A Most

Phenomenal

Oppor-

- Sensational

vercoat

One Who Saw Service Declares Rigid Barriers Kept to the point of attack. The infantry, charge of the camp Troops From Associating With Leaders, Who Didn't Bear Same Hardships

COURT-MARTIALS CAME TO THOSE WHO STROVE TO PROTECT SOLDIERS UNDER THEM

By DONALD M. CALLEY

That the average American private, returning from overseas, has a hatred of the army and a dislike of officers as a class is a fact that is beginning to grip the public mind. Charges of arogance, brutality, pettiness and incompetence are heard on all sides, and per ple are beginning to wonder how much fire is beneath all the smoke.

We are apt to think this state of mind is peculiar to an army alone but the truth is it is common to all the ermics of Europe. Any one who frequented the cafes of Paris in the winter and fell of 1917 knows this to be true of the British and Canadian armies, and examples of its working. all those who came in intimate contact with the French soldiers, either at the and Parmer.

In the early part of the war there driven to the verge of mutiny. If an of them. Conversations with German was a certain officer in the American officer is in the bad graces of his superior brisoners and demobilized German sol- army who had seen some four years' he will endeavor to placate him by the bring the rank in disrepute with the

One does not have to look far to way into their coffee. Theirs were the best billets. They were not restricted as the men were. They were free from arduous fatigue. On the march they traveled lighter, and, with the exception of the lesser infantry officers, they were generally mounted. They formed a closed caste from which the was excluded by rigid social barriers In brief, they did not share in any full degree the suffering and hardship of the general cause. Added to this, they received the greater honor.

The Men Were Sickened

They sickened of following men who had obeyed orders. with them both the suffering and the from the army. Still unrepentant, he horor. They began to form the con-went to Canada and entered that serviction that they were the tools of police with the rank of lieutenant colonel. tics and caste. This feeling grew more rapidly in the American army because the sit ation was totally new to the average American citizen. To him the point. After the armistice an order officer was simply another citizen temof a hidebound caste which claimed the from him by impassable social barriers Shortly after our arrival the following was a revelation.

There were many officers to whom this condition of affairs was as repugnant as it was to the culisted men and it is in behalf of this large group of fine gentlemen that an examination of the gentlemen that an examination of the colors of the colors which sent us to the colors which is contained to the co the basis of the hostile feeling on the part of the returning file is an obligation on the part of any fair-minded officers and men. Both were to be stu-

In going into the matter I shall con-

Rigid Discipline Demanded

War on foreign soil demanded a rigid discipline, especially as our troops were raw and in contact with the laxer life of an unfamiliar civilization. But this "Remember it is very difficult to kill of an unfamiliar civilization. But this brought about a comparison with the discipline of other armies and the result was irritation.

of the zone of the armies), whose pri-vate habits were supervised. In every cafe were posters telling what we could drink, what we could not drink and when we could drink it. The rub came when the French soldier at the same table ordered cognac while we had to be content with sour wine.

All this was the outcome of circum-

stance and national attitude, but it predisposed the soldier to resentment. This resentment was naturally transferred from the circumstances to the officers who enforced the regulation. This came about all the more quickly because the officers were able to satisfy themselves in these matters and the privates were

There were other dissatisfactions that grew out of the circumstances of war. War is no child's play and a thorough

"beating up" was often more bene-Fifth Field Artillery, First Division, ficial than the guardhouse. The soldier is a pretty fair-thinking fellow where such measures seemed justified he serious action was foreshadowed by untook them as a matter of course. There were many cases where the enlisted and the men understood it was part of of official ambition.

man's helplessness was taken advantage a theory evolved in the realm of the We had one colone man's helplessness was taken advantage of, but I do not think it happened in any larger proportion that was inevit-

able in an army of millions. The Spirit That Hurts

that the main root of the difficulty is cord with the spirit of military reguto be found. It is a spirit that permeated every fiber of the American expeditionary force, being felt with pecuiar force in the rear areas but by no the matter of unnecessary fatigue in means absent at the front. It lies at general. Here is a point where it is the very heart of the soldiers' bitterness very difficult to distinguish between the and is the real reason why the average private is opposed to compulsory mili-tary service. This spirit can be best brought into relief by a few concrete examples of its working. The may drive them to the utmost. The

