

BIG TASK TO GET REGIMENT READY

Springing to Arms Is Not Done as Quickly as Going to a Fire.

MAKE-UP OF A REGIMENT

Under New Law It Consists of 2,015 Officers and Men—Takes Time to Drill and Teach Men How to Care for Themselves.

New York.—The recent mobilization of National Guard regiments has brought home to the public the fact that even though troops are trained—as these were by service on the Mexican border—a mobilization order is far different from a fire alarm. With the best of the regiments there was no springing to arms overnight, the men ready to march forward and meet the enemy.

Few persons, noting that a certain number of regiments had been ordered out, really knew the number of men in a regiment of infantry of the United States army and National Guard. In a general way, it was understood that a regiment consists of about one thousand men, commanded by a colonel, and that an infantry regiment is composed of foot soldiers, armed with rifles.

All nations have their own rules as to the number of men to be massed as a regiment. In the United States this has varied. Last summer a new law went into effect which resulted in every regiment consisting of 51 commissioned officers and 1,964 enlisted men when at war strength. That law, embodied in the National Defense Act, is of interest, as showing that lining up groups of men and giving rifles and ammunition to them does not make an efficient regiment of infantry.

What a Regiment Is.

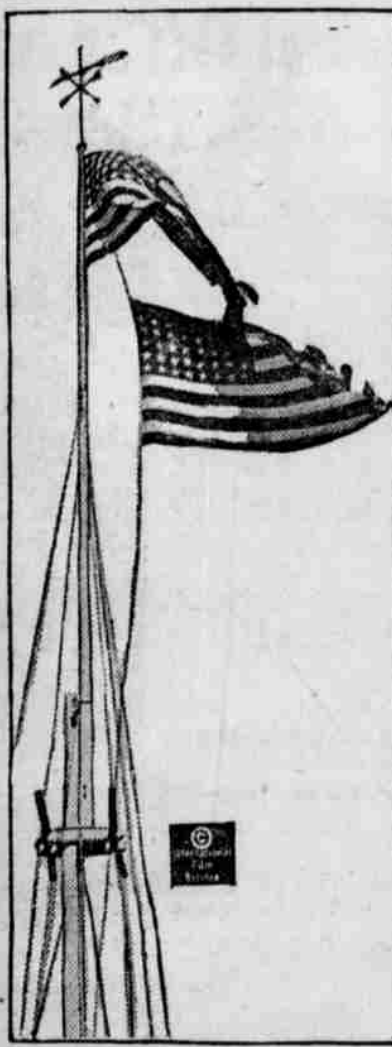
That part of the law giving the composition of infantry units is Section Seventeen of the "Act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes." It reads:

"Each regiment of infantry shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, three majors, 15 captains, 10 first lieutenants, 15 second lieutenants, one headquarters company, one machine gun company, one supply company, and 12 infantry companies organized into three battalions of four companies each.

"Each battalion shall consist of one major, one first lieutenant, mounted (battalion adjutant), and four companies. Each infantry company in battalion shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one mess sergeant, one supply sergeant, six sergeants, 11 corporals, two cooks, two buglers, one mechanic, 19 privates (first class), and 63 privates.

"Each infantry headquarters company shall consist of one captain mounted (regimental adjutant); one regimental sergeant major mounted; three battalion sergeants major, mounted; one first sergeant (drum major); two color sergeants; one mess sergeant; one supply sergeant; one stable sergeant; one sergeant; two cooks; one horseshoer; one band leader; one assistant band leader; one sergeant bugler; two band sergeants; four band corporals; two musicians.

RAISING A NEW FLAG



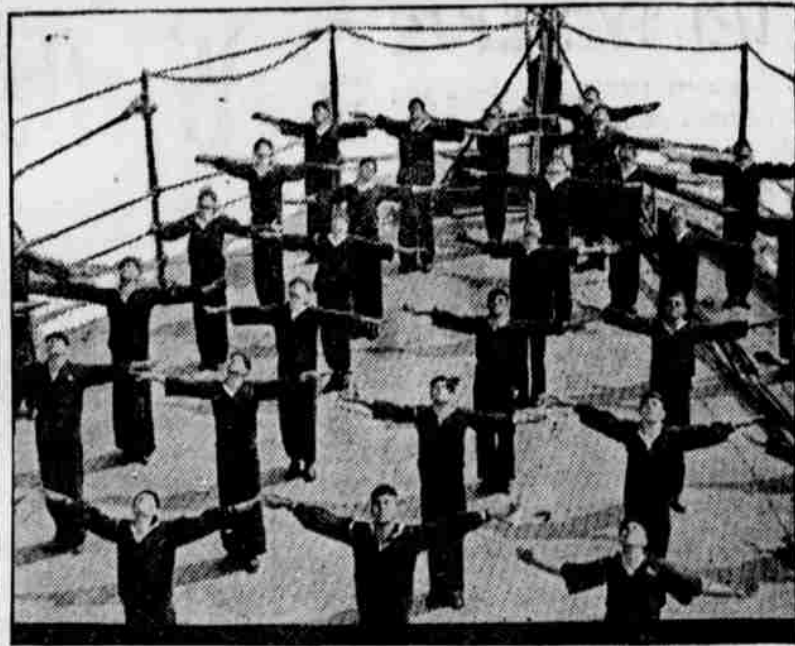
It is a naval custom that an old flag can never be lowered until the new one is run up. This photograph which has been released for publication by the censor shows the raising of a new flag and the lowering of the old flag at the Charlestown (Mass.) navy yard.

