





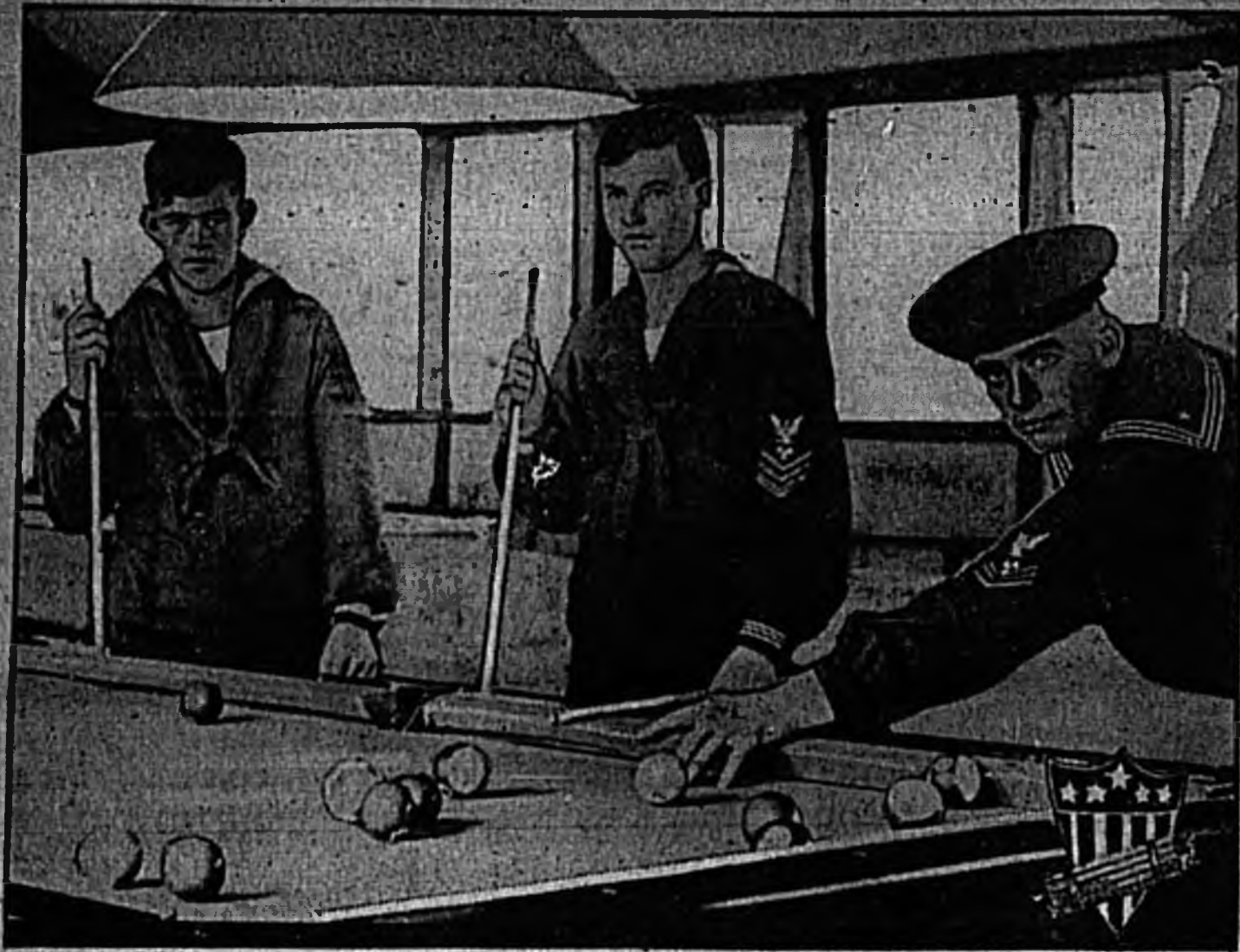








### AMERICAN SAILORS IN "EAGLE HUT," LONDON



American jacks playing a game of pool in the "Eagle Hut," erected by the Y. M. C. A. for the comfort and amusement of American soldiers and sailors in and about London.

