

# WITH BETTER PAY, BETTER SOLDIERS FOR UNCLE SAM

## RECRUITING OFFICER AT PORTLAND TELLS OF THE EFFECT ALREADY PRODUCED BY THE RECENT ARMY BILL



TYPICAL INFANTRYMAN



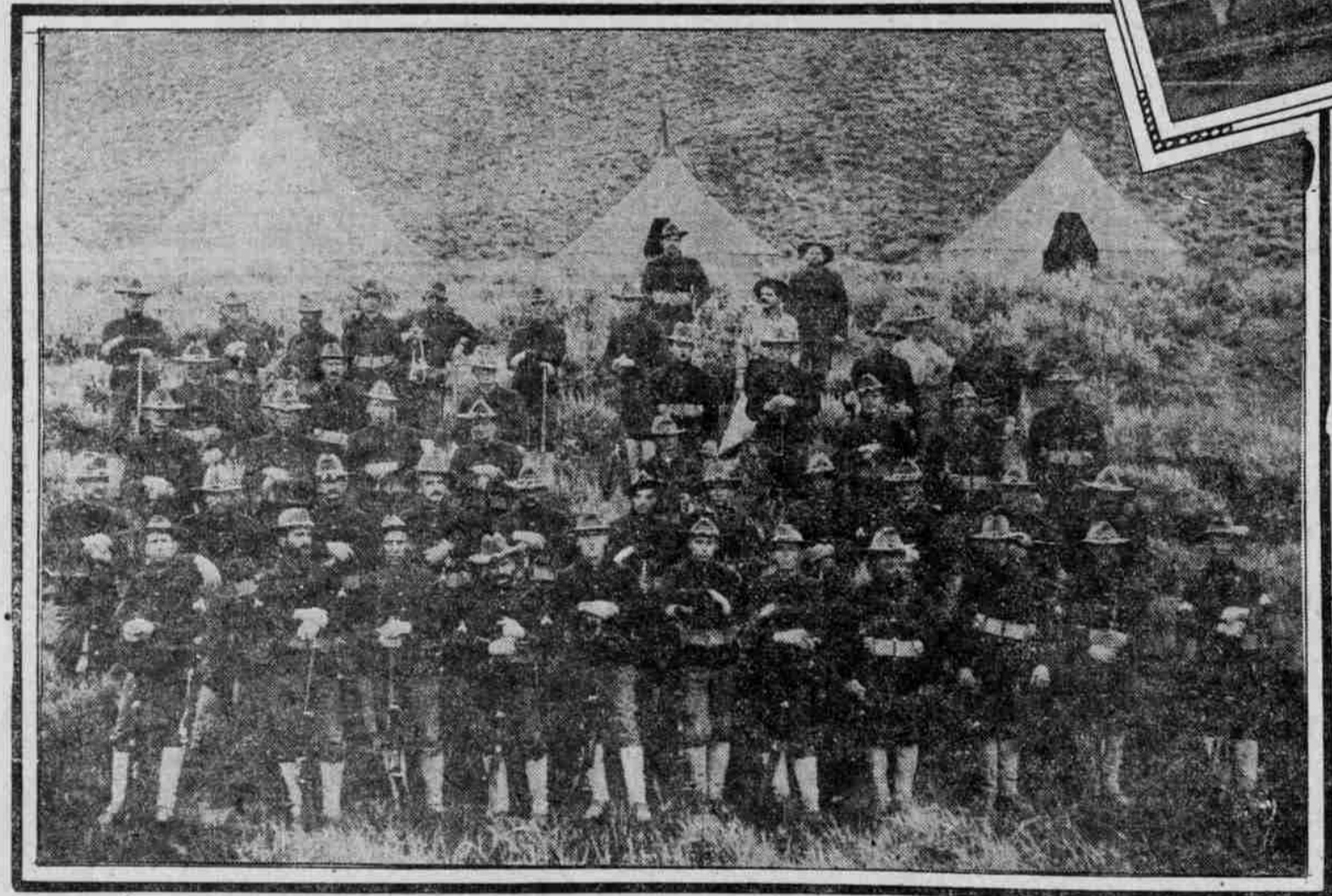
FIRST LIEUTENANT  
J.M. KELSO, JR.  
RECRUITING OFFICER  
U.S.A.



