nevada	1,051	53	420	420	158
Oregon	717	36	287	287	108
Utah	2,370	119	948	948	355
Washington	7,296	365	2,918	2,918	1,095
Wyoming	805	40	322	322	121
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	45,463	2,274	18,185	18,185	6,819
Alaska	700				
	<hr/>				
	46,163				



PUP—OR SHELTER—TENT DRILL

BASE HOSPITAL



Portrait by Zausmer, Tacoma

MAJOR E. G. NORTHINGTON

Major E. G. Northington, Commanding.

Catain H. M. Greene, Adjutant.

Captain W. C. Livingston, Supply Officer.

Major Calvin S. White, Chief of Medical Service.

Captain Ernest C. Wheeler, Chief of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Service.

Captain Robert P. Smith, Chief of Neurological Service.

First Lieutenant Horace J. Whitacre, Chief of Surgical Service.

The hospital is of the latest type of construction. The buildings are permanent, with concrete bases and of the ward unit plan. A central steam heating plant furnishes warmth throughout the entire hospital, and there is in addition a circulatory hot water system, which supplies hot water to each ward.

There is both gas and electricity, an ice plant with a capacity of one ton a day, a garage, machine shop and hospital laundry.

There are five operating rooms, and the equipment for these is not surpassed by any institution in the country.

There are 180 women nurses, drawn from the Army Nurse Corps.

On entering the hospital each patient is sent first to the receiving ward, where he remains until it is certain that he is not a contagious case. He is furnished with a bath robe, pajamas and bedroom slippers and his own clothing, for which he receives a receipt. When he is dismissed, through the receiving ward, his outer clothing, which has been sterilized, and fresh clean underclothing are returned to him on presentation of his receipt. Every man is inoculated against typhoid and para typhoid, and vaccinated against small-pox. Owing to these precautionary measures, the big percentage of fatalities from typhoid fever, which formerly would total 25 per cent at large concentration camps, has been practically eliminated.

RANK AND PRECEDENCE OF OFFICERS AND NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Military rank is that character or quality bestowed on military persons which marks their station and confers eligibility to exercise command or authority in the military service within the limits prescribed by law. It is divided into degrees or grades which marks the relative positions and powers of the different classes of persons possessing it.

Commissioned officers are those appointed by the President and their commissions are signed by the Secretary of War.

Following are the grades of rank of commissioned officers:

General.	Major.
Lieutenant General.	Captain.
Major General.	First Lieutenant.
Brigadier General.	Second Lieutenant.
Colonel.	Aviator, Signal Corps.
Lieutenant Colonel.	Cadet.

Noncommissioned officers are those appointed by various authorities from the Secretary of War down to those appointed by a regimental commander and they receive a warrant signed by the person appointing them.

Following is a list, according to rank, of noncommissioned officers as found in an Infantry division:

1. (a) Sergeant major, regimental.
(b) Band leader.
2. Ordnance sergeant; quartermaster sergeant, Quartermaster Corps; regimental supply sergeant.
3. Battalion sergeant major.
4. (a) First sergeant; (b) sergeant, first class, Medical Department; sergeant, first class, Quartermaster Corps; sergeant, first class, Corps of Engineers; sergeant, first class, Signal Corps; (c) assistant band leader; sergeant bugler.
5. Color sergeant.
6. Sergeant; company supply sergeant; mess sergeant; stable sergeant.
7. Corporal.



TRUCKS, MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY

INSIGNIA OF RANK— COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

On each side of the collar opening, a commissioned officer wears bronze letters denoting to which branch of the military establishment he belongs.

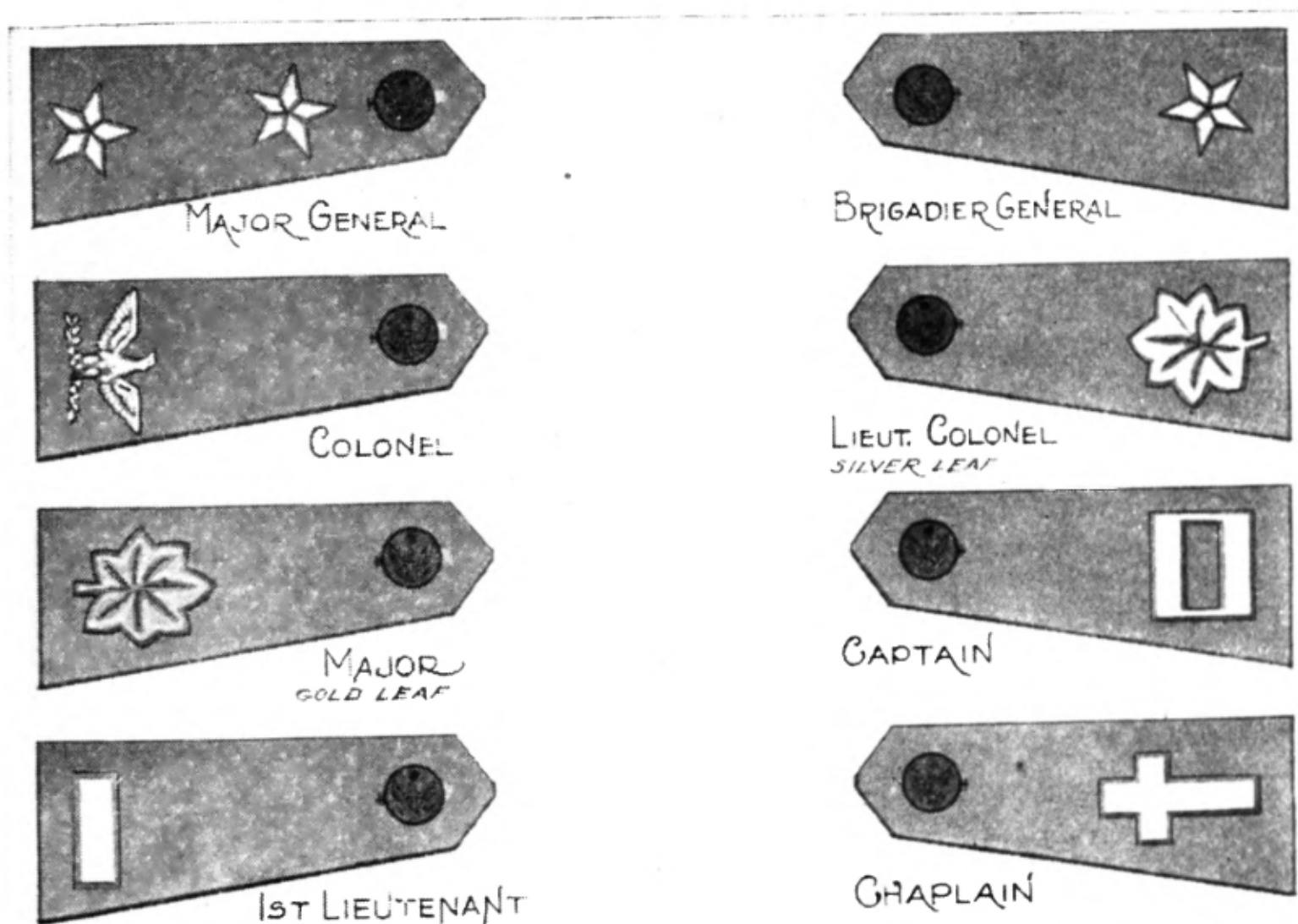
The arm, corps or staff department in which an officer serves is also shown upon the collar in rear of the letters.



- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Regular Army. | 11. Dental Corps. |
| 2. Reserve Officers. | 12. Veterinary Corps. |
| 3. National Army. | 13. Ordnance Department. |
| 4. National Guard. | 14. Signal Corps. |
| 5. Adjutant General's Department. | 15. Engineer Corps. |
| 6. Chief of Staff. | 16. Infantry. |
| 7. Aides-de-Camp, Major General
(1 star for brigadier general). | 17. Cavalry. |
| 8. Chaplain, Silver Cross. | 18. Field Artillery. |
| 9. Quartermaster Corps. | 19. Inspector General's Department. |
| 10. Medical Corps. | 20. Judge Advocate General's De-
partment. |

Major Generals and Brigadier Generals wear GOLD HAT CORDS. All other officers GOLD AND BLACK HAT CORDS.

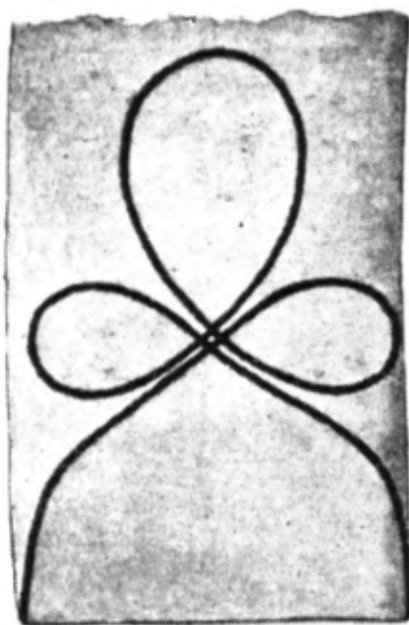
The rank of commissioned officers is shown by the device worn on each shoulder strap of the blouse. When the blouse is not worn the insignias denoting the arm of the service and the rank are worn on the shirt collar, the letters "U. S." and the insignia of rank on the right side, the insignia denoting branch of service on left side.