friction and distrust between officers put in charge of a battalion in a trainand men did much to hasten the col-lapse of the German forces. Evidently in what he considered the most efsome general cause was at work to feetive manner. He believed in the value of personal contact. His aim was to know his men, to establish confidence and loyalty, to develop the individual capacities of each soldier. With find causes. The officers were a privi-leged class. All the cream found its formal nightly session at his own room where the men gathered in groups and received first-hand pointers on actual warfare. Questions were asked and answered and the special interests of each

soldier were drawn out. Result: This

manded and told that the meetings in

his room must stop He was fraterniz

ing with privates and that was to be

officer was called on the carpet, repri

tolerated under no consideration. But he was more interested in the development of his battalion than in his personal advancement, so he continued his gatherings in the open air. When Men wearied of such a situation, called up a second time he replied he urged them to greater and greater efued the sessions in his room. His atforts and at the same time used their titude in the matter aroused the aniposition to obtain greater comfort and mosity of his superiors to such an ex-for their personal advancement. They grew to distrust men who did not share technical offense and allowed to resign

Invidious Distinctions

Here is another illustration to the fficer was simply another citizen tem-orarily in authority and the existence ficers and men of attending European f a hidebound caste which claimed the universities. It was my good fortune est in all things and was separated to be sent to the University of Toulouse. notice was posted:

> "Officers and enlisted men have been seen eating and drinking together in places of public entertainment. As this is contrary to the spirit of military reg-

dents, both were granted the same ex-pense money and both were to be colfine myself, as nearly as possible, to what I have seen myself, leaving hearmany to one side. To begin with, we equals and were at that time on active must distinguish between circumstances (war on foreign soil), the system (the spirit of military regulations) and the officer as an individual.

equals and were at that time on active duty with the army only in a technical sense. Let it be said, for the demogration of them disregarded this order at the risk of court-martial. Here is an extract from another order

issued to the Fifth Field Artillery dur-

sult was irritation.

This order had reference to the care
We were the only soldiers (outside of horses, and the statement is doubtless

Suits and Overcoats \$15.50, Actual Value \$25.00 Up-to-date snappy models in the finest fabrics. Higher priced garments up to \$40.00. 140.00, UNUSUAL OFFER—PANTS AT \$2.00 SAMUEL COOPER, 1010 W. Girard Ave. OPEN EVENINGS

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In the conduct of our business -custom, precedent, rules or regulations are never allowed to interfere with individual fairness and consideration of the "other fellow's" point of view.

I read the official copy I can vouch for

its genuineness. At the front the spirit of military when it was rushed again by a forced march, this time of seventy-two hours, sleeplessness, were sent over the top after ten minutes' rest.

Fell From Exhaustion

After the initial attack I saw dozens of American soldiers lying in the hot sum among the German dead. They brigadier general he works his regiment lay in every kind of fantastic position like a pack horse. He wins his promo-pletured them. It holds as its carand at first I thought they were dead, too, but they were not. They had fallen from sheer exhaustion and lay unconscious in the heat and reck for hours after the fight.

The point of this story is this: Every remittant and apparently useless fatigue high command. This theory put forth the proposition that men driven to the extreme of wretchedness made the most desperate fighters. Whether such a theory was ever verbally formulated I It is in the spirit of army regulations do not know, but it is absolutely in aclations, and was borne out in the experience of the First Division.

Closely connected with this idea comes Here is a point where it is individual and the system. If the officer has the men's interests at heart he can lighten the burden, but if he is army has an internal politics of its I have this story from First Lieuten- own, and in the scramble for advance-

regulations took on a grim form. Just before the battle of Soissons the First Division was hurried by forced march from the Cantigny region to within twenty kilometers of Paris. Here it in the case of the case lay on the road for about eight hours sleep, when eight hours in twenty four exasperating exactions and paid for it

Where the Private Is the Goat

for promotion the enlisted man may expect a rocky time. When the colonel between the nether and upper millstone doubt.

of the gully.

diers in the occupied area show that service with the British. He had been rigid inforcement of every petty exact a wood with brooms, like on a ball we are forced into another conflict we tion, involving his men in all manner room floor," as he put it. It was this will need him in the position of High of unnecessary work.