SHE FINDS ISLIP TOO SLOW

Bank Worker's Wife Prefers New York—Dance Crazy, Her Husband Says.

New York.—Roscoe Clark likes Islip, L. I.; first, because he was born and reared there, and second, because he is an assistant cashier in the First National bank there. His wife, Mrs. Anna Clark, doesn't.

"SETTING-UP EXERCISES" IN NAVY



Naval militia being trained on board a United States warship.

first class; four musicians, second class; 13 musicians, third class; four privates, first class, mounted; and 12 privates, mounted.

Machine Gun Company.

"Each infantry machine-gun company shall consist of one captain, mounted; one first lieutenant, mounted; two second lieutenants, mounted; one first sergeant, mounted; one mess sergeant; one supply sergeant, mounted; one stable sergeant, mounted; one horseshoer, five sergeants, six corporals, two cooks, two buglers, one mechanic; eight privates, first class, and 24 privates.

"Each infantry supply company shall consist of one captain, mounted; one second lieutenant, mounted; three regimental supply sergeants, mounted; one first sergeant, mounted; one mess sergeant, one stable sergeant; one corporal, mounted; one cook, one saddler, one horseshoer, and one wagoner for each authorized wagon of the field and combat train;

"Provided, That the president may in his discretion increase a company of infantry by two sergeants, six corporals, one cook, one mechanic, nine privates, first class; and 31 privates; an infantry machine-gun company by two sergeants, two corporals, one mechanic, four privates, first class; and 12 privates."

This calls for men who are trained, not only as soldiers, but in trades. As a general rule, a wagon train consisting of 22 wagons is required for an infantry regiment. This gives one for each company, one for the machine-gun company, three for the combat wagons (ammunition carriers), two for the headquarters company and four for the supply company, for a total of 25,000 officers and men, commanded by a major general.

TROOP MOVEMENTS PROBLEM SOLVED

Washington.—Fairfax Harrison, general chairman of the special committee on national defense of the American Railway association, announced that a complete plan of co-operation during the war between the railroads and the government had been determined upon. His statement follows:

"The preparations for war as made by the government and the railroads have been worked out along the lines largely developed by Lieut. Col. Chauncey B. Baker of the Quartermaster corps, who for a number of years has made an exhaustive study of military transportation. He has been in charge of transportation for the quartermaster general from 1902 until 1906 and from 1912 to the present time.

"As agreed upon by the railroads and the military authorities, representatives of the American Railway association, from the operating, motive power, traffic and accounting departments of roads designated by the special committee on national defense of the American Railway association will be located in the office of the quartermaster general, at each department headquarters, at each mobilization point, at each concentration point and at each strategic point at which troops are to be assembled. Other inspectors or representatives will be designated as may be required to facilitate the co-operation between the transportation and the military service and as the needs of the service may indicate.

Must Be Broad-Minded.

"The railroads' special committee on national defense has advised the carriers that officers for the above service should be chosen from a class of men who will be broad-minded and temperamentally men of such character as would take a broad view of transportation in movements of troops and supplies. They should wholly divest themselves of any disposition to work for or in favor of any particular transportation line, but should apply themselves solely to the solution of the transportation problem in the manner most satisfactory to the government, and in such fashion as can be most effectively executed by the railroads. They are assigned to this duty as transportation experts and will assist the quartermaster with whom they are serving not only in the transportation of troops but in any other matter pertaining to transportation in which their assistance may be requested.

"The American Railway association representatives—instructions to the carriers provide—immediately upon their arrival at the mobilization, concentration or other point to which assigned, must report in person to the

commanding officer, presenting their credentials. The commanding officer should then assign them to duty with the camp quartermaster, to whom they act as an assistant, and through whom all instructions must be received.

Assignments to Be Permanent.

"The assignment of the American Railway association representatives to stations at the various points and posts designated should be of a permanent character, so that the proper officer of the Quartermaster corps or of state authorities will be able to communicate with such representatives and arrange in advance all special details of mobilization and of movements to concentration and strategic points.

