

HOW UNCLE SAM FEEDS AND ARMS TROOPS IN TEXAS

Each Man Carries a Weight of Fifty-Four Pounds

Regular Rations and Those For Emergencies. "Iron Ration"

Khaki Being Supplanted by Cotton Olive Drab Uniform

ONE of the chief values of the present mobilization of one-fourth of the United States regular army along the Mexican border, to military men at least, is the opportunity offered to try out the more modern and lighter personal equipment for the individual soldier. Ever since military experts began a real study of conditions with the intention, if possible, of lightening the infantryman's burden the one foremost idea has been in lessening the number of pounds of accoutrement necessarily carried when under full field equipment.

While the officers had in mind the reduction of the actual weight of the outfit, it was figured that there must be no deviation in efficiency. Under the present United States army regulations the full field equipment for active service, including the rifle and ninety rounds of ammunition, weighs fifty-four pounds. It is the hope of the military experts to reduce this from fifteen to seventeen pounds, but the ever present idea remains in their mind—namely, that an equal efficiency must be obtained from the lighter articles. But it may be said also that it is hoped that greater worth may be obtained from the lighter accout-

ment per squad, three shovels per squad, three wire cutters per company and a two foot folding rule per company. These tools are in addition to the regular fifty-four pounds, and the soldiers take turns in carrying them.

Most of the troops in the Mexican border "war game" are equipped with the fifty-four pound outfit, but enough are using the lighter articles to insure a thorough tryout. Tin plates, meat cans, etc., instead of aluminum ones, are the staple mess equipment carried by the majority of the soldiers.

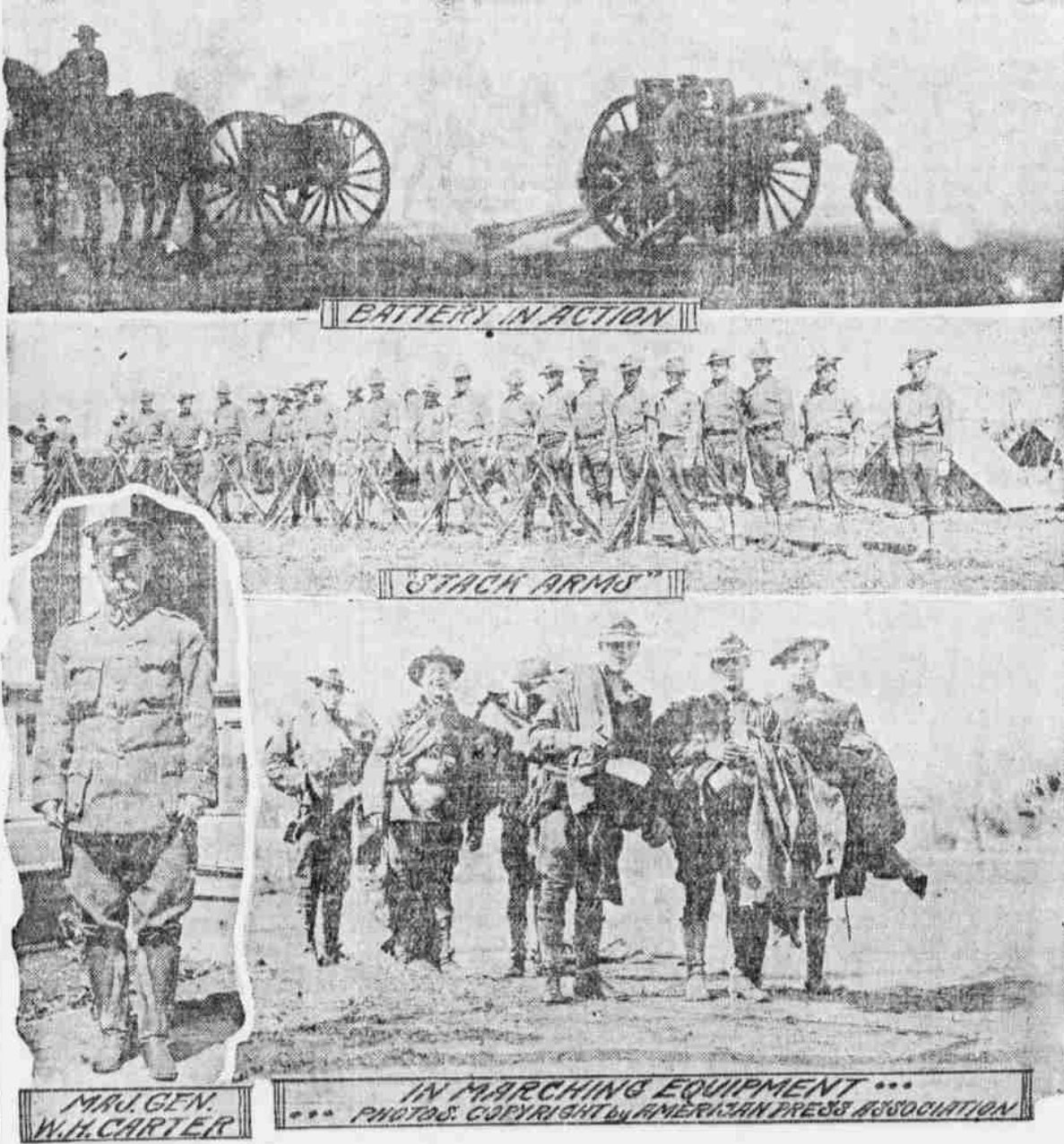
How Army Is Fed.