When B Battery of the Fifth Field battle and the hardest of work, that Artiflery was holding a position in the Foret La Reine men were worked all night transporting six-inch shells and were possible. This extra work was by being sent to the ammunition train. due to the fact that the officer in Every member of the First will bear charge of the camp was in the bad me out in the assertion that the more humane an officer was with his men the more certainly he drew upon him Again, when an officer is "bucking" self the displeasure of his superiors.

Men of Different Flesh

It would be possible to file a volume tion by the sweat of their brow. Then, dinal principle that officer and man are when the new colonel comes he insti-tutes a new set of regulations, after which everything simmers down till he initiative or sensibilities. "It is very gets the promotion bee in his bonnet.
So the system works, up and down the line, and the chlisted man is ground that statement beyond shadow of a

To be sure there was arrogance, in-We had one colonel who had a mania for neatness. Under his direction the Fifth Field Artillery became the seavengers of France. Driven by this hobby of his, I verily believe that we cleaned up the accumulated filth of centuries, and this aside from our necessary miliof his, I verily believe that we cleaned up the accumulated filth of centuries, and this aside from our necessary milistary duties. When B Battery was blown out of its fourth position in the pattle of Soissons he ordered a detachment to go back and police up the gully. Scattered shells were to be miled up needly. ment to go back and police up the by it as we were. It took a stupend-gully. Scattered shells were to be our moral grip for him to preserve his piled up neatly. The twisted and democracy and humanity under the by themselves. All debris was to be have suffered and cursed as much as hidden in shell holes. The battle was any, but I owe a lasting debt of gratistill at its height, mind you; the position was a region of dead men and dead house. dead horses. Some of the shells were still hot and very dangerous to handle. I feel that we, the enlisted The fuses were equally dangerous and enemy shells were falling on both sides of the gully.

men, make a great mistake in throwing him uside. He was with us against this attitude which was as anti-American as the German empire and a This same colonel made us sweep out victim of it even as we were. If ever

IN COST BY UNIONS

Raid on Amalgamated Brokers Reveals Cause of High Prices

STRIKERS EXTORT \$500,000

By the Associated Press Chicago, Nov. 7. Present high prices for men's rendy-made clothing today were blamed on the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America by Nicho-Clothing Workers of America by Nicholas Michels, assistant states attorney, in whose hands were books and records of the organization taken in a raid testerday on its headquarters. More than \$500,000 as "fines" and "settlements" was taken from clothing manufacturers by the union, the state's attorney's office charged. Agents called strikes for their own gain, it also is alleged.

other amounts varying from \$500 \$1000 we find entered to the credit individuals, not to that of the unions. "These demands were made in the guise of 'fines' or 'pennities'. The em-phayes got the benefit of the strike de-mands and the officials got the settle-ment money."

In this connection, Mr. Michels said

In this connection, Mr. Michels said a strike was planned soon in a nationally known clothing factory, for a 44-bear week, and 25 per cent of the manufacturers' profits, unless a settlement was made. "Strong arm" men were last on duty in cities covered by the amon, correspondence sclaed showed, the assistant state's attorney added, and were shifted from city to city to prevent police recognition.

Mr. Michels said he had not requested arrests, but would seek a number of in-

tenders.

ARREST TWELVE AS THIEVES

Loot Worth \$40,000 Is Recovered by Chicago Police in Search Chicago, Nov. 7 .- (By A. P.)-Twelve alloged members of a gang of was taken from clothing manufacturers by the union, the state's attorney's office charged. Agents called strikes for their own gain, it also is alleged.

"The organization is said to have more than 150,000 members, dominating the clothing industry at Chicago, New York and Rochester, N. Y. three clothing centers.

Chiego firm," he said. "It was "band and the in three monthly installments. This other arrests.



An Awkward Fix:

And the Way to Keep Out of It.

Building is awkward work. You never have enough space, or enough time, or enough men-or if you get enough men, then they are always in each other's way, and politely waiting (at your expense) for each other to get through, before they

Lumber is awkward stuff. It's bulky, heavy, rigid and hard to handle. The lumber that is wanted first always comes last,—or else it is at the bottom, with all the other lumber and a lot of bricks and stuff piled on top of it, because there was no other place to put it.