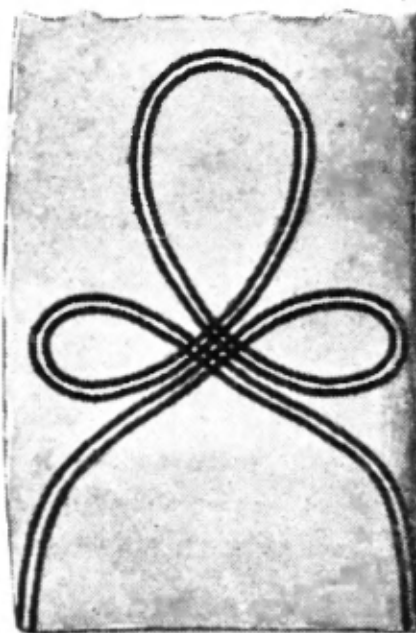
NOTE.—Since going to press the Secretary of War has authorized a single gold bar for the shoulders of second lieutenants and a loop of brown braid for their overcoat sleeves.

Overcoat

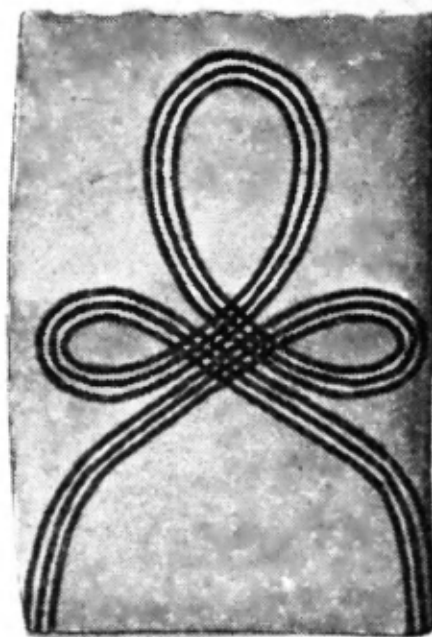
The rank of an officer may be told by the sleeves of his overcoat.



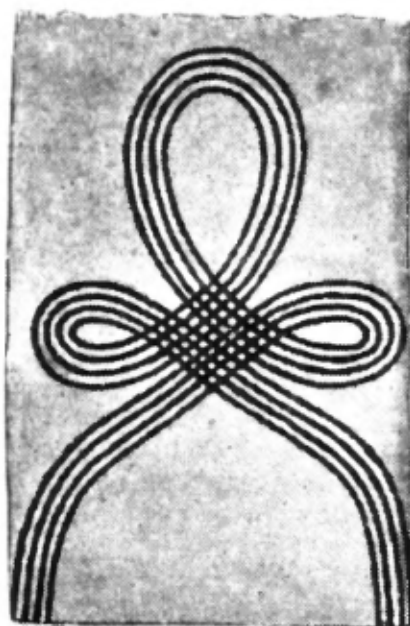
1ST LIEUTENANT



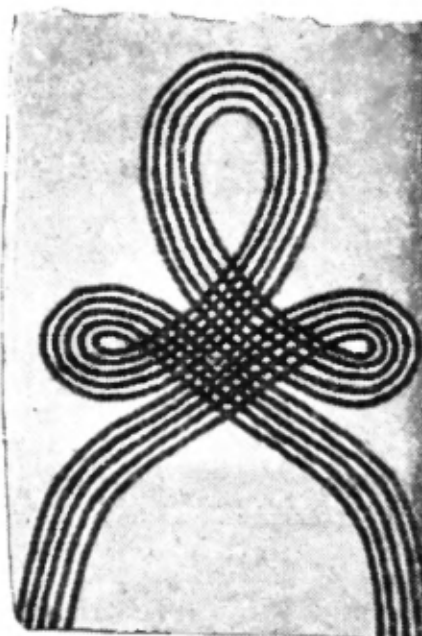
CAPTAIN



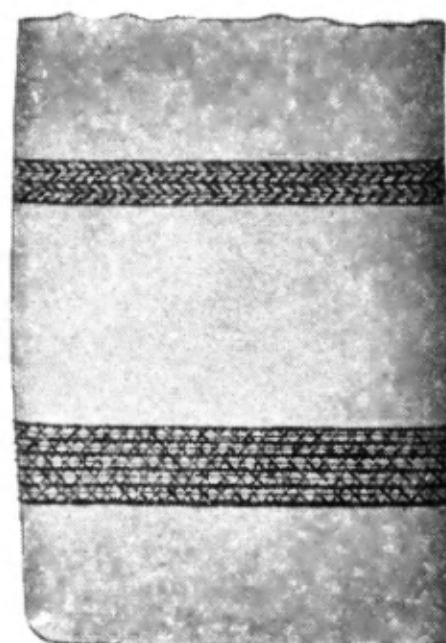
MAJOR



LT-COLONEL



COLONEL



GENERAL

Hat Cords

Each arm and corps of the Army has its distinctive color and the arm or corps to which enlisted men belong may be determined by the cord worn upon the service hat.

Following are the distinguishing colors:

Infantry—Blue.

Field Artillery—Red.

Cavalry—Yellow.

Engineers—Red and white.

Signal Corps—Orange and white.

Medical Corps—Maroon and white.

Quartermaster Corps—Buff.

Ordnance—Black and red.

For enlisted men attending the various service schools, the hat cord is green.

For those attending the Officers' Reserve Corps Training Camps, a red, white and blue hat cord is prescribed.

Field Clerks—Black and white.

The collar device for enlisted men consists of two discs. The one on the right side of the collar bearing the letters "U. S." and the one on the left the device designating the arm or corps of the service to which the wearer belongs.

Overcoat

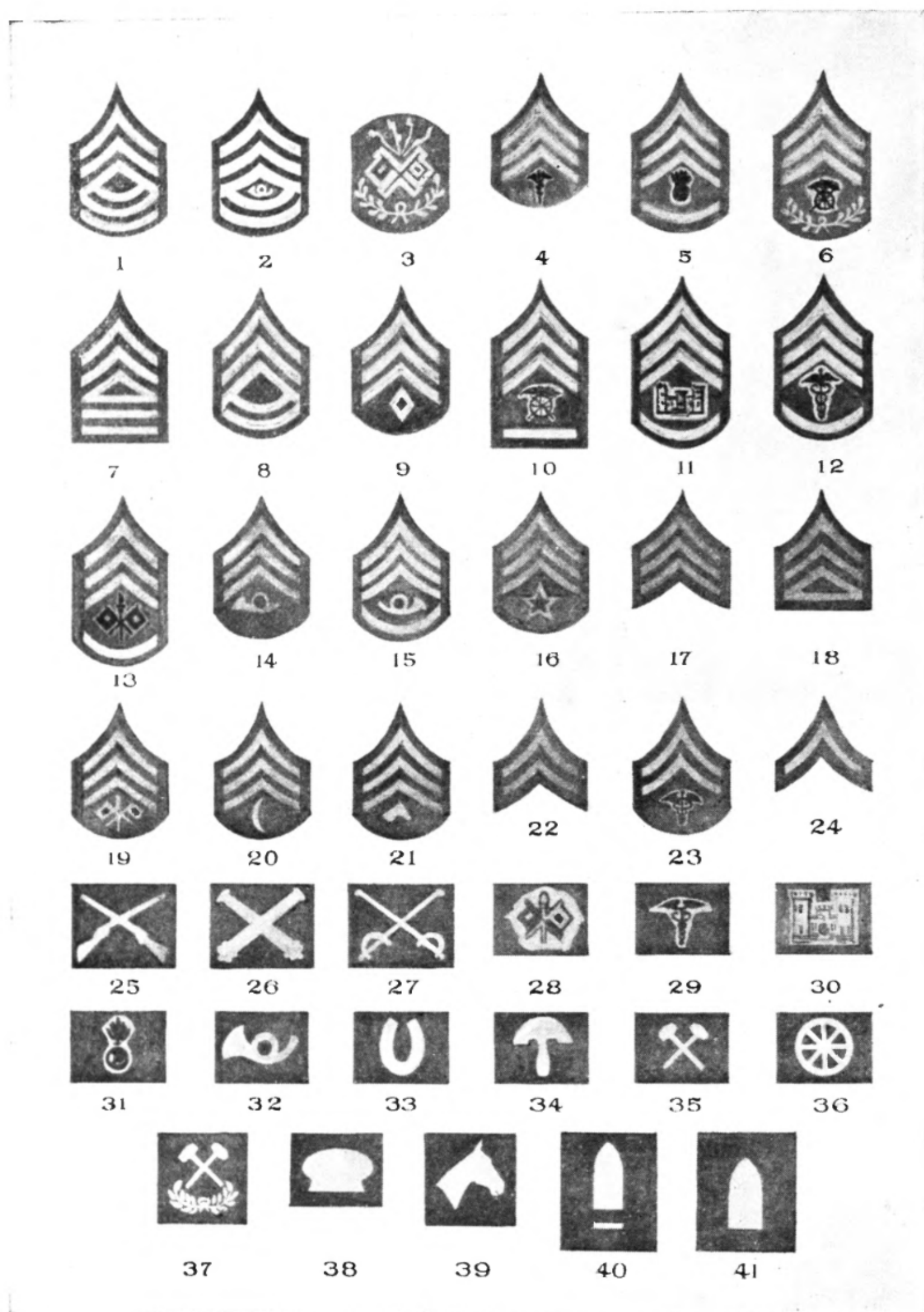
The insignia of rank to be worn on the overcoats of enlisted men is the same as that worn on the coats and shirts.

Uniforms

The dress uniform is worn in time of peace and is of blue. The field uniform is olive drab in color and is the only one authorized to be worn during the war, with the exception of those officers attending White-house functions, when the prescribed dress uniform will be worn.