The different classification of rations given out to the regular army is another interesting point. In all there are some six specific rations, the principal ones being the haversack ration, the garrison ration, the travel ration and the emergency or iron ration. The haversack ration, such as dealt out to the troops in the field, consists of meat, coffee, hardtack, sugar, pepper and salt. The emergency ration is composed of compressed food having among its ingredients beef, sugar, salt, beans, potato and wheat. The soldiers are supposed to keep it in the sealed tins until express orders are given for its devouring. A small cake sufficient for a meal is broken into the regulation cup filled with boiling water, and

ried out. The old adage about prevention and cure has come to be greatly realized in army circles. The Spanish-American war brought about the change in sanitary regulations, for during that campaign a comparison of the percentage of men killed by bullets as against the number dying by disease was startling.

Olive Drab Uniforms.

The uniform worn by the soldiers during actual service in hot climates and the change to the practical is of considerable interest. Once more it was a case of the war with Spain showing the lack of up to date wearing apparel for the troops. To be sure, there were khaki trousers, canvas leggings and the sun foiling wide brimmed campaign hats, but also there were the blue flannel shirts, an excellent target for the opposing marksmen. Under the present regulations the khaki uniforms have gone out entirely, while the cotton olive drab uniform is preferred. Olive drab shirts, too, are now worn, while the tan leggings and shoes to match make a body of men well nigh invisible at a reasonable distance. In the present mobilization in Texas thousands of troops will be seen wearing the khaki uniform, but the newest orders of the war department have done away with that dress and have placed the official O. K.



AMERICAN SOLDIERS ALONG MEXICAN BORDER.

ment, not only in strength saving, but also in actual wear and tear. The use of aluminum plates, knives, forks and spoons, together with haversacks, tent halves, ponchos, tent poles, etc., of lesser weight, it is thought will bring down the total number of pounds per man.

The Soldier's Kit.

At present a soldier carries, besides his piece, a Springfield magazine, which weighs nine and a half pounds, and ninety pounds of cartridges, which weigh four and a half pounds; a bayonet, bayonet scabbard, a rifle sling, cartridge belt, a pair of cartridge belt suspenders which tend to lessen the weight by help from the shoulders, a first aid packet, a canteen and strap, a set of blanket roll straps, a haversack, a meat can, one cup, one plate, one knife, one fork, one spoon, half a shelter tent, one tent pole and five tent pegs. Then, in addition to that, comes his field kit, the weight of which is included in the total fifty-four pounds, consisting of a blanket, a poncho and personal effects, such as a comb, toothbrush, towel, extra under-clothing, soap, etc.

But besides the soldier's individual load there are intrenching tools which are given out and carried by company and squad. A full company is made up of 108 men and officers in time of war and sixty men and officers in time of peace. A squad, the second unit of a company, consists of eight men. The intrenching tools are four hand picks to be carried by a company, a pick

in a short time there is a palatable mess ready. When the novice tries his first meal of the iron ration he thinks it is a pretty small matter, but very shortly he has the opinion that after all it was a square meal. The other ration which is of interest just now, called the travel ration, is served out for troops traveling otherwise than marching and without cooking facilities.

When pack trains are possible portable stoves and ovens are used, but when a body of troops find themselves in actual service and perhaps pushing the campaign into the enemy's territory it is necessary to fall back on the severe haversack ration, sometimes with only water as a beverage, and then, again, in an extremity the iron ration comes into play.

The sanitary corps, practiced in the science of keeping filth and consequent disease out of the camps, is of the greatest importance in field work and has come to be one of the principal departments of the army. Attached to a regiment of 1,500 men and officers is a sanitary corps in command of a major, the usual head of a battalion. Under him the major has his staff of assistants, who inspect the disposal of refuse. Huge pits placed as far away from the camp as advisable are immediately dug and the strictest of orders given to see that all waste is put in the proper place.