Yes, in building it's easy to get into an awkward fix,-but you can just as easily keep out of it, if you begin right. Find out first which lumber dealers carry the largest stocks; second. which ones have an efficient traffic department; and third, which have a prompt delivery service. Maybe an experienced business friend can-

tell you of a lumber concern that has all three. Some day you'll build. If you want the work finished on time, see that the lumber comes from LLOYD.

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The engineers of this building and of the Union Passenger Station, Washington, D. C., The St. Regis Hotel, New York, and other great buildings, had MUCH at stake. They chose CAREY insulation for its greater efficiency. You can't go wrong if you follow their example. We make no charge for consultation on how to save coal.



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AMERICAN EXCHANGE NAT'L BANK CORPORATION TRUST CO. NEW YORK CITY NEW YORK CITY Howe Rubber Corporation of Delaw are is taking over the business of the Howe Rubber Company, Inc., of New Brunswick, New Jersey. The latter Company was organized in 1905, and is engaged in the manufacture of Tires and Tubes for auto-

NO BONDS

CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENT From the condensed Financial Statement of the Howe Rubber Corporation as of August 31, 1919, prepared by Messrs. Leslie Banks & Co., introducing assets to be acquired and liabilities to be assumed, including the proceeds of the

proposed sale of 10,000 shares of Preferred and 10,000 shares of Common Stock. ASSETS Cash\$1,079,687.12 Other current assets 828,499.78 Total current assets \$1,908,186.90
Factory, plant, land, buildings, equipment, etc. 494,614.05
Deferred charges and other assets 14,935.90 .. \$1,908,186.90 Capital Stock: Preferred: author-ized 40,000 shares

TRANSFER AGENTS

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL STOCK Total current liabilities \$539,353.01 Reserves and deferred credits 45,535.62

REGISTRAR

7% cum, presently proposed to be is-\$1,000,000.00 Old stock to be converted into new (2558.2 shares)....

Common Stock: Authorized 140,000 shares (no par value), presently proposed to be is-

sued 35,730 shares represented by sur-577,028.22 \$1,832,848.22

Total assets \$2,417,736.85 Total Liabilities and Capital Stock \$2,417,736.85 Note: The Company is contingently liable as endorser on customers' Notes Receivable discounted at banks sum of \$84,082.49.

We should call special attention to the following: The business has been uniformly successful.

The management is unchanged. The product is now being successfully marketed with orders in excess of the Company's ability to supply.

The new money is to be used for the purpose of increasing the volume of business, particularly in the tire department. We summarize from a letter by Mr. John Tenney, Jr., President of the Company.

The annual audits of the Howe Rubber Company, Inc., of New Jersey, show average net earnings for the past five years of \$29.60 per share on the Common Stock outstanding, after allowing for all taxes and Preferred dividends, and \$27.94 for the year 1918 after paying the full 7% Preferred dividend and taxes. * * With the additional capital resulting from the sale of securities as contemplated, I predict for the new company earnings on the

Common Stock in excess of \$12.00 per share before taxes are deducted. Summary of Principal Preferred Stock Provisions The Preferred Stock, in addition to the usual preference in event of liquidation, has a 3% Sinking Fund, exclusive voting power in event of the dividends being one year in arrears until they shall have been or can be paid in full; a provision limiting payment of dividends on the Common Stock that would reduce the surplus below 10% of the par value of the outstanding Preferred; is callable at 110 and accrued dividend, which is cumulative from October 1, 1919, and is convertible at any time prior to its being called into

two shares of common for each share of preferred. Concerning the Preferred Stock Mr. Tenney writes: "From my knowledge of the business, with which I have been associated from the beginning, I believe the Preferred Stock to be well secured both as to assets and earning power, and I am of the opinion-that the conversion privilege on a basis of two shares of Common for each share of Preferred will

before long prove very attractive to holders of the Preferred Stock." All legal matters in connection with the formation of the new Company and issue of its stock are subject to the approval of Messrs. Whiting & Moore, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Newark, New Jersey.

We recommend and offer for sale, subject to rejection or allotment in whole or part, when, if and as issued and received by us Preferred Stock at 93 flat to net 71/2% on the investment

With the privilege of purchasing the same number of shares of Common Stock at 23 At 93 and 23, the dividend on the Preferred alone will carry both on a 6% basis pending the declaration of dividends on the Common.

BUTLER, HERRICK & MARSHALL Members of New York Stock Exchange 7 Wall Street, New York City tained from sources that, we believe to be