INSIGNIA OF RANK— NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

The insignias of rank for non-commissioned officers are cloth devices worn on each sleeve midway between the shoulder and elbow, termed "chevrons."



1. Regimental Sergeant Major.
2. Band Leader.
3. Master Signal Electrician.
4. Sergeant Medical Department.
5. Ordnance Sergeant.
6. Quartermaster Sergeant, Quartermaster Corps.
7. Regimental Supply Sergeant.
8. Battalion Sergeant Major.
9. First Sergeant.
10. Sergeant, first class, Quartermaster Corps.
11. Sergeant, first class, Engineer Corps.
12. Sergeant, first class, Medical Department.
13. Sergeant, first class, Signal Corps.
14. Assistant Band Leader.
15. Sergeant Bugler.
16. Color Sergeant.
17. Sergeant.
18. Company Supply Sergeant.
19. Sergeant, Signal.
20. Mess Sergeant.
21. Stable Sergeant.
22. Corporal.
23. Corporal, Medical.
24. Lance Corporal.
25. Private, first class, Infantry.
26. Private, first class, Artillery.
27. Private, first class, Cavalry.
28. Private, first class, Signal Corps.
29. Private, first class, Medical Department.
30. Private, first class, Engineer Corps.
31. Private, first class, Ordnance.
32. Bugler.
33. Horseshoer.
34. Saddler.
35. Mechanic.
36. Wagoner.
37. Chief Mechanic, Field Artillery.
38. Cook.
39. Farrier.
40. First class Gunner.
41. Second class Gunner.

THE ARMY RATION

A ration is the allowance of food for one person for one day and its component parts vary according to the location of the troops, the duty they are doing, and the ability of the Government to furnish supplies.

The GARRISON RATION is issued to troops in permanent posts and camps, and it is this form of ration that is being issued to the troops at Camp Lewis.

The kinds and quantities of the component articles of the Army ration are listed below, the quantities being the Government's allowance for one man for one day:

Beef, fresh	20 ounces
or fresh mutton	20 "
or bacon	12 "

Where it is impracticable for the Government to furnish fresh meats canned meats or fish are furnished in quantities that equal the fresh meats in food value.

16 oz. of turkey, dressed weight, is allowed for each man on Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Flour	18 ounces
Baking powder	0.08 "
Beans	2.4 "
Potatoes	20 "
Prunes, dried apples or peaches	1.28 "
Jam may be issues for $\frac{1}{2}$ the dried fruit issue.	
Coffee, roasted and ground	1.12 "
or tea	0.32 "
Sugar	3.2 "
Milk, evaporated	0.5 "
Vinegar	0.16 gill
Butter	0.5 ounces
Lard	0.64 "
Syrup	0.32 gill

Also condiments and flavoring extracts.

To dispel an all too prevalent belief that each man draws his own ration and gets it cooked the best way he can, it is stated that the organization mess sergeant draws from the Quartermaster at stated times the articles of the ration for the entire organization and the meals are prepared by the organization cooks, men who are proficient in the culinary art, and served, in a great majority of cases, as well as in any well regulated boarding house.

The bill of fare for each day is made up by the organization commander and the mess sergeant draws the necessary supplies to adequately subsist the command and no more and at the end of the month the value of the rations not drawn is paid to the organization commander in cash and is known as the company mess fund and is used to purchase delicacies for the mess that are not furnished by the Government, and can be used for no other purpose.

The value of the ration is fixed from time to time, according to the cost of the commodities to the Government and at the present time the money savings value is in the neighborhood of forty cents per ration. As the ration allowed is more than adequate it is possible to make substantial savings each month and in the past, when the strength of the average company was less than one hundred men it was not unusual to save as much as \$400 per month, so with the present war strength organizations of 250 men the companies should be able to materially increase the ratio of savings, and thus provide many extras for their comfort and enjoyment.

The TRAVEL RATION is issued to troops traveling otherwise than by marching and separated from cooking facilities and there is the savings privilege with this form of ration.

The RESERVE RATION is carried on the person of the men in the field in actual campaign and the men have to resort to individual cooking, but the Government is now furnishing the Army with rolling kitchens, which are designed to eliminate the hardship of cold and illy prepared food so marked in former wars.

The EMERGENCY RATION is composed of packages of hard bread and concentrated food and is carried in the haversack of each soldier and as its name implies is used only in case of emergency when the soldier is separated from his supply of subsistence. The regulations are extremely strict as to its use and it is not to be opened except by order of an officer or in cases of great extremity and the unauthorized opening and use of this ration usually leads to the punishment of the offender.



BATHING IN AMERICAN LAKE

PAY OF THE ARMY

Contrary to general belief, commissioned officers do not receive allowances for clothing and subsistence, but must provide for same out of their pay allowance.

While serving at a post they are furnished quarters befitting their rank and light and fuel for same. If serving where no public quarters are available they are given a money allowance in lieu of the quarters at the rate of twelve dollars per month per room. The number of rooms to which an officer is entitled is specified in Army Regulations and varies from two rooms for a second lieutenant to nine rooms for a major general. In addition they receive the heat and light allowance for the corresponding number of rooms.

In the field with troops officers receive no allowance for quarters and as a consequence the officer in active campaign must bear the financial burden of providing quarters for his family, while the officer who remains at a post is relieved from this burden. A bill is now before Congress to remedy this injustice and will, in all probability, pass at the next session.

The monthly pay of commissioned officers is as follows:

Major general.....	\$666.67
Brigadier general	500.00
Colonel	333.33
Lieutenant colonel	291.67
Major	250.00
Captain	200.00
First lieutenant	166.67
Second lieutenant	141.67

Officers serving beyond the continental limits of the United States, excepting the Canal Zone, Panama, Hawaii or Porto Rico, receive ten per cent additional, and for every five years' service they receive a ten per cent increase in pay, up to twenty years service, after which time there is no increase in pay except as an officer is promoted in rank. This is known as longevity or "fogie" pay.

Enlisted men, in addition to their pay, receive their rations and clothing gratuitously. In fact everything necessary to their health and comfort is furnished by the Government.

By Act of Congress, on June 1, 1917, for the period of the war, the pay of all enlisted men of the Army has been increased. The bill provides that those whose base pay does not exceed \$21 per month shall receive an additional \$15 per month; those whose base pay is \$24 per month, an increase of \$12 per month; those whose base pay is \$30, \$36 or \$40, an increase of \$8 per month; and those whose base pay is \$45 or more, an increase of \$6 per month.

Enlisted men serving beyond the limits of the United States, excepting the Canal Zone, Panama, Hawaii or Porto Rico, are paid twenty per cent increase on their base pay.

Honorably discharged soldiers who re-enlist within three months receive additional pay, the same increasing with each re-enlist. This is termed "re-enlistment pay."

When an enlisted man distinguishes himself in the service he may be granted a certificate of merit by the President. Holders of certificates of merit receive an additional two dollars per month.

An enlisted man who qualifies as an expert rifleman is paid \$5 per month, as a sharpshooter \$3 per month, and as a marksman \$2 per month. To qualify under the above classifications the soldier must fire the courses prescribed in the Small Arms Firing Manual, which consists in firing a certain number of shots at certain sized targets at various ranges from two hundred to six hundred yards, under certain rules laid down in the Small Arms Firing Manual.

To qualify as an expert rifleman, a score of 253 points must be made; as a sharpshooter, 238 points; and as a marksman, 202 points.

Those men armed with the pistol may also qualify over the prescribed pistol course and receive the same extra pay and rating.

These ratings and the pay are allowed until the next opportunity to shoot occurs, and in case no qualification shoot is held the pay and rate holds for one year.

The pay of the various grades of enlisted men in a division, under the 1917 pay bill is as follows:

Band leader, \$81 per month.

Regimental Sergeant Major, \$51 per month.

Ordnance sergeant; Quartermaster sergeant, Quartermaster Corps; regimental supply sergeant; first sergeant; sergeant, first class, Medical Department; sergeant, first class, Quartermaster Corps; sergeant, first class, Engineer Corps; sergeant, first class, Signal Corps, \$51 per month.

Battalion sergeant major, assistant band leader, and sergeant bugler, \$48 per month.

Color sergeant, \$44 per month.

Sergeant, company supply sergeant, mess sergeant, and stable sergeant, \$38 per month.

Corporal, saddler, mechanic, farrier, wagoner, \$36 per month.

Private, first class, \$33 per month.

Private, bugler, \$30 per month.

Soldiers have the privilege of depositing money with the officer paying them and said money is held by the Government until the final discharge of the soldier from the service, when it is paid with four per cent interest. For Allotments, see Insurance and Compensation.

TRAVEL PAY TO ENLISTED MEN

The law provides that when a soldier is discharged from the service, except by way of punishment for an offense, he shall receive three and one-half cents for every mile between the place of discharge and the place of enlistment, enrollment, or original muster into the service, at his option.

However, if the soldier is discharged where sea travel is involved, such as in France or the Philippine Islands, he is furnished with transportation and subsistence to some port within the continental limits of the United States and from the port of debarkation to point of enlistment or enrollment is paid travel pay.

Men discharged for the following reasons are not entitled to travel pay:
At their own request, or for their own convenience or pleasure;
Without honor for fraudulent enlistment;
Discharged to accept commissions.

