

## GARB OF OUR ARMY

How Uniforms Have Changed Since Colonial Times.

EFFICIENCY NOW THE RULE.

The Picturesque Dress of the Continentals and the Bearskin Crests of 1812 Would Look Badly Out of Place in These Practical Days.

There is little in the businesslike, simple uniform of the American soldier reminiscent of the colorful, bizarre garb of the early army of the United States.

From the time of the Revolutionary war or soon thereafter the tendency was steadily toward simplicity, but it was not until after the war with Spain that khaki was adopted and the easily visible blue trousers and shirt discarded.

Today the American soldier's uniform is designed for comfort, serviceability, protection from both weather and discovery by the enemy—in short, for efficient service. What some of the picturesque old uniforms were devised for is more than one can say unless it was for their picturesqueness.

Washington's armies, when they had uniforms, wore the familiar "Continental" of buff and blue or gray, but regiments from different states had for the most part uniforms of their own. The majority wore whatever clothes would protect them without regard for uniformity. One part of the American troops who received the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown were in uniform, but the most of them still wore rags of homespun.

The uniform for the period between 1802 and the war of 1812 reflects the style adopted by European armies for the time. The three cornered cocked hat of the revolution had been abandoned, and the officers wore chapeaux bras, while the enlisted men of the infantry and artillery wore round leather hats with bearskin crests, creating a very picturesque effect.

During the war of 1812 several types of uniform were worn by the American forces. There was little left to remind one of the Revolutionary war. Instead of the long cutaway, enlisted men wore single breasted, close buttoned coats, with the skirts fashioned after the civilian dress coat of the day. Facings disappeared, and the collars became enormously high, rising to the tip of the ear. Hats were high, some infantry wearing headpieces much like those worn by the cabmen of the days just preceding the taxicab.

Coats of the infantry and artillery were uniformly blue and were modified somewhat in shape by an order issued in 1813, the long tails being found inconvenient in the field and in fighting through wooded country and underbrush. The word "coattee" was coined for the new garment, and the only trimming consisted of tape on the collar. The high hat was changed to the bell crowned leather shako, and worsted or leather pompons replaced feathers.

Distinction between dress and field uniforms began to be made about the time of the war of 1812. The full dress consisted of the hussar jacket, and the skirt had a double plait in each fold. The collar and sleeves were worked with silver braid. The trousers were white cassimere or buckskin for parade and dark blue for service.

Knee breeches sometimes were worn on social occasions, with yellow knee buckles instead of strings, yellow buckles in the shoes and a chapeau bras instead of a cap. The waistcoats were of white cloth in winter and of Jean or nankeen in the summer.

When the Mexican war began a distinctive campaign uniform was adopted. The flat, soft forage cap came into prominence, and the frock coat was worn by officers. Men and officers alike discarded cross belts, but wore one body belt and a waist belt. The artillery wore jackets, which did not entirely disappear from the service until after the war between the states.

The influence of the French victories in Italy was reflected in the zouave dress that was fashionable when the war of the sixties began, and the dark blue blouse and sky blue trousers of our own service of that time fixed for years the fashion of state troops from one end of the country to the other.

After that war it was some time before the trappings which had been abandoned for field work were restored.

In the eighties the uniform was much as it was during the Spanish-American war, except that men and officers wore helmets much like those of the London hobby of today, instead of the slouch felt campaign hats used in Cuba. The coats were dark blue short frock coats and the trousers light blue. Stripes on the trousers denoted the branch of the service, and in the case of the officers plumes on the helmets were used.

In the Spanish-American war the uniform consisted of a dark blue coat (shorter than the frock coat), blue tannet shirt and light blue trousers. Stripes on the trousers denoted the service—white for infantry, yellow for cavalry and red for artillery.

It was not until after the Spanish war that khaki and olive drab came into vogue, although the marines and a few infantry units tested it in the war with Spain. The light blue trousers and dark blue coats are still worn in garrison for semidress uniforms, but in the field olive drab is the color.—Reheboth Sunday Herald.

A word spoken, an army of chariots cannot overtake it.

# PUBLIC AUCTION

On account of dissolution of partnership, we will sell at public auction at our ranch known as the old Geo. Miller place, 1 mile north of Shelburn, beginning at 10 a. m.

## THURSDAY, SEPT. 13, 1917

The following described property:

### Twenty-four Head of Dairy Cattle

ALL TUBERCULIN TESTED

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| 3 Jersey cows 3 years old | 5 yearling heifers                        |
| 5 Jersey " 4 " "          | 3 ten months old calves                   |
| 3 " " 5 " "               | 1 five months old calf                    |
| 3 " " 7 " "               | 1 three year old full blood Holstein bull |

### Horses, Hogs and Sheep

1 gray mare 9 years old, wt. 1350; 1 buckskin gelding 10 years old, wt. 1375; 1 buckskin gelding 13 years old, wt. 1175; 10 head sheep, 1 Poland China brood sow 3 yrs. old due to farrow Oct. 10; 1 Duroc and Poland China crossed one year old, due to farrow Oct. 15; 3 shoats 4 months old, 3 shoats 9 months old, 10 shoats 3½ months old.