## CORPORAL VITAL COG IN ARMY'S VAST MACHINE

### Much Depends on Officer Who Holds Lowest Rank in Organization.

### ACTS AS PARENT TO SQUAD

#### On the Efficiency of the Humble Corporal Rests Much of the Company's Reputation—Sets the Moral Tone Among the Soldiers.

Washington.—The corporal is known to most civilians merely as the lowest in rank of the non-commissioned officers of the Army; his rank is marked by two stripes on the upper arm of his blouse. The familiar phrase "a corporal's guard" exemplifies this idea, as it suggests the smallest possible number of soldiers. Of him the Infantry Drill Regulations say briefly, "The corporal is the squad leader," and of the squad it says, "Soldiers are grouped into squads for purposes of instruction, discipline, control and order."

But the corporal is of more importance than this would indicate. One of the regular army instructors at the last series of reserve officers' training camps was fond of telling his company that those of them who became captains would be fathers of their men, the captain being the highest officer with whom the enlisted man would in general come into personal contact. Many captains are like the Puritan father whose closest contact with his children was when he disciplined them. The leader who lives with the private and is most directly responsible for his well being in camp or in battle is his corporal.

In camp this responsibility is manifold. The squad, seven men and the corporal, form a family living together in one of the big pyramidal or square tents that have done much to make the soldier's life in the field comfortable. The corporal is often told that he has power to run that tentful of men absolutely; some officers tell him he's the king bee and others call him the czar, while all of them blame him if anything goes wrong.

The first thing in the morning, at varying hours, but always before six, he must hear first call and have his seven men out for reveille in fifteen minutes. He must see that every matchstick, cigarette butt and scrap of paper is picked up from the floor and surroundings of the tent, that every cot is stripped and in order, that every member called for special duty or detail reports on time, and that his squad is always on hand for all formations.

**Maintaining Discipline.**

The corporal must see not only that the members of his squad are on hand for all formations, but that they are properly clothed, neat and shaven, with all buttons sewed on, shoes shined and rifles cleaned. On Saturdays he must be particularly scrupulous in seeing that his squad is spick and span in every respect of person and equipment. The latter must be fully displayed on every man's cot, with only one correct arrangement, and correct way to fold the blankets at the head of the cot and to place the shoes under the foot. And most important it is that the knife, fork and spoon shall be in the order that they are displayed on the mess kit.

Every inspecting officer has the correct picture of that display, from position of toothbrush to number of shal-

ter half pins, so clearly in his mind that the corporal is lucky whose squad does not have two or three slips in its arrangement. Also the corporal must quickly learn the pet point of each inspecting officer. With one it may be the size of the cake of soap; with another, the darn on the pair of socks or the minute particle of dirt that collects under the movable slide of the sight leaf of the rifle.

During the hours that are free from drills and duties the corporal must know where the men in his squad are. He is supposed to see that they bathe at least once a week and keep their clothes and persons neat. The last thing at night, as taps is blowing, he reports his squad as present if each one is on his cot, or names such unfortunate as may have misjudged the length of time required to return to camp or the amount of liquor they could consume safely.

Such are the routine matters the corporal has in charge. The question may arise as to how he enforces his authority in these matters. The rules are all so framed for a soldier's benefit that, however much he may have been without standards of order and neatness before enlisting, a corporal with force and tact can usually carry the man along with the rest with little necessity for discipline. The means of discipline are not lacking, however, and here the details above have a real value.

**Disciplining His Men.**

There are many of these pieces of work which do not call for a complete squad, and there are jobs done under a sergeant's oversight with a man from each squad. The corporal can always assign the man who was last out at drill call or whose rifle was denounced as unclean at inspection to these details, as well as those of cleaning up the tent each morning.

Most men learn after they have spent a few of their spare hours chopping wood or cleaning pans to obey the orders of the corporal. Some there are, of course, who have to be reported to the first sergeant for confinement to the company street, or whose repeated offenses lead to the guardhouse. The corporal who properly enforces his authority knows that the whole iron system of discipline of the army is behind him.

In the more purely military matters the corporal is equally important. We hear much of the recruit and the drill sergeant. If a company has efficient corporals, it is more often the latter who introduce the recruits to right dress and port arms and explain the nice distinction between squads right and left turn.