DISCHARGE OF ENLISTED MEN

In time of war enlisted men can be discharged from the service only by the following authorities and for the following reasons:

By order of the President or the Secretary of War;

By sentence of a general court-martial or a military commission;

By a department or division commander on account of disability; on account of a sentence to imprisonment by a civil court;

Upon an order from one of the United States courts on a writ of habeas corpus.

During the present war there will be no discharges granted by reason of expiration of term of service, as, under the draft act, all men in the service at the beginning of the war will, in the discretion of the President, be held until its close, and the men enlisted under the selective draft are enlisted for the term of the war.

There are three classes of discharges given to soldiers upon their separation from the service.

Honorable discharges are given when the service has been honest and faithful and the soldier's conduct has been such as to warrant his acceptance for re-enlistment.

Discharges without honor are issued in cases where soldiers have made false enlistments, or where they have become physically unfit for service through their own misconduct, or for similar reasons.

Dishonorable discharges are issued only upon sentence by general court-martials, and a dishonorable discharge acts as a complete expulsion from the army for all time, and the soldier receiving one forfeits all pay and allowances due or to become due.



SETTING UP EXERCISES

INSURANCE AND COMPENSATION

Congress has recently passed what is known as the "War Risk Insurance" bill, which is aimed to provide insurance against death and injury or disability while in the active service, at a minimum cost.

INSURANCE

Under its provision, any person in the military or naval service is eligible for such insurance and may take out policies in amounts from \$1,000 to \$10,000 in favor of dependents, but no policy shall be for less than one thousand dollars and for each beneficiary must be for a multiple of five hundred dollars.

The insurance is to be paid in 240 monthly installments, therefore each thousand dollars of insurance yields \$5.75 per month for twenty years.

In case of disability incurred in the service, not the result of his own willful misconduct, the monthly installments will be paid to the insured, and in case of his death while receiving the benefits from his policy, the unpaid balance will be paid to his designated heirs in the same manner.

This insurance may be continued for not longer than five years after the war, and may be continued thereafter without medical examination if the insured, before the expiration of the five-year period, converts same into one of the forms of insurance which will be provided by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

All commissioned officers of the Army and Navy on the active lists, any person, male or female, enlisted, enrolled, or drafted into the active service in the military or naval forces, and members of training camps authorized by law, are entitled to apply for this insurance and no medical examination is required.

Members of the Army Nurse Corps (female) or of the Navy Nurse Corps (female) while employed in active service under the War or Navy Departments are entitled to the benefits of this insurance.

The following persons may be named as beneficiaries:

Husband or wife.

Child, including legitimate child; child legally adopted before April 6, 1917, or more than six months before enlistment or employment; stepchild, if a member of the insured's household; illegitimate child in certain cases.

Grandchild, in certain cases.

Parent, including father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, stepfather and stepmother, either of the insured or his wife.

Brother or sister (whole or half blood), also stepbrothers and stepsisters.

Pending the application for insurance all persons entitled to insurance as listed above are automatically insured for \$4,500 and said insurance will remain in force until February 12, 1918, before which time application for insurance should be made.

Following are the monthly premiums for each \$1.000 of insurance, the age to be computed from the nearest birthday, and the premium to increase on the anniversary of the policy to the rate of an age one year higher:

Age	Monthly Premium	Age	Monthly Premium	Age	Monthly Premium
15	\$0.63	32	\$0.71	49	\$1.08
16	.65	33	.73	50	1.14
17	.65	34	.73	51	1.20
18	.64	35	.74	52	1.27
19	.64	36	.75	53	1.35
20	.64	37	.76	54	1.44
21	.65	38	.77	55	1.53
22	.65	39	.79	56	1.64
23	.65	40	.81	57	1.76
24	.66	41	.82	58	1.90
25	.66	42	.84	59	2.05
26	.67	43	.87	60	2.21
27	.67	44	.85	61	2.40
28	.68	45	.92	62	2.60
29	.69	46	.95	63	2.82
30	.69	47	.99	64	3.07
31	.69	48	1.05	65	3.55

Monthly installments paid to the beneficiary upon death of the insured vary with the amount of insurance carried and are as follows for the amounts indicated:

\$1,000	\$ 5.75	\$6,000	\$34.50
\$1,500	8.65	\$6,500	37.38
\$2,000	11.50	\$7,000	40.25
\$2,500	14.58	\$7,500	45.15
\$3,000	17.25	\$8,000	46.00
\$5,500	20.15	\$8,500	48.88
\$4,000	25.00	\$9,000	51.75
\$4,500	25.88	\$9,500	54.63
\$5,000	28.75	\$10,000	57.59
\$5,500	31.63		

WILLIAM
WILLIAM
WILLIAM

COMPENSATION

The "War Risk" bill also provides for the payment of certain compensations in case of death or injury to certain dependents of those in the military or naval service and also for the nurses entitled to the benefits of insurance. This compensation takes the place of the pension system and is given without contributions from the person protected.

Only the widows, children and dependent widowed mothers of deceased are entitled to receive compensation. This compensation is paid monthly and varies according to the degree of relationship and the compensation continues until the death or marriage of the recipient, in case of widow or mother, and in the cases of children at their marriage or the age of eighteen years.

Following are the monthly sums paid to dependents:

For a widow alone, \$25.00.

For a widow and one child, \$35.00.

For a widow and two children, \$47.50, with \$5.00 additional up to two.

If there be no widow, for one child, \$20.00.

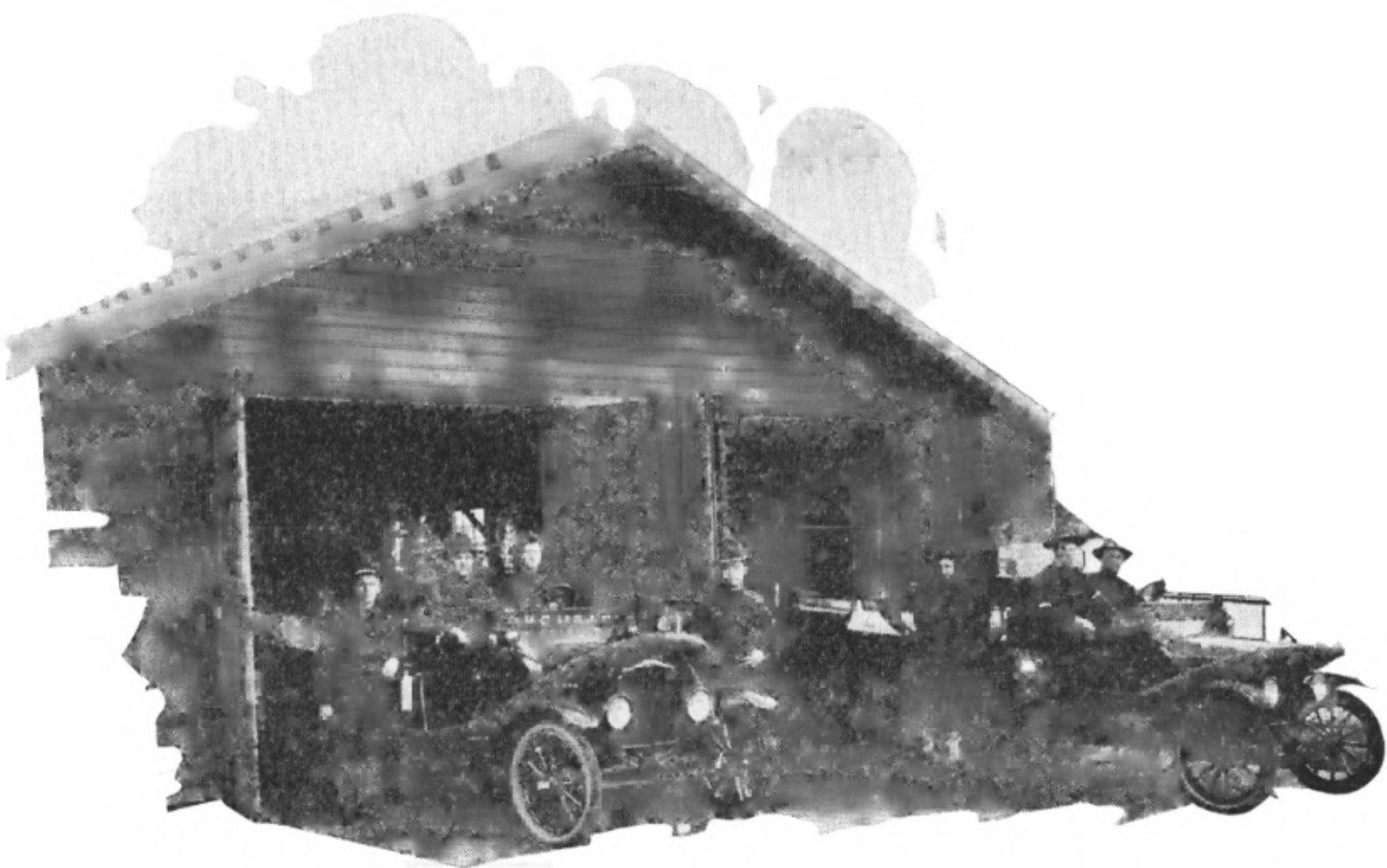
For two children, \$30.00.

For three children, \$40.00, with \$5.00 for each additional child up to two.

For a widowed mother, \$20.00.

In addition to this the Government bears funeral expenses not to exceed one hundred dollars.

Provision is also made for payment, in monthly installments, to those sustaining partial or total disabilities in the service and the amounts to be paid vary according to the degree of disability and the number of dependents.