### Farming Implements

1 self feed No. 9 Blizzard ensilage cutter, hood and 40 feet of pipe; 1 Van Brunt 14 double disc drill, 1 I. H. C. 8 feed mill, 1 8-ft. double Dunham roller, 1 J. I. Case two horse cultivator, Sharpless cream separator 450 lb. capacity; new Superior fanning mill No. 2 sacker complete, wood sawing rig ready to belt to engine, Plano 7 ft. cut binder, Champion mower 4½ ft. cut, Osborn mower 4½ ft. cut, heavy wagon and box complete, high wheels narrow tires; 3¼ wagon iron wheels ½ truck, heavy hack, old buggy, No. 50 Oliver plow, 60 tooth harrow, set heavy work harness and numerous other articles.

### FREE LUNCH

TERMS OF SALE.—Sums of \$10 and under, cash; over \$10 four months time at 8 per cent on bankable notes. No by bidding will be permitted.

J. W. HUGHES, Auct.

STAYTON STATE BANK, Clerk.

J. L. & E. S. Oglesbee.

#### Her Recommendation.

A woman persistent as a social worker was in the city to engage a new girl the other day. She visited an employment agency which makes a specialty of finding places for country housemaids and was much pleased with one from the country.

"Why did you leave your last place?" asked the woman.

"I didn't have no last place," answered the girl, "because I ain't had no last place to leave, and I'm still working at it, being for myself that I've been working, and I'm sure I'm a good servant, and I can recommend myself to you, ma'am."—Exchange.

#### Fanfoot Lizards.

Lizards are abundant in Palestine, Arabia and Egypt. Among these is the fanfoot lizard (Gerrhonotus gecko). It is reddish brown, spotted with white. The geckos live on insects and worms, which they swallow whole. They derive their name from the peculiar sound which some of the species utter.

#### An Incredible Call.

Hulda, the Swedish maid, had served her mistress faithfully for a year when one day she announced her intention of leaving.

"Why, Hulda, what is the matter? Is the work too hard? Or don't you like your wages?"

"De vuk he be all right, an' de wages be be, too, but the beas—has most have me!"—San Francisco Chronicle.

#### Warning.

"He says I am the only girl he has ever loved."

"I'd beware of him."

"Why?"

"I think it dangerous to tie up the life with a man who takes the thing that comes along."—Detroit Press.

Howen—Reading maketh a man wise. Powell—But if you get arrested for drunkenness the judge isn't inclined to accept as an excuse your statement that you have been reading.—Exchange.

#### The Caution of Soldiers.

Soldiers when marching at night through open country invariably gravitate toward the left, not to the right. This is the experience of an old soldier, who thinks the tendency is due to two causes: First as the rifle is carried in the right hand it naturally follows that the weapon arm must be kept free, and in case of pressure, when in close formation, the instinctive rule is to put up the left elbow and say, "Ease off to the left." Second, the soldier always steps off with the left foot, and, although it may be hard to prove, there is always a slight deviation to the left, even when a battalion is marching in daylight toward a fixed point or any other point of support.—London Chronicle.

Mr. Fitz Saburova—The next door neighbor must be a very suspicious character. Hubby—Why so? Mrs. F. S.—He employs a maid who is deaf and dumb, the mean cut!—New York Journal.

Men accustomed to working in mines cannot stand great heights. It is almost an invariable rule that a miner will get dizzy and uneasy if you take him to a high place, such as a monument or the top of a house, and will try to get back to earth as soon as possible. And yet he can stand underground on the edge of a 500 foot shaft, look down into the black abyss and never feel a tremor. He can climb up the face of a shaft, knowing that there is a straight drop of a thousand feet under him, and feel perfectly at home.—Exchange.

#### Flies and Infantile Paralysis.

Experiments in infecting mosquitoes, houseflies and bluebottle flies with the virus of infantile paralysis, conducted by Drs. Hideyo Noguchi and Rotsuburo Kudo in the laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute For Medical Research and reported by them to the Journal of Experimental Medicine, result in proof that these insects are incapable of infecting monkeys with this disease.

There are two ways of attaining an important end—force and perseverance. Force falls to the lot only of the privileged few, but austere and sustained perseverance can be practiced by the most insignificant. Its silent power grows irresistible with time.—Mme. Swetchine.

#### No Judge.

"Is your daughter getting on well with her music?"

"I dunno," replied Mr. Cumrox. "Every time Gladys starts a tune that sounds pretty good to me her mother says she is displaying shocking taste."—Washington Star.

#### Man, Woman and Mouse.

A man is afraid of a man, a woman is afraid of a woman, and a woman is afraid of a mouse—sometimes.—New York Globe.

#### He Was Well Posted.

Jones—I understand his wife has money. Bones—He understands it also.—London Answers.