"Should it be impracticable for any reason for any representatives so chosen to continue in that capacity, their places should be filled by other appointments and the quartermaster's office affected, as well as the office of the quartermaster general, should be notified.

"It is important that the American Railway association representative in each instance be advised of any change in the office of the department quartermaster at mobilization or concentration point in order that such representative shall have the advantage of personal contact with the new officer whenever a change is made. Quartermasters concerned should communicate in writing with the American Railway association representative, indicating any special duties in addition to those herein laid down that it would be desirable for the American Railway association representative to perform."

NEW ENGLAND RAISES ITS BIGGEST FLAG

Boston.—At the moment the wires flashed the word that congress had assembled in momentous session, the biggest "Old Glory" to which New Englanders ever raised their hats, was flown to the breeze above Boston common. A woman's voice began "The Star-Spangled Banner," a half-dozen bands struck up the national anthem and a chorus from 100,000 or more men, women and children rolled across the old training ground into the public garden and was echoed from crowds that surged in the streets in front of the statehouse, down Tremont and Boylston streets and way around into the Back Bay.

Hartstein, near Merrill, Saginaw county. Mr. and Mrs. Hartstein and two children escaped. The victims were trapped in a bedroom on the second floor.

Tack in Lungs for Years.

Marion, O.—Mrs. Floyd Orabood, twenty-eight years old of Agosta, the other day spat up a tack which she had swallowed when nine years old according to her mother. The tack had lodged in her lungs and had made her an invalid for years.

Four Children, Trapped, Die in Fire. Saginaw, Mich.—Four children were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the farm home of William

What Well Dressed Women Will Wear

Just as we conclude that there is nothing new that can possibly happen to summer blouses, along comes an attractive surprise and we are forced to concede that another beautiful novelty has made its appearance. There are inexhaustible reservoirs of ideas, it seems, that designers know how to draw upon to provide us with that variety which is the spice of life and blouses.

Here is a new, midsummer model, made of fine cotton voile, embellished



UTMOST REFINEMENT IN SUMMER BLOUSE.

with French tucks. It is cut after the usual manner of blouses, its seams are hemstitched, sleeves plain and roomy and, so far, all the details of its construction are all like tried old friends with whom we have long been familiar. But just at this point the creator of this blouse thought of adding an organdie collar and cuffs made of a fine organdie edging, and of shaping the collar in a new way. Furthermore, the dainty embroidered edge of the organdie is lifted into prominence by a narrow border of black organdie.

The collar is high at the back and rolls at the front, the wavy texture of the material making this pretty adjustment to the neck possible. The cuffs are simply lengths of the embroidered organdie, turned back and fastened at the top with a single pearl button. The means by which its maker arrived at such good ends in this blouse are the simplest. But the touch of sheer black in collar and cuffs is original and fine

up the loveliest of midsummer millinery. There never was a summer when bridesmaids could be more enchantingly dressed.

In the group of hats shown in the picture one, of hair braid, is a familiar, picturesque type that never fails to captivate everyone. It is of the latest amethyst braid, bound with satin and with tea of amethyst colored velvet ribbon and a wreath of pink roses against the under brim at the side and back. Would be pretty in any of the light colors.

A hat with braid crown and double flounce of plaited crepe is very new and an ideal for the bridesmaids' wear. It has two bands of narrow ribbon about the crown, tied in a bow at the front where a cluster of small flowers is posed. Imagine it in any color that you may choose for a wedding—it is sure to be pretty.

The lovely hat of sand-colored crepe with a fall of scalloped crepe about



ENCHANTING BRIDAL MILLINERY.

and the whole effect is one of utmost refinement.

Among other new models there are noted several with collars shaped and put on in the same way as that shown in the picture. Often they are flet lace and sheer embroidery combined and sometimes of two laces. They are usually smaller. The high roll at the back and the partially closed but cool looking throat opening is a piece of fine management.

Already June weddings are engaging the attention of those who must think out all the details of several bridal pageants, for there are changing fashions to be considered. Every bride cherishes the hope that her wedding procession may be impressive and beautiful and present one or two new elements of interest at least. And there are experts who recognize her wish and see to it that it may be

Preventing Wrinkles. Light should fall over your left shoulder when you are reading, writing or sewing. If out in the sun when there is snow on the ground it is best to wear slightly smoked glasses to soften the glare. They will be very restful to the eyes, will not attract unpleasant attention in the country, and will prevent chronic wrinkles. When the eyes are very tired, bathe them with hot water and boracic acid.

The habit of raising the brows coarsely will tend to produce wrinkles

BIG RUSH NOW ON

For Western Canada and the 160-Acre Homesteads.

"In a war like this, they also serve and serve effectively who till the fields and gardens.