FIRE HEADQUARTERS, CAMP LEWIS

ALLOTMENTS AND FAMILY ALLOWANCES

ALLOTMENTS

Allotments are the portions of an enlisted man's pay that is deducted from his monthly allowance and paid direct to such person as he designates to receive same.

The "War Risk Insurance" bill requires that enlisted men allot one-half their pay to dependents and in no case will the allotment be less than fifteen dollars per month. This allotment is compulsory in all cases where men have dependent wives or children, and is voluntary in other cases, but Congress has granted authority to the Secretaries of War and Navy to require allotments of one-half pay from all enlisted men in the service, said moneys to be held as deposits for the men to be paid upon discharge.

Compulsory allotment may be waived upon written consent of the wife, supported by evidence of her ability to support herself and children.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES

In addition to the pay allotted by enlisted men the Government will pay not to exceed fifty dollars a month. These family allowances will be payable from November 1, 1917, and application for same may be made by the men, or by or on behalf of the beneficiary. These allowances cease one month after the termination of the war, or upon the death or discharge of the enlisted man.

Following are the beneficiaries entitled to family allowances, together with the amounts to be paid monthly:

To a wife, \$15.00.

To a wife and one child, \$25.00.

To a wife and two children, \$32.50, with \$5.00 for each additional child.

If there be no wife but one child, \$5.00.

If there be no wife but two children, \$12.50.

If there be no wife but three children, \$20.00.

If there be no wife but four children, \$30.00, with \$5.00 additional for each additional child.

If there be one parent, \$10.00.

If there be two parents, \$20.00.

For each grandchild, brother, sister and additional parent, \$5.00.

SALUTES AND HONORS

SALUTES

From time immemorial the salute has been a form of military courtesy that has been strictly and conscientiously observed by men of every nationality who followed the profession of arms, and nothing gives a better indication of the state of discipline and individual soldierly qualities than this form of military courtesy.

General Pershing, in a recent order to his troops, stated: "Salutes should be rendered by both officers and men in an accurate military manner, special emphasis being given to the position of soldiers while saluting and at attention. A prompt military salute is recognized by all soldiers as an aid to discipline. Slovenly, unmilitary, careless habits are seriously detrimental at such a time as this and must be overcome and eradicated in all commands intended for war service."

A junior always salutes a senior and all enlisted men salute all commissioned officers. Officers are required to promptly return salutes of enlisted men.

HONORS

The War Department recently published the following information regarding paying honors to the National Anthem and the National Colors:

"Attention has been called to instances of misunderstanding with regard to the form of respect to be paid by army men to the National Anthem when played in theaters and other public places. The War Department calls attention to the regulation which provides that during the playing of the National Anthem, officers and enlisted men in uniform, when uncovered, stand at attention **WITHOUT SALUTING**.

"When the National Anthem is played at any place when persons belonging to the military service are present, all officers and enlisted men not in uniform shall stand at attention, facing toward the music (except at retreat when they shall face the flag). If in uniform and covered, they shall salute at the first note of the anthem, retaining the position of salute until the last note of the anthem. If not in uniform and covered, they shall uncover at the first note of the anthem, holding the headdress opposite the left shoulder, and so remain until its close, except that in inclement weather the headdress may be held slightly raised."

SERVICE RIBBONS

Uniform Regulations provide that medals given by the government for distinguished service or for wars and campaigns shall be worn on the dress uniform only, on the left breast, but that on the coat of the field uniform that service bars composed of colored ribbons corresponding to the ribbons from which the medals are suspended may be worn on the left breast.

Rarest of all these ribbons is the one officially described as follows: "Light-blue silk, with white stars, one and three-eighths inches in width and three-eighths inch in length." That is the ribbon of the medal of honor—which corresponds in the American service to the British Victoria cross.

Philippines congressional medal, which was awarded for distinguished service in the Philippine insurrection of 1899, is symbolized by a band of blue, with a white stripe separating it from bands of red, white and blue on either side."

The Philippine campaign badge, also issued for service in the Philippine insurrection, is more common than the medal, since it was given to all who served honorably, while the medal was for especially notable service. The ribbon is of silk and composed of a broad band of blue between bands of red, with a narrow stripe of blue on either edge.

The certificate of merit badge is an ancient award in the army, by old tradition ranking only next below the medal of honor. Its ribbon is "composed of two bands of red, white and blue, with the blue on the outside and red stripes separated by a white stripe."

There is another important award to be found on the breasts only of retired officers and men called back to active service. It is the Civil War campaign badge, testifying to service in the Union army. It is "composed of two bands of blue and gray, of equal width."

The Indian campaign badge is a ribbon "composed of a simple band of bright red, with a narrow strip of deep red on each side."

The Spanish campaign badge was awarded to all who served honorably against the Spanish in the war of 1898. This symbol is "composed of two bands of blue, separated by a band of yellow, with a border of yellow on each edge."

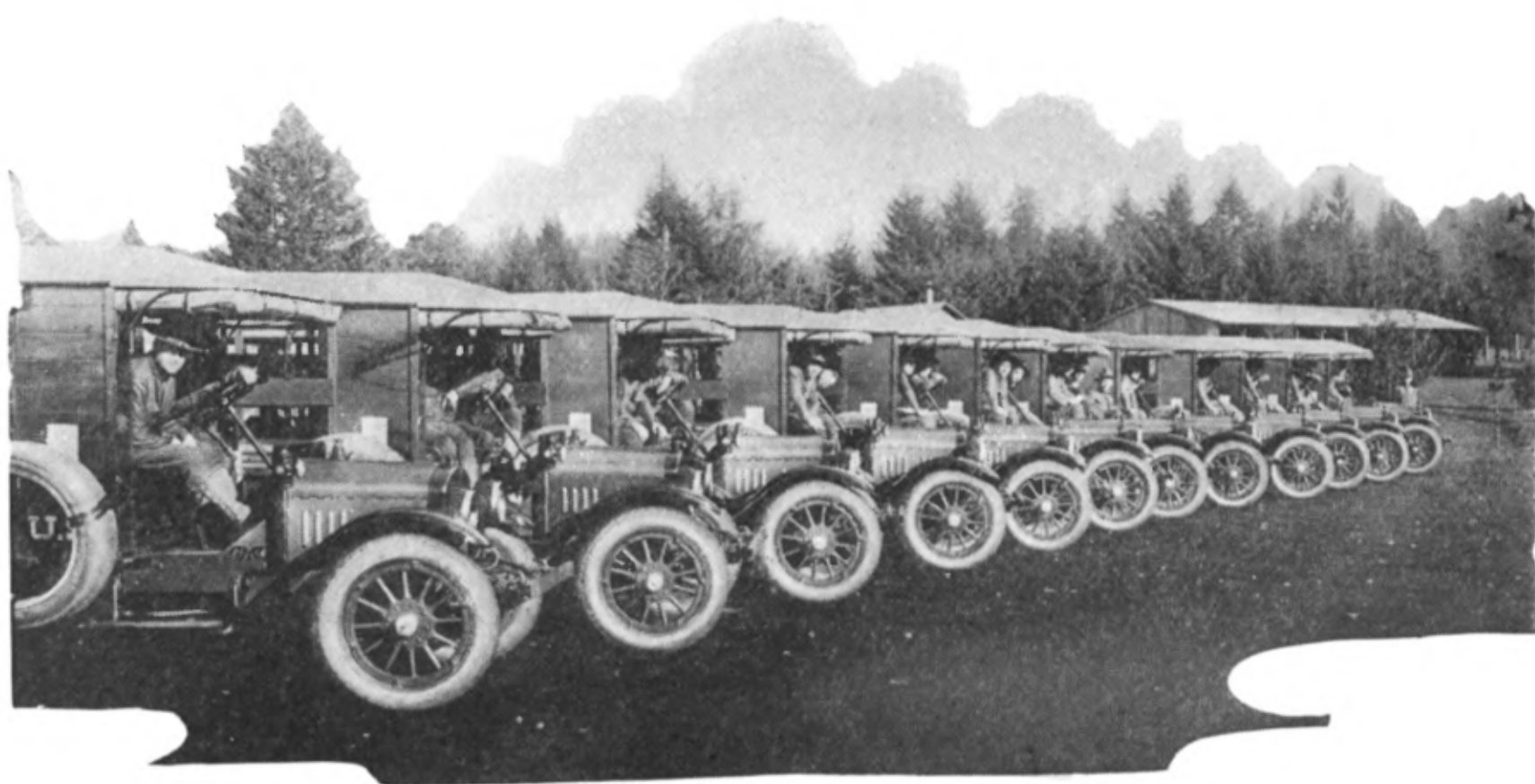
There are two distinct awards for army service in Cuba in addition to the more general Spanish campaign badge. These two are known respectively as the army of Cuba occupation badge, for services 1898-1902, and the army of Cuban pacification badge, for services in 1906-09.

The ribbon symbolizing the possession of the Cuban occupation badge is "a band of red, a yellow stripe, a band of blue, a yellow stripe and a band of red, with a border of blue on each edge."

The ribbon of the Cuban pacification badge is "a band of olive drab, with a blue stripe separating it from bands of white and red on either side."

The China campaign badge, issued for service in the China relief expedition of 1900-1901, when American troops carried the flag to Peking, is "a band of yellow with edge of blue."

For wounds in service, the government will issue a medal, the distinguishing ribbon for which will be worn on the right breast of the tunic.



SANITARY TRAIN AMBULANCES

THE COMPANY FUND

The company fund is separate and distinct from the mess fund. The mess fund accrues from savings on the ration, as explained in "The Army Ration."