IN THE SQUAD-ROOM  
AFTER DRILL



TYPICAL CAVALRYMAN



COMPANY OF U.S. INFANTRY, STRAWBERRY VALLEY, UTAH

LIEUTENANT J. M. KELSO, JR., U. S. A., in charge of the recruiting territory comprising the State of Oregon, when asked by an Oregonian reporter as to the probable effect the recent financial legislation would have upon the recruiting service, said:

"On May 11, of the present year, what is known as the Army pay bill, granting the United States soldier an average increase of 25 per cent in his pay, with other liberal allowances for ability, was approved by the President and is now a part of the law of the land. This just measure was warmly advocated by nearly all the metropolitan papers throughout the country, and was hailed with delight by all, irrespective of party, as placing a well-merited reward upon faithful service under the flag of our Nation.

"As a matter of fact, the Army, until recently, was far short of the requisite number of men, but since the passage of this bill the old soldiers are drifting back to the Army, realizing that Uncle Sam has made a high bid for their services, and that the vocation of a soldier promises better than the uncertainty of outside labor, where competition is keen, living expenses are high and the scale of wages is constantly changing.

"The pay for enlisted men for a battery of artillery, troop of cavalry or company of infantry or coast artillery under the new law is as follows: For a private, first enlistment, \$15; for a corporal, first enlistment, \$21; for a cook, \$29; for a sergeant, \$30; for a first sergeant, \$36. There are many non-commissioned officers in the Army today drawing from \$30 to \$90 per month, besides having every expense paid for them, including board, lodging, clothing, baths and gymnasiums, schools, libraries and bowling alleys furnished, all absolutely free.

"In addition to this, when a soldier is in foreign service, 20 per cent is added to the base pay; a soldier is entitled to retire after 30 years' service, with a monthly salary for the remainder of his life of three-fourths of the salary he was drawing at the date of retirement, with \$15.75 allowances for rations, etc., and foreign service is counted double time toward retirement. For instance, two years out of the United States proper would count four years of the 30 for retirement.

"Perhaps the most important effect of the recent legislation, aside from producing a general feeling of contentment among the already enlisted, is the appeal that it directly makes to the intelligent, ambitious young man to become a non-commissioned officer, and ultimately to take the examination for a non-commissioned staff appointment, or for a commission as a Second Lieutenant. Non-commissioned officers are also appointed as Second Lieutenants of Philippine scouts upon the recommendation of the Commanding General of the Philippine division without examination, and solely upon their merits.

"I recently overheard a soldier remark: 'I guess Congress did as much as they dared for us this year, and if they'll only restore us the canteen next time, we'll be satisfied.'

# TRIBUTE TO TWO GREAT ARMIES, 1861-1865

WE can best grasp the significance of this occasion by recalling the conditions under which the work was done which we are here to commemorate. The Presidential campaign of 1860 was the most bitterly contested of all of our political struggles. The people were divided into four hostile camps. Passion ran high and the election of Lincoln and Hamlin by a minority of the popular vote was not accepted as a settlement of the questions in dispute. Men differed in party affiliation, in their views of slavery, of free soil and of constitutional interpretation. The activities of the North were industrial and agricultural. Its people were peace-loving, not martial. The President-elect was to some extent an unknown man. He had not been chosen to lead the country through a war and his followers did not desire to fight. These were the conditions when the wires flashed over the country the news from Fort Sumpter. It was like the fiery cross which was wont to be carried through the highlands of Scotland summoning the clans to war. Men forgot their love of peace, their differences of opinion and of party affiliation. They remembered only the one flag and the one country—the flag of Saratoga and New Orleans; the country for which Washington had lived and Warren had died. The world has never seen anything more magnificent than the response of the yeomanry of the North to that Sumpter alarm. It was one of

those times of which Carlyle speaks, one of those occasions which mark epochs in the life of a nation, when the spirit of a people is inflamed to white heat; when the dross of selfishness is consumed and the gold of devotion to duty is refined in the fire. Called of God to a common task, men came forth from the looms of New England, the mines of Pennsylvania, the prairies of Illinois and the forests of the great Northwest.

With that rare providence which marked him the greatest man of his time, Lincoln foresaw this awakening of the people. In his first inaugural he said: "The mystic chords of memory stretching from every battlefield and heroic grave to every living heart and hearthstone in the land will yet swell the chorus of the Union when touched, as they surely will be, by the better angels of our nature."