"It cannot be repeated too often that the world needs every ounce of food it can produce this year, and that the growers of that food are sure of good prices. When men now of middle age were casting their first ballot, 'dollar wheat' was the farmer's ideal of prosperity. Today, we have two-dollar wheat, with other grains and meats and vegetables in proportion; and indications that any shift from these prices is as likely to be up as down.

"Every acre must work. The farmer who increases his crops is performing a national service, as well as assuring prosperity for himself. There cannot be too much, and unless a united and consistent effort is made, there will not be enough."—Chicago Journal.

Now that the United States has joined with the Allies, the sentiment of the past has merged into the personal interest of the present. The duty of the loyal and patriotic citizen is to lend every effort to bring the great World's War to a satisfactory conclusion, to assist in all ways the forces that have been fighting at tremendous odds the giant power of autocracy. Victory is now assured; the union of the great fighting force of the United States navy, its military, its financial co-operation, its full and complete sympathy, will eventually bring about a peace that will be solid and lasting. Canada, just across the border line, that has no mark of fortification, no signs of defense, welcomes the assistance that the United States is rendering, welcomes this new partner into the arena that is battling for a disruption of the forces that breed and beget tyranny and oppression, and fighting for a democratic and free world. What a sight it will be to see the American and the Canadian, with the Stars and Stripes and the Maple Leaf of Canada emblazoned in one fold and entwined in their effort to rid the world of an incubus that has disregarded all laws—human and divine.

There is a necessity for the greatest effort ever made, not only on the battlefields of Europe, not only on the mined and submarined seas, but in carrying out on the peaceful fields of agriculture, the plans so urgently requested by those at the head of the departments of resources. The recent reports by the Government show a great falling off in the amount of grain that may be expected from the crop as of recent date, being only a little over 60 per cent, 10 per cent less than the average. Every patriotic American will bend all his effort towards increasing this. He may not shoulder a musket, but he can handle a hoe, he can drive a team and manage a plow. He will be doing young America service in this way, and assist in a wonderful manner the man who is fighting in the trenches. If he does not now own a piece of land, by all means get one—rent it, buy it—get it. There is lot of vacant land that will give ample return for his labor.

The desire to possess a home, to improve it and to prosper, is natural to every American, and today unprecedented offers are being made to secure the residence of the home-hunter. The war condition is draining the continent of its foodstuffs and economists are endeavoring to meet the rapid depletion of the nation's stores of grain and other farm products. Western Canada has proven her claim to be the natural producer of economically grown foodstuffs and is endeavoring to overcome a world's shortage in necessities by offering her lands, practically free, to anyone who will take them and produce. Labor is scarce in Canada, and is now being bonused. Good wages are offered and the time a farm hand is drawing pay in 1917, is considered by the Canadian Government, the same as residence duties on one of the free 160-acre farms, that this Government is giving away, in order to settle the fertile prairies and bring about within a few years a half billion annual crop of wheat.

The most conclusive evidence is available to any inquirer, that Western

Canada farm lands will produce wheat of a better quality and at lower cost of production per acre than has heretofore been known in growing countries. It is no 400-acre tract to say, that yields of fifty bushels to the acre of wheat are grown in Canada; the statement is made in all seriousness and is backed up by the letters and affidavits of reliable farmers in Western Canada. These farmers are enjoying the same home comforts that their neighbors to the south enjoy; they have the same good houses, the same good roads and cattle, the same good roads and communication, as well as the same social conditions, and, best of all, they own their land and what they own they own for themselves, being the foundation for greater wealth and independence.—Advertisement.

The cork oak of Spain is said to grow best in poorest soil.

Getting Old Too Fast

Late in life the body shows signs of wear and often the kidneys are first. The back is lame, bent and the kidney action decreasing. It makes people feel older than they are. Don't wait for dropsy, gravel, swelling of the arteries or Bright's disease. Use a mild kidney stimulant. Dr. Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands of people who have tried them recommend them.

A Virginia Case

Mrs. R. H. Slater, 2801 Roanoke Ave., Newport News, Va., says: "My back pained so badly, it felt as though sharp knives were piercing me. Often I had to scream with the pain. I could hardly take a deep breath without having sharp twinges across my kidneys. Hearing Doan's Kidney Pills praised so highly, I used some and they relieved the trouble. Whenever I have used them since, they have helped me."

Get Doan's at Any Store, Or at DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS, FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Large Bottle For 25¢. When you buy Yager's Liniment you get splendid value! The large 23 cent bottle contains four times more than the usual bottle of liniment sold at that price. Try it for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, sprains, cuts and bruises. At all dealers—price 25 cents. YAGER'S LINIMENT. GILBERT BROS. & CO., Baltimore, Md.

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