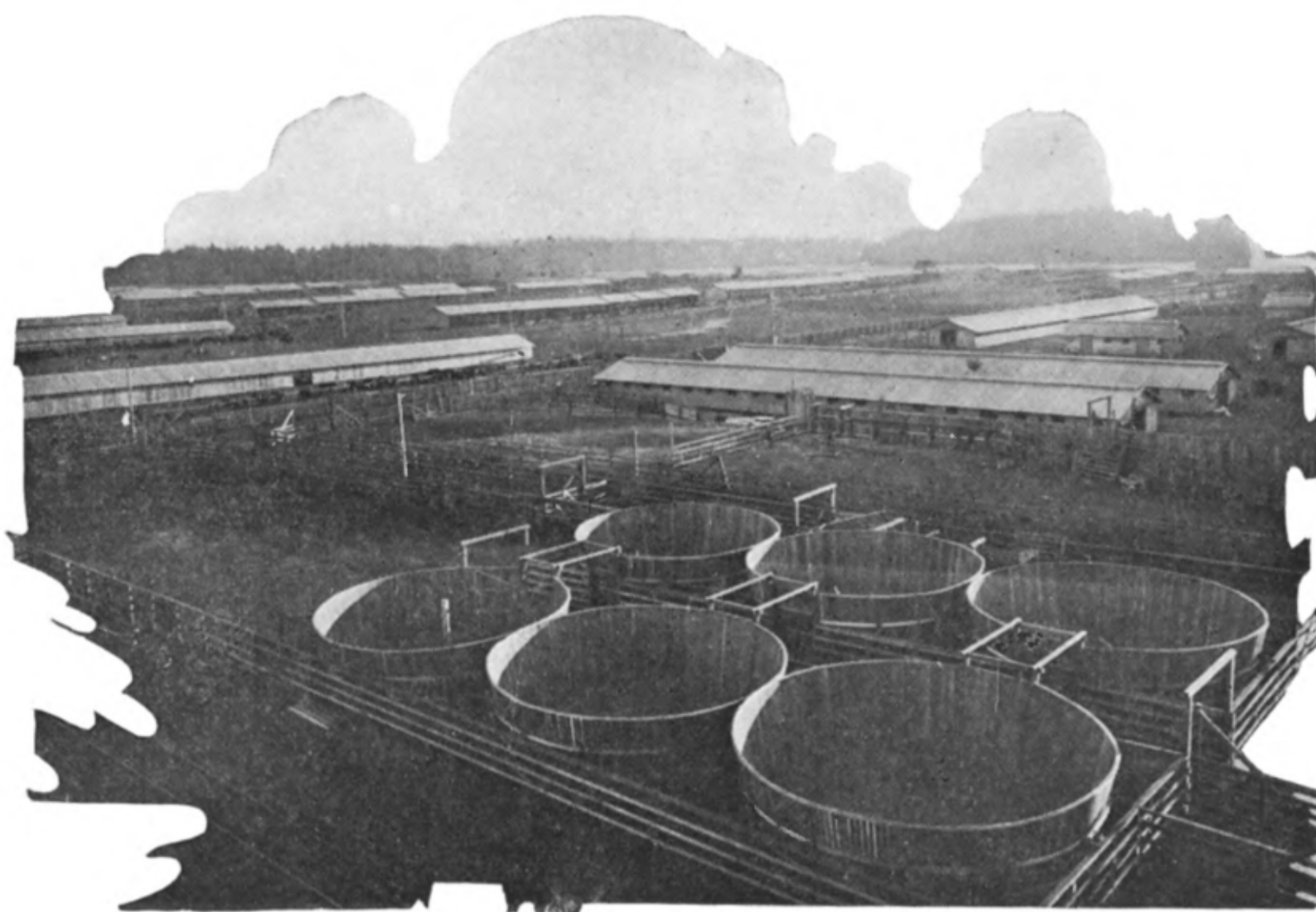
The company fund receives its revenues from the regimental or other exchange in which the organization participates; from rents charged the company barber, company tailor, company laundry, company shoe repair shop, or in cases where no rent is charged for such space, it is usual for the First Sergeant of the organization to collect all accounts for such services on pay day, and a ten per cent commission is charged for this which goes to the company fund.

Organizations at permanent stations usually have a pool and billiard table, for the use of which a nominal charge is made, and this revenue forms no small part in building up the company fund.

The barbers, tailors, laundrymen, shoemakers, etc., are usually enlisted men and the rates to be charged by them are regulated by the post exchange council or the commanding officer, and these rates are usually lower than those charged outside the post or camp.

The term "company fund," as used here, designates the moneys held by those organizations of the Army officially known as "companies," hence the funds held by a troop of cavalry is known as the "troop fund" and those held by a battery of artillery are known as the "battery fund."

In times past it was the practice to build up large company funds, but of late years the War Department has discouraged this as it is the desire of the Government that, in so far as possible, the men who assist in accumulating such moneys should have the benefits to be derived from their use instead of some later members of the organization. This is one small instance of the policy of the Army administration in its well-directed efforts to deal equitably and liberally with our soldiers.



AUXILIARY REMOUNT DEPOT

CAMP ACTIVITIES

In every time of stress, in every conceivable crisis, there are always men available who rise to the emergency and seem to fit with such nicety, such completeness, that one is constrained to the belief that an Allwise Providence has especially designed them for the specific purpose. This is proven by every detail of our country's history wherein BIG MEN are required. If further proof were necessary it can be found by a glance through the roster of officers selected by the War Department to rule over the destinies of the 91st Division, National Army, at Camp Lewis, each of whom is a specialist in his line, and the wonderful, almost miraculous task performed by them in the building, equipping and training of an effective army for service on the battle line, to fight for the redemption of the world from Prussian madness, is and must ever be an indestructible monument to the wisdom and foresight of our government.

In April, 1917, Secretary Baker appointed a Commission on Training Camp Activities to supply the normalities of life to nearly a million and a half young men in training camps, and to keep the environs of those camps clean and wholesome was the two-fold task outlined for the Commission.

When one considers that these men in camp have left their families, homes and friends, their clubs, churches and college gatherings, their dances, their town libraries, athletic fields, theatres and movie houses—in fact, all the normal social relationships to which they have been accustomed—and have entered a strange new life in which everything is necessarily subordinated to the need of creating an efficient fighting force, the importance of the Commission's work becomes apparent. An army in fighting trim is a contented army; contentment, for the average man, cannot be maintained without the normal relations of life.

The task of this Commission, therefore, is to re-establish, as far as possible, the old social ties—to furnish these young men a substitute for the recreational and relaxational opportunities to which they have been accustomed—in brief, to rationalize, as far as it can be done, the bewildering environment of a war camp. It is also for the Commission to prevent and suppress certain vicious conditions traditionally associated with armies and training camps.

In order to develop singing in the Army, song leaders are appointed in the various camps and cantonments. The plan is to extend this work until every camp in the United States is supplied with a competent leader. Appropriations for this activity have been approved by Congress.

The results have been extraordinary, and Commanding Officers are uniformly enthusiastic over the idea of sending a singing army to France. As an illustration of the effect of the work of the song leaders, the following quotation is given from the letter of an officer:

"Between five and six thousand men participated in the most inspiring evening I have ever enjoyed. When everybody sang 'The Battle Hymn of the Republic' and Harry Barnhart got the soldiers emphasizing 'Glory! Glory! Hallelujah! His Truth is Marching on!' you should have seen the faces glowing under the lights. The camp became inspired. The men cheered and cheered. Then the Southern boys called for 'Carry Me Back to Old Virginny' and 'My Old Kentucky Home.' Then we sung 'A Perfect Day' and 'My Hero.' Then they called for 'Old Black Joe.' The harmony was wonderful. Automobiles way out on the road tooted their horns, and it was ten minutes before the enthusiasm subsided. We sang from eight

o'clock until ten o'clock, and ended with the 'Star-Spangled Banner.' I have never heard this song SUNG before. The Commanding Officer came forward after the singing and said it was the greatest thing he had ever listened to."

Just as the Young Men's Christian Association represents the Protestant denominations, which will constitute roughly sixty per cent of the new army, so the Knights of Columbus represent the Catholic denomination, which will constitute perhaps thirty-five per cent of the army. While this latter society is a fraternal organization, it will sustain exactly the same relation to the camps as is sustained by the Young Men's Christian Association.

A special library building is planned for each National Army camp and National Guard camp. Indeed, these buildings are already in process of construction and more than one million dollars has been raised to carry on the work.

The aims of the American Library Association are:

First, that librarians and library facilities be available for soldiers and sailors wherever assembled.

Second, that the libraries be maintained in such a way that not only will reading matter be available for the largest number of soldiers, but that every possible encouragement and stimulus will be given to reading by the men in the service of the country.

The Knights of Columbus halls, the Young Men's Christian Association buildings, the regimental Post Exchanges, as well as the barrack buildings, are used as distributing centers in the camps; the idea being to have a good book within reach of the soldier whenever he wants one.

A fully equipped modern theatre building seating three thousand people is being built at Camp Lewis.

A committee of theatrical managers and others is assisting in the organization of the talent for the program to be given, and in the booking and management throughout the camps. Many of the foremost theatrical stars of the country are booked. These entertainments are planned to begin early in December.



Y. M. C. A., CAMP LEWIS



CAPTAIN T. G. COOK
ATHLETIC OFFICER



MR. WILLIE RITCHIE
BOXING INSTRUCTOR



MR. FESTYN DAVIES
MUSICAL DIRECTOR

Portraits by Zausmer, Tacoma

An admission charge of 15c, 20c and 25c will be made. From the proceeds the expenses of the entertainment will be paid, the balance to remain as a government fund to finance non-revenue-producing activities within the camps. The plan is to make the admission fee such as just to cover running expenses. The theatre is so planned that it can be used for various recreational and educational activities at any time, winter or summer.