The value of any act lies largely in the motive back of it. In the spirit in which it is done. Glorious as were the achievements of the soldiers and sailors of the republic in this testing time, rich as is the harvest of blessings which we are reaping from their sowing, we cannot do them justice on this day set apart to commemorate their work unless we realize and emphasize the magnificent self-sacrifice of the soul-consuming patriotism, which were the motive and the spirit in which their lives were lived and their deeds done. For two long years it was fought almost without a plan; it was marched and countermarched through Virginia mud. It was left to the heroism of the few, the magnificent lot of those patriot soldiers, but with faith unshaken they fought the good fight, al-

ways loyal to the cause, the country and the flag.

It was not until Meade took command three days before the battle of Gettysburg that this Army ever had a chief, a leader, a commander. He found his troops scattered from Dan to Bearhead. He was face to face with the foe of the Confederacy. The Army of Northern Virginia, in the hour of its greatest strength, commanded by a soldier of consummate talent, flushed with victory, fresh from Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, was invading Pennsylvania. Meade's troops were required to march all night and fight all day. Yet how valiantly did they fight the war's greatest battle on the soil of a free state! How bravely did Reynolds die! How resolutely did those soldiers of freedom defend Round Top and Culp's Hill! How manfully did they battle in the Peach Orchard and the Devil's Den! Lincoln was right; the world will never forget what the Army of the Potomac did at Gettysburg. In the recoil of Pickett's charge the doom of the Confederacy was written.

On the 10th day of March, 1864, the greatest soldier of the age took command of this Army which defeat had chastened but could not demoralize; this Army which was the fruition of six centuries of law under Magna Charta. A few weeks later it set forth on its final march southward and the glistening of its bayonets in the noon-day sun as it crossed the Rapidan was the presage and the promise of a new and greater republic.

Every day from headquarters the command went forth. "By the left flank forward," and every day this Army threw itself on its foe. Through the Wilderness, past Spotsylvania and Cold Harbor, on to Petersburg and Richmond it fought its way and at Appomattox it crowned four years of suffering and sorrow.

All honor to the Army of the Potomac, all honor to the Navy which so bravely and so successfully seconded their efforts. Honor to Grant and Sherman, to Sheridan, to Thomas, to Farragut and Porter. Those who re-enlist within the year hereafter. With them are most of those whom they led. It is ours to tell the story of their devotion and to leave behind us this stately stone that those who pass this way in the future may pause and think on these things of which we speak.

How shall we measure our debt to these men? Thanks to them, we have but one country, one flag, one constitution. The crack of the slave-driver's whip has given way to the hum of industry. The old South with its plantations has become the new South with its mills. The bondman has become the citizen and in a single generation has acquired much knowledge, power and self-respect. The free labor of the North, delivered from competition with the slave labor of the South, has seen wages increase and comforts multiply. Congress, set free from the incessant wrangle over slavery, has had time to legislate for the welfare of the whole people. Wise land laws have transferred the public domain to the actual settler. Great commonwealths have grown up in

the West, peopled by patriots who worship God, and demand freedom and justice for their fellow-men. With the guilt of slavery wiped out, Providence has smiled upon us benignly; the fields have brought forth their increase and we have become rich and industrially independent. There is new dignity to citizenship and a new halo about the flag.

We still have with us a goodly number of those who did this great work. Let it be our care to make their declining years comfortable. Let them have many proofs of our gratitude and affection. If the majority could come back to us from the land of clearer vision, whether they have gone, they would tell us that we can best honor their memory by loyalty to those things to which they gave the last proof of devotion. They would tell us to love this our country and their country; and the flag which is the symbol of its glory; to teach, proclaim and amplify that gospel of the brotherhood and equality of men of which they were apostles sent from God.

### Memorial Address by Wallace McCamant at the Dedication of Soldiers' Monument at Corvallis, May 30.

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Payment of Egyptian Taxes.

London Standard.

An Egyptian paper says that the native families pay an average tax of \$4.5 an acre, or 25.5 per cent of the crop. Foreigners and land companies hold 65,000 acres. Through their insolvency and liquidation, and the redistribution of the estates formed since 1902, it is probable that large amounts of gold may be unhoarded.