At certain times the pits are covered with cloth and thoroughly sprinkled with disinfectants, and whenever possible the process of incineration is car-

ried out. The old adage about prevention and cure has come to be greatly realized in army circles. The Spanish-American war brought about the change in sanitary regulations, for during that campaign a comparison of the percentage of men killed by bullets as against the number dying by disease was startling.

On the more serviceable olive drab. Overcoats, the regulation bell top hats and blankets are all made of the olive drab. For colder countries the same cloth is used with a corresponding increase in weight. The blue, of course, remains for the dress and full dress uniforms.

The absence of all possible ceremonies, such as parades and reviews, while in field service is noticeable to the veteran visiting a modern military camp. The units of troops in order of magnitude with their commanding officers offer another subject of interest. Starting with the company, theoretically made up of 105 men and three officers, the next unit is the battalion, headed by a major. The organization of the battalion, however, is very elastic, it being composed of two, three or four companies. Following that division comes the regiment, which, having a full quota of men, numbers fifty-one officers, fifteen being mounted, and 1,500 enlisted men.

Theoretically three regiments, or 4,500 men, make a brigade of infantry. At the head of that organization is a brigadier general, who in turn has his staff.

The next organization is the division, composed of three infantry brigades, a regiment of cavalry, two regiments of artillery, a battalion of the signal corps, an ammunition train, supply train, four ambulance companies, a field hospital and reserve supplies. A major general commands and has under him approximately 20,000 men.

TAX DECISION ON PRIVILEGES.

Interesting Points In Supreme Court's Finding.

IS IT AGAINST INCOME TAX?

Holds That Congress Has Complete Taxing Power Rather Than Courts. Corporation Tax Is In The Nature of an Excise on Privileges Granted. May Become Precedent of Far-reaching Consequences.

One of the most important inferences to be deduced from the corporation tax decision is the apparent sympathy of the court as at present organized with the decision that threw out the income tax of 1894 as unconstitutional. This expression, of course, is indirect, but it leaves scarcely a doubt. As the proposed constitutional amendment expressly conveying to congress the power to levy an income tax without regard to population is having a rough road through the state legislature, it is likely that when next the subject of an income tax is agitated in congress this decision will be extensively quoted from. The distinction is pointed out sharply that where the old tax was a levy on property merely because of its ownership this levy is an excise tax upon the privilege of doing business in a particular way. On this point the court says:

"The tax under consideration as we have construed the statute may be described as an excise upon the particular privilege of doing business in a corporate capacity—i. e., with the advantages which arise from corporate or quasi corporate organization—or when applied to insurance companies for doing the business of such companies. The requirement to pay such taxes involves the exercise of privileges, and the element of absolute and unequivocal demand is lacking. If business is not done in the manner described in the statute no tax is payable."

That is the heart of the court's answer to the plea that the tax is in effect a direct tax and therefore unconstitutional.

No cogeneity is allowed by the court to the argument against the right of congress to impose an excise tax upon franchises granted by the states.

"The constitution contains only two limitations on the right of congress to levy excise taxes," says the decision. "They must be levied for the public welfare and are required to be uniform throughout the United States."

In affirming the federal power to tax state corporations the court holds that "the revenue of the United States must be obtained in the same territory from the same people, and excise taxes must be collected from the same activities as are also reached by the states in order to support their local governments."

Corporation Privileges Taxed.

The plea that the tax is not uniform because it discriminates so sharply against corporations in favor of business done by partnerships or private persons the court answers simply by stating that uniformity, in the sense used by the constitution, means only geographical uniformity. The practice has always been to levy on some occupations and to omit others, and this is true of both the states and the federal government. Besides this, the advantages to be derived from a corporate existence are such as to make the distinction very real and reasonable.

"The thing taxed," said Justice Day, "is not the mere dealing in merchandise, in which the actual transactions may be the same, whether conducted by individuals or corporations, but the tax is laid upon the privileges which exist in conducting business with the advantages which inhere in the corporate capacity of those taxed and which are not enjoyed by private firms or individuals. These advantages are obvious and have led to the formation of such companies in nearly all branches of trade. The continuity of the business without interruption by death or dissolution, the transfer of property interests by the disposition of shares of stock, the advantages of business controlled and managed by corporate directors, the general absence of individual liability, these and other things inhere in the advantages of business thus conducted, which do not exist when the same business is conducted by private individuals or partnerships. It is this distinctive privilege which is the subject of taxation, not the mere buying or selling or handling of goods, which may be the same, whether done by corporations or individuals."

In holding that insurance companies cannot escape the tax because so great a part of their property is invested in nontaxable municipal or state bonds the supreme court holds that "this argument confuses the measure of the tax upon privileges with direct taxation of the estate or thing taxed." Such a measure, says the court, it is altogether within the power of congress to choose, whether it has an immediate reference to the business done or not.