The recreative, athletic work is supervised by officers at the head of comprehensive organizations in each of the cantonments and the soldiers participating regularly in some form of athletics. Competitive sports are always the most popular for individual prowess in skill, courage and endurance is more noticeable in its development. A skilled organizer and coach is employed in each camp who is officially recognized as a civilian aide on the staff of the commanding officer.

The supervision of this work in each camp involves the creation of a divisional athletic council, supplemented by regimental councils and like organizations among the companies. The sports-directors in the National Army camps are assisted by boxing instructors, whose efforts are augmented by representatives of the Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus assigned to athletic work at camps.

Boxing bears an intimate connection with bayonet fighting and past masters of the manly art are serving in an advisory capacity in this department of activity.

In camp Lewis the Army Y. M. C. A. has seven buildings, six devoted to the use of the men, the other being an administration building. Each building has a main auditorium 40 x 96 feet and a recreation room 23 x 76 feet. The main room is equipped with a large platform and supplied with a piano, Victrola, motion picture outfit, complete set of athletic equipment, indoor games, reading tables and writing materials. The recreation room has a large fireplace in one end, a library, reading matter and writing space. There are six class rooms equipped with blackboards, maps and all facilities for the teaching of different subjects.

Writing material is furnished free to the men, as is reading matter. The latter includes all the daily papers of the larger cities of the West, the late magazines and periodicals. It is an interesting fact that the Y. M. C. A. buys its ink by the barrel and writing paper by the million sheets. Thousands of magazines are distributed among the men confined in the hospitals, guard houses and on posts of duty from which they cannot get leave. When the men arrived in the camp they were met by the Association secretaries and given cards of welcome and supplied with writing material to inform the folks back home of their safe arrival.

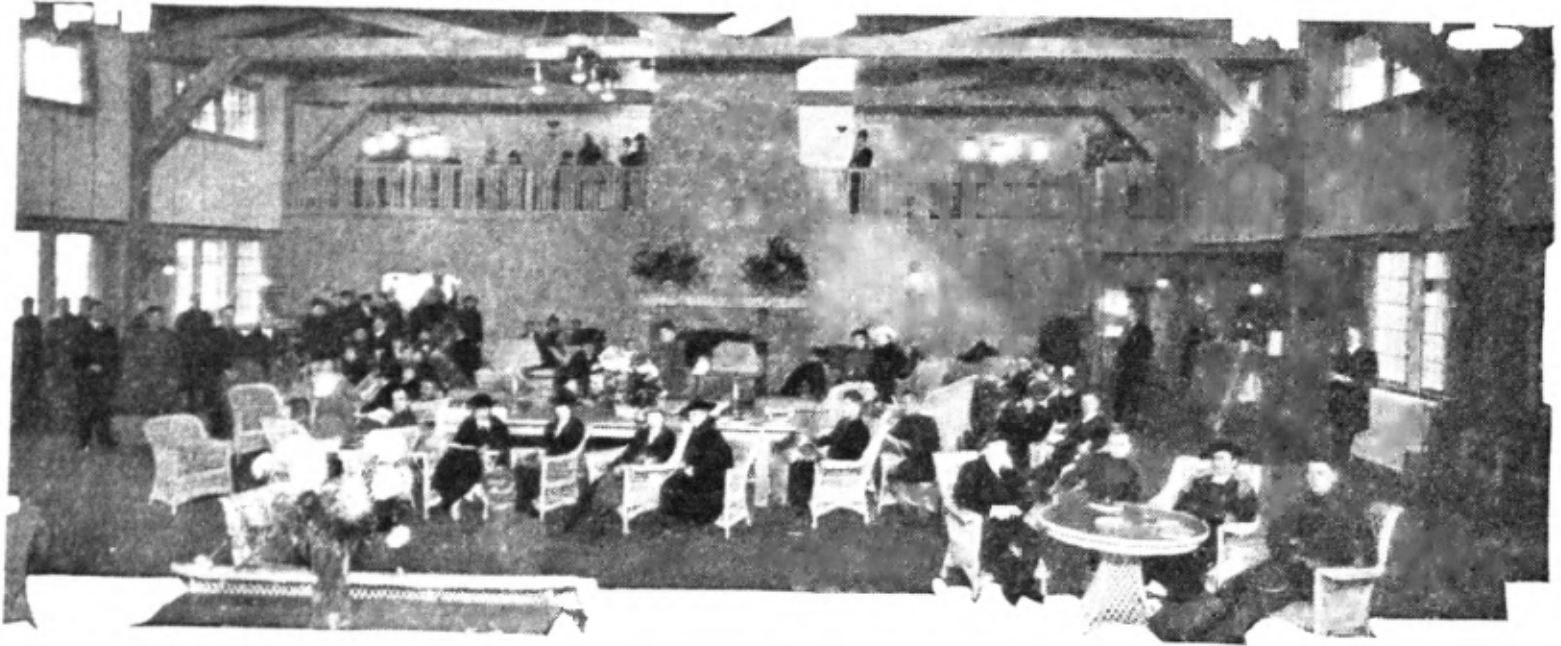
In every company Bible classes are organized which meet once a week. Classes in French, Spanish and German meet twice each week.

Athletic games are conducted on the grounds near the building and the Association men co-operate with the army officers detailed for this work. The Y. M. C. A. has enlisted the services of some of the ablest speakers, singers and entertainers in the country and these will go from camp to camp. The main purpose of the Army Y. M. C. A. is to bring into the camp those influences that surround a man in his ordinary home life and which will enable him to be an efficient soldier and to return to civil life a useful citizen.

The Hostess House established last June at Plattsburg as the first effort of its kind became at once so valuable an adjunct to camp life that commanders of other posts requested the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association to build similar houses in cantonments under their command. Upon request of Major General Greene "Hostess House" at Camp Lewis was started. Not only will the soldier, his relatives and friends find therein a welcome amid home-like surroundings, but it is hoped to make the house one of real help and comfort.

Trained and sympathetic secretaries will be in charge of various departments. An information bureau and telephones will aid women to get into communication with their soldiers and may at times be of assistance in helping those from out of town to find safe and comfortable quarters for the night. A rest room for the women, a nursery for children, a smoking room

for men are provided, and a well equipped, well managed cafeteria will furnish good meals at low prices. Open fires, comfortable chairs, music and companionship will all add their welcome and feeling of home to the man whose environment differs so widely from that to which he is accustomed and hospitality will shine forth from every window and door beaconing a greeting to every soldier.



INTERIOR HOSTESS HOUSE, CAMP LEWIS

A little side light on the innermost character of the Commander of the 91st Division, National Army, is best shown by his own utterances at a recent public gathering. Major General H. A. Greene said, in part, with relation to the responsibility he feels:

"I am a man of the people, of the soil. My parents belonged to what is known as the middle class and my forefathers won their living by the sweat of their brows and the brawn of their limbs. Your sons have been placed under my command by the great President Wilson because I have had forty-two years of military service and military research work. I am what is called an expert in this line.

"I feel the responsibility of my position, for I realize that to a certain degree I can shape the destinies of your sons and brothers. My public stand against the vices that prey upon the weaknesses of men may help to strengthen the weaker and more vascillating soldiers. Therefore the military authorities are doing everything in their power to make the places where men of my command go, clean.

"I call them my command because I feel they are my boys, mine to help, to strengthen and to mould. I do not say mine in the tyrannical sense any more than the mother who talks of 'my child.' That child may be the most domineering little tyrant in the world, but the mother does not think so. Histories mention 'Washington's men,' 'Lee's command,' and readers do not think for a second they were autocratic. I take pride in saying 'my men,' because I have the parental attitude, and that only."

The Army's subscription to the Second Liberty Loan should be a final answer to the "doubting Thomases" and those obstructionists whose dismal wails were heard throughout the land when conscription was proposed.

These false prophets saw riot and bloodshed when the Government attempted to force its free, liberty loving citizens into involuntary military "servitude".

The Army's answer is a total subscription of \$89,273,650 or a per capita subscription of \$76.86. Of this sum, the National Army, or "selective draft men," rolled up the magnificent total of \$25,733,900 or \$58.72 for every soldier in this division of the service. The subscription from Camp Lewis amounted to \$1,248,600.

The fact that these men have not only offered their lives to their country, but have given their money, and have gone outside their camps and sold bonds to civilians, is an exhibition of ideals and patriotism that should dispel every doubt as to the temper of the magnificent army that is to give the death stroke to the mightiest menace that has ever disturbed the peace of the world.

From a moral, mental and physical standpoint our men in the ranks are far better off than is the average civilian, while the social side of his life is receiving the most careful attention by the Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus, the Young Women's Christian Association and kindred organizations. In short, the enlisted man does not possess a clean, healthy want that is not amply taken care of.