Many a proud of company drill begins with the captain's command, "Corporals, take your squads for fifteen minutes in the school of the soldier and school of the squad"; and it is there that individual attention can be given. Close order drill is of course in larger units, but even there the proper execution of a company movement frequently depends on the corporal, and who is to be the one who falls to distinguish between "On right into line" and "Right front into line," for he will find his squad moving at right angles to the rest of the company.

In open or deployed order, such as would always be used under battle conditions, the squad becomes the smallest fighting unit and the corporal becomes the leader whom the squad must obey, follow and stick to. Here he is usually under the supervision of a sergeant, but it is to him that the squad looks for orders, and the order which can properly be used only by a corporal and which is the simplest in the "Infantry Drill Regulations," "Follow me!" is the one which takes the squad away from the column in which it has been marching, arranges it in its proper position on the firing line, advances it by rushes and finally leads it to the bayonet charge.

**Guard Duty.**

It is the squad leader who is given the target designation and range by

the platoon leader, and who is responsible for the volume and accuracy of the fire. The "Infantry Drill Regulations" say that "in battle officers and sergeants endeavor to preserve the integrity of squads; they designate new leaders to replace those disabled, organize new squads when necessary and see that every man is placed in a squad. Men are taught the necessity of remaining with the squad to which they belong, and in case it be broken up or they become separated therefrom to attach themselves to the nearest squad."

A distinct form of the military duty of a corporal is the guard duty. This may be in the nature of police duty, such as having charge of the men known as the military police, detailed to preserve order in towns near a camp. This work frequently requires a high degree of ability to size up a situation and act promptly.

More familiar in time of peace as well as time of war is what is known as interior guard duty used "in camp or garrison to preserve order, protect property and to enforce order, regulations." To the duties of the corporal of the guard in this work the "Infantry Drill Regulations" devote five pages, quite the largest amount of space given to him in this all-important book. It is summed up in one short paragraph, however: "It is the duty of the corporal of the guard to post and relieve sentinels and to instruct the members of his relief in their orders and duties."

For the purposes of explanation, assume a camp with fifteen posts, which must be patrolled each by a sentry. The guard would then consist of 45 privates, divided into three reliefs, each with a corporal. There would be one or two sergeants, an officer of the guard and an officer of the day.

### IS Y. M. C. A. WORKER



This photograph just received in this country shows Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Jr. (right) wearing the smart looking uniform worn by the Y. M. C. A. workers in France. The picture made in one of the streets of Paris shows the daughter-in-law of Colonel Roosevelt in conversation with a worker in a Y. M. C. A. canteen.

Never Without It.

"Your throat to slap Reggie on the wrist was merely a bit of sarcasm, I suppose?"

"Perhaps."

"You couldn't have done much damage that way."

"Oh, I don't know. I might have smashed his wrist watch."

## PLAN TO STOP WASTE IN EGGS

### Poultry and Egg Shippers to Cooperate With the Food Administration.

### HOPE TO SAVE \$50,000,000

#### Shippers Who Purchase Eggs to Pay Only for Those Fit for Human Consumption—Prompt Chilling of Eggs is Advocated.

Washington.—New methods and equipment to save the \$50,000,000 worth of eggs wasted every year in this country and make the poultry industry an effective ally in the cause of food conservation were discussed recently at a conference of representative poultry and egg shippers with the food administration.

The conference was addressed by the food administrator, G. H. Powell, and E. Hearty of his staff, and Dr. Mary Pennington of the United States food research laboratory, Philadelphia, and W. F. Priebe of the food administration presided.

The waste in eggs in 1914, according to the department of agriculture year-book, cost the country \$50,000,000. This year it will be fully as large; for although the supply has gone down, prices have increased materially. Wasteful methods in handling poultry were also exceedingly expensive. The food administration made practical suggestions to remedy conditions, all of which received the approval of the conference.

**Pay Only for Good Ones.**

It was recommended that shippers who purchase eggs pay for only those fit for human consumption. The custom has been to buy eggs by the case, without candling before purchase. Candling later was almost always sure to show that a large percentage of the eggs were bad. To get his money back, the shipper then had to throw away the bad eggs and raise his price, which was felt all along the line to the consumer.