"We must not forget," says the court, "that the right to select the measure and objects of taxation devolves upon the congress and not upon the courts, and such selections are valid unless constitutional limitations are overstepped."

Sacrificing the Woman.

That Carlyle could contemplate with equanimity being unpraised, unmourned and neglected all his life, that he required neither the world's pudding nor its breath and could be happy without them, was pardonable and perhaps commendable. That he should expect another person to share this unmonied, puddlingless and rather forlorn condition was scarcely consistent with such lofty principles. Men may sacrifice themselves, if they please, to imagined high duties and ambitions, but they have no right to marry wives and sacrifice them.—Exchange.

How People Die.

It is estimated that the average duration of human life is thirty-three years. A quarter of the people die during the seventh year and half before the seventeenth. Of every 1,000 persons one only reaches 100 years, six in 100 get to 65 and one in 500 to 80. It is further estimated that throughout the world 50,000,000 die annually, 138,000 a day, nearly 6,000 an hour, 90 a minute, or three in every two seconds.

Discretion.

Wife (whose husband, the local mayor, has just been knighted)—Have you heard from the man who offered to trace our pedigree? Husband—Yes; he has found out more than enough. Wife—What did you pay him? Husband—Fifty pounds—to hold his tongue!—London Opinion.

The Desideratum.

"George, what do you have to do when you draw some money out of a bank?" asked an innocent young wife. "You have to put some money in the bank beforehand," replied the husband. "That's always been my experience!"

SPENCER

The Jeweler

would like to see you if you are in the market for

JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, DIAMONDS, AND NOVELTIES

"Guaranteed articles only sold."

Take the Citizen this spring.

SAY! IT'S GOING TO RAIN!

"The day is cold, and dark, and dreary,
It rains, and the wind is never weary."

Rainy days are dismal days, cheerless and full of gloom; but they are sure to come into the life of every person. You cannot hope to escape them entirely, but you may

PREPARE FOR THE COMING STORM

By opening a savings account in HONSDALE DIME BANK. Such a "rainy day" protection is better than an umbrella, for the latter will get old and fail to be of service, while the bank account, with its compound interest, will grow and grow and become a joy and comfort when you most need such factors of helpfulness. Come in and let us talk it over. With a one dollar deposit, which will belong to you, we give a Household Bank free.

HONSDALE DIME BANK

\$49.50

VIA ERIE RAILROAD

TO

CALIFORNIA, WASHINGTON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON

and

Points in West, Northwest and Southwest
TICKETS ON SALE DAILY.

MARCH 10 to APRIL 10, 1911. Nearest Erie Ticket Agent WM. Give Complete Information.

FOR RESULTS

ADVERTISE IN THE CITIZEN

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Attorneys-at-Law.

H. WILSON, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office adjacent to Post Office in Dimmick office, Honesdale, Pa.

W. H. LEE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over post office. All legal business promptly attended to. Honesdale, Pa.

E. C. MUMFORD, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office—Liberty Hall building, opposite the Post Office, Honesdale, Pa.

HOMER GREENE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over Reif's store, Honesdale, Pa.

CHARLES A. McCARTY, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Special and prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reif's new store, Honesdale, Pa.

F. P. KIMBLE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over the post office, Honesdale, Pa.

M. E. SIMONS, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office in the Court House, Honesdale, Pa.

PETER H. ILOFF, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office—Second floor old Savings Bank building, Honesdale, Pa.

SEARLE & SALMON, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS-AT-LAW. Offices lately occupied by Judge Searle.

CHESTER A. GARRATT, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office adjacent to Post Office, Honesdale, Pa.

Dentists.

D. E. T. BROWN, DENTIST. Office—First floor, old Savings Bank building, Honesdale, Pa.

Dr. C. R. BRADY, DENTIST. Honesdale, Pa. Office Hours—8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Any evening by appointment. Citizens' phone, 33. Residence, No. 86-X.

Physicians.

P. B. PETERSON, M. D. 1126 MAIN STREET, HONSDALE, PA. Eye and Ear a specialty. The fitting of glasses given careful attention.

Livery.

LIVERY.—Fred. G. Rickard has removed his livery establishment from corner Church street to Whitney's Stone Barn.

ALL CALLS

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

FIRST CLASS OUTFITS. 75c

ERIE TRAINS.

Trains leave Union depot at 8.26 a. m. and 2.48 p. m., week days. Trains arrive Union depot at 1.10 and 8.05 p. m., week days. Saturday only, Erie and Wyoming arrives at 3.45 p. m. and leaves at 5.50 p. m. Sunday trains leave 2.48 and arrive at 7.02.

Advertise in The Citizen?