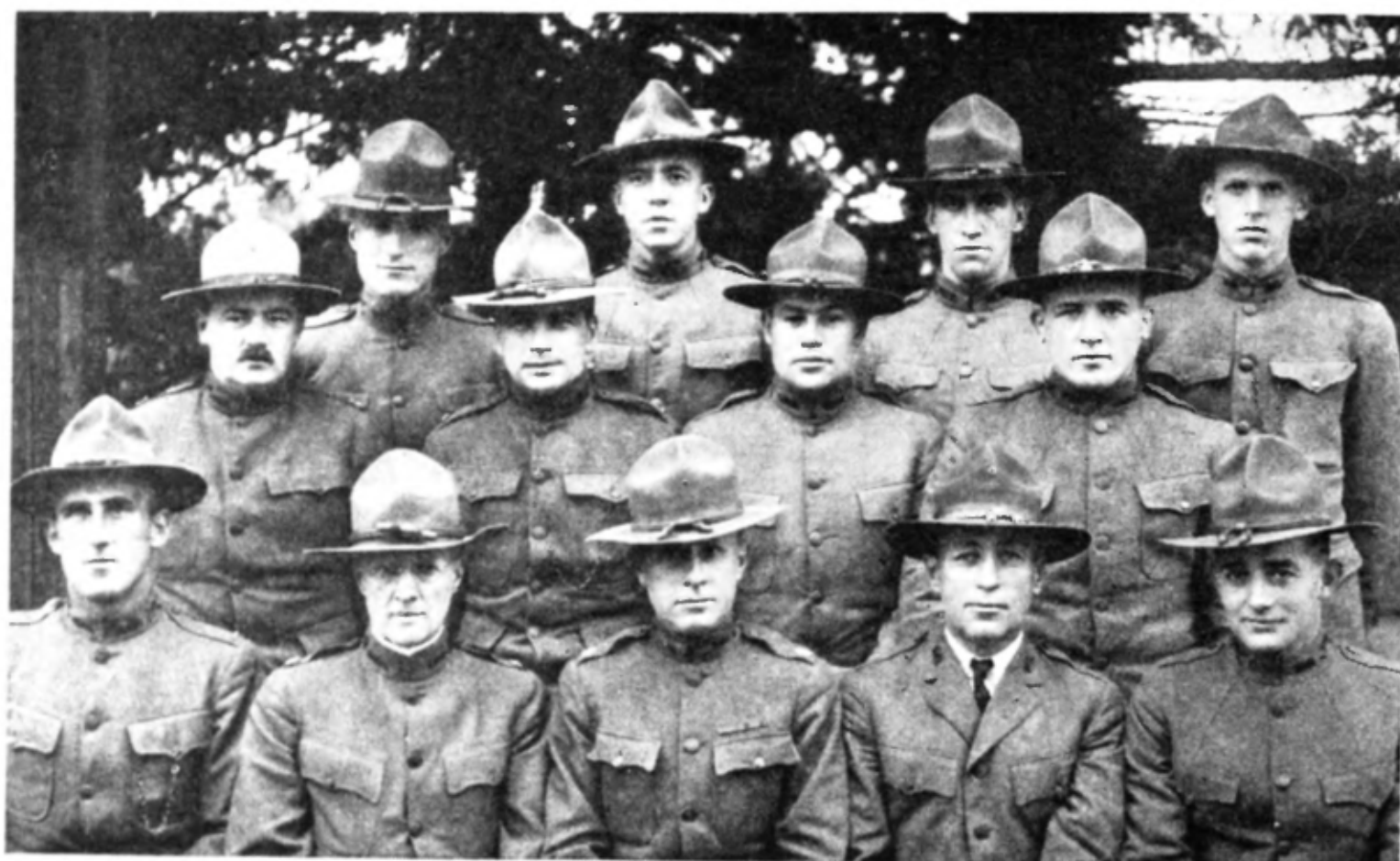


HOSTESS HOUSE, CAMP LEWIS

The training of the forces of the Division is set forth in the carefully and scientifically prepared schedules covering sixteen weeks' training, which have been sent to the commanding officer of each National Army cantonment with instructions that they be followed precisely in the training of their forces. The course is described as "concentrated progressive training," and is restricted (except for short periods of battalion instruction in the fifteenth and sixteenth weeks), to individual, squad, platoon and company drill. Forty hours per week are covered in the War Department's schedules, leaving Wednesday and Saturday afternoons free for recreation or for the drilling of backward men.

Progressive training of the larger units—regiments, brigades and divisions—will be taken up at the end of the sixteen weeks, but it has been determined to require that period as a minimum before troops are required for service abroad. Great stress is laid upon the necessity for target practice and night training. Trench raiding, scouting and trench construction will be illustrated in night drills. Reviews are required at stated intervals with a series of "refresher" tests to keep the new soldier up to the mark.

The necessity for giving thorough training to the individual soldier in small arms practice was the subject of a long communication from General Pershing to the War Department recently. To press the importance of this matter the Adjutant General has instructed the commanding officers of all National Army divisions to see that the men of their commands spend every available hour on the rifle ranges permissible under the training system adopted for the men at the cantonments. Target practice should be completed as far as practicable in the United States before troops embark. Special emphasis should be placed on rapid fire.



Portrait by Zausmer, Tacoma

91ST DIVISION, ATHLETIC COUNCIL

That the schedules are being followed with military precision can be readily seen by the following routine of service calls:

On Sundays and holidays all morning calls will be one-half hour later.

Reveille:

First Call	5:45 A. M.
March	5:55 "
Assembly	6:00 "
Mess	6:15 "
Drill—First Call	6:50 "
Drill—Assembly	7:00 "
Sick	7:00 "
Recall from Drill	11:30 "
Mess	12:00 Noon
Drill—First Call	12:50 P. M.
Drill—Assembly	1:00 "
Recall from Drill	4:30 "
Retreat—First Call	5:15 "
Assembly	5:25 "
Retreat	5:30 "
Mess	Immediately after Retreat
Tattoo	9:00 P. M.
Call to Quarters	10:45 "
Taps	11:00 "

BUILDING THE CANTONMENT



LIEUT. COL. DAVID L. STONE
CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER



COLONEL HENRY C. JEWETT
316TH ENGINEERS

Portraits by Zausmer, Tacoma

No less wonderful than the building of a division of the army, is the building of a home for the division. In years gone by regular army officers had looked with desire on the beautiful tree dotted prairie extending miles south of the city of Tacoma, and had hoped that some day the government would acquire this natural maneuvering acreage for the army.

Today their fondest hopes have been realized in the completion of the huge Camp Lewis Cantonment, the training home of the 91st Division, National Army!

To try to give a pen picture of the vastness of the camp and the Herculean task of building it would take much more space than can be allowed here. To the Army Engineers, to whom fell the task of laying out the present site, water, sewerage and road system, too much credit can not be given.

To the builders, who carried out the War Department's plan of construction, much has been written, and to their credit much is due.

Every detail of this perfectly appointed cantonment was accomplished in two months' time. Nothing that one could think of or even suggest has been overlooked in this modern city for fifty thousand soldiers.

The water supply is pure and plentiful for all needs; the roadways and drainage systems as near perfect as nature and man could make them.

The sanitary details, which are ever considered, are perfect, and the miles of pipe line both for the water supply and sewerage are the cause of much commendable praise by those who take the time to look into the matter, and it is truly wonderful and has all to do with the healthy condition of the

command. Thousands of dollars have been expended and well to give the most modern lighting, telephone and telegraph systems. Thousands of dollars are yet to be spent in paving the roads and beautifying the cantonment grounds, which money will soon be available from the concessioners who are to be just outside the cantonment grounds and who are building a large amusement city, which will be at all times under the control of the commander.

The Constructing Quartermaster of the cantonment supervised the building of the cantonment and his work was stupendous in the face of the labor situation at this time, but was accomplished true to the plan as outlined by the War Department.

The government construction contracts for the War Department, until the present emergency, had been let for a fixed sum. However, when the construction of the numerous cantonments was decided upon, it was considered that this plan would be impracticable, and an emergency contract was drawn up, similar in form for all cantonments, and providing for payment of the total cost of the work, plus a certain percentage. This percentage varied from 10 % for contracts up to \$100,000 to 6% for those amounting to over \$3,500,000, with a fixed minimum provided for each contract.

The War Department called upon the National Institute of Accountants of America to formulate a plan of organization and perfect an organization for checking all disbursements made to contractors. A committee was appointed from the Institute, and this committee made plans with the Officer in Charge of Construction for such an organization, and from the members of the Institute Division Auditors were appointed, who would have general supervision of all work in connection with the cantonments, and who would proceed with the organization of an auditing staff, thus creating a new department of the army known as Field Auditor.

The duties of the Field Auditor are to check all of the labor and material used in the construction of the cantonment. The Field Auditor's Staff has provided for the checking of time by having time keepers make two rounds each day over the entire work, and verified the fact that each of the men on the pay roll was actually at work.

Following are a few facts about the cantonment:

Camp Lewis cantonment is seventeen miles south of Tacoma, Washington, and is reached by train, auto stage or electric car and automobile.

The citizens of Pierce County voted bonds to buy the present site at a cost of \$2,000,000, and presented it to the government for a permanent cantonment site.

The postoffice at the cantonment is the second largest in Washington in the number of letters mailed.

The fire department is modern and has experienced fire fighters in its personnel.

There are 70,000 acres in the reservation.

The cantonment and drill grounds proper occupy an area three miles long and two miles wide.

The maneuvering grounds are 108 square miles in area.

There are fifty miles of roads.

The government has allotted \$6,000,000 for buildings, etc.

The lumber delivered and used in buildings was 45,000,000 feet.

The cars needed to haul this lumber numbered 12,000, and automobile truck loads of lumber 180,000.

The cantonment was built more rapidly and cheaply than any other cantonment.

Forty-five thousand loaves of bread are used daily.

There are 27 miles of sewer and 37 miles of water mains and laterals.

There are 1,500 buildings.

TRICK & MURRAY
SEATTLE



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