Chilling of eggs to 60 degrees Fahrenheit, or below, as soon after purchase as possible, was advocated. Most eggs are fertile, and the life-germ will deteriorate fast if not chilled. Even in infertile eggs the bacterial growth develops very soon. Wholesale dealers were urged to equip their plants with the latest cooling machinery.

All second-grade eggs, heated, shrunken or cracked, should be marketed as often and as near the source as possible. These are usually desiccated or frozen, and are used by confectioners and bakers.

Before shipping, all eggs should be carefully rehandled and those badly "checked"—that is, with shells cracked—should be removed. Packing in standard cases is recommended, to prevent breakage. Eggs should be gathered by farmers daily and marketed at least twice a week.

**Causes of Many Scandals.**

The practice of selling poultry with feed, sand or gravel in their crops, which is paid for by weight with the bird, is discouraged. This crafty device has caused many scandals in the industry, and several municipal investigations, notably one in New York. Dressed poultry should be sold with the crop entirely empty. All birds should be kept in sanitary coops and yards, and as soon as dressed should be chilled to 40 degrees, or lower, to prevent bacterial growth.

The conference passed resolutions of support for the whole food administration program, including federal license for dealers.

Alton, Ill.—Miss Carrie Pointalot of Alton is named the sole heiress to the large estate of Miss Matilda Lowery of Grand Rapids, Mich., who died in Philadelphia recently. The fortune, estimate at \$200,000, was left to Miss Pointalot after Miss Lowery met her on a cold November day while she was doing housework for a family living in St. Louis.

**WOMEN REPLACE MEN IN MACHINE SHOPS**

Ogden, Utah.—Women in overalls replacing men who have been called into the draft army or have volunteered for service with Uncle Sam's Liberty army, made their first appearance here when the Southern Pacific railroad employed about a dozen of the fair sex for work in the local repair shops.

The women will get their first experience in "sorting" scrap piles, separating the cast iron slugs from the malleable, and removing the steel and wrought iron. Nuts, bolts, screws and other small pieces will be handled by the women, and if they display sufficient strength and ability in this line it is planned to put them to work cleaning cars and other heavier work about the yards and round-houses.

The "women in overalls" will receive the same compensation as that given the men who have been doing the same work.

## Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

Prepared Specially for This Newspaper

By Pictorial Review



### Satin Blouse With Long Shoulder Effect.



A charming blouse in blue satin, showing a new adaptation of the peplum blouse and the drop-shoulder line. The vest and high collar are of chiffon cloth.

Decided emphasis is placed upon the shoulder line this season, many unusually smart blouses featuring the drop-shoulder style. This model in dark blue satin also shows a smart adaptation of the peplum. The fronts turn back in reverse from a gathered vest of chiffon cloth with standing collar. The waist is arranged over a front-closing underbody, while the sleeves are finished with turn-back cuffs. In medium size the blouse calls for 4 1/2 yards 36-inch satin, with 1/2 yard chiffon cloth for vest and collar.

The construction guide and directions will save the home dressmaker from errors, if followed carefully. To make the underbody close under-arm and shoulder seams, then turn the hem in front. Flat lower edges, tuck and adjust 2-inch bolting underneath the lower edge for stay.

Gather the vest at upper edge between "T" perforations next, then flat lower edge, placing "T" on small "o" perforation and tuck. Adjust on right underbody front, center-fronts, neck and shoulder edges even and bring side edge to indicating small "o" perforations. Finish left side edge for closing.

Sew collar to neck edge of underbody back and to vest, notches and center-backs even.

Trimmed with beading or embroidery, the vest will be more effective. The blouse is very chic on separate skirts worn with plain blouses.

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### A Clever Little Coat in Serge.



Blue serge makes up this coat most attractively. It is self-trimmed and lined with satin.

The coats from childland were never more fascinating than this year. A clever design in blue serge is shown here, the front being closed to the neck, although it may be rolled to form revers, if preferred. A large square collar finishes the neck.

