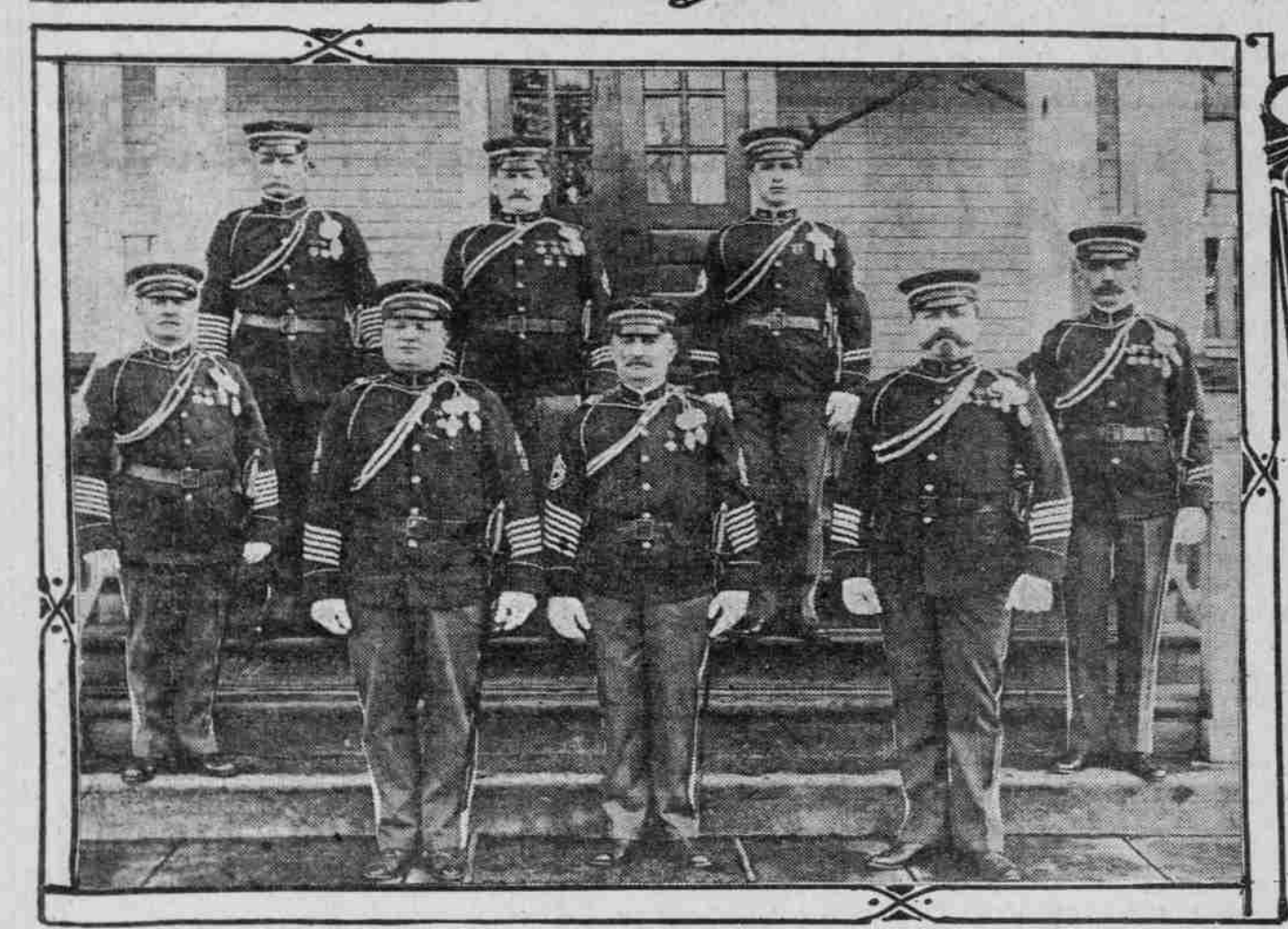


OLDEST REGIMENT IS AT VANCOUVER

First Infantry Was Organized June 3, 1784, and Has Had Most Picturesque Career



OFFICERS PLAYING POLO AT VANCOUVER, BARRACKS.



NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF OF FIRST INFANTRY.

Lower row (left to right)—Color Sergeant John M. Busey, Regimental Commissary Sergeant William H. Duty, Sergeant-Major Edward Harrigan, Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant Sylvan N. Soderblom, Battalion-Sergeant-Major James J. White.

Top row (left to right)—Color Sergeant Michael Fitzpatrick, Battalion-Sergeant Albert C. Bellamy, Battalion-Sergeant Major Bishop K. Shackelford.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, Wash., June 19.—(Special.)—The First United States Infantry, now stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., is the oldest organization in our Army, having been formed by act of Congress June 3, 1784.

The First Infantry well deserves its reputation as the best regiment of infantry in the service. From the date of its organization to the present day its record in times of peace and war has been most enviable. The first serious engagement of the regiment took place near Old Chillicothe, on the Miami River, Ohio, October 19, 1790, under the command of Captain John Armstrong, against the Miami Indians, and resulted in the complete defeat of the enemy.

The regiment served with great credit through the early Indian campaigns on the frontier from 1790 to the opening of the Mexican War. During the Mexican War a part of the regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Wilson, First Infantry, served with General Taylor in Northern Mexico, and did especially gallant service at the capture of Monterrey. The same command was present at the siege of Vera Cruz, March 9 to 18, 1847, and was afterward designated as the garrison of the city and castle, where it remained until the close of the war. It was then stationed upon the line of the Rio Grande, where it remained for many years.

The First Infantry was prominent during the Indian troubles in Texas and in the Indian Territory from 1850 to the opening of the Civil War, and did much to establish order in that troublesome section. During the Civil War the regiment was conspicuous for its gallant service and took part in many of the prominent battles and engagements of that conflict, including the second battle of Bull Run, the battle of Antietam and Fredericksburg and the siege of Vicksburg. On July 4, 1863, the First Infantry went to New Orleans, where it became the provost guard and was quartered in Oudell's Hall, opposite Lafayette Park. At the close of the war the regiment went to Jackson Barracks, where it remained until 1869, actively engaged in the stirring events of early reconstruction times, in which it rendered efficient service.

From 1869 to 1886 the regiment was stationed in various posts in the Department of the Great Lakes, the Department of Dakota and the Department of Texas, and took part in many of the Indian campaigns and other disturbances, including the battle of the Copper Mines around Houghton, Mich., in 1872, the campaign against the Sioux Indians in 1873, against Lane Deer's band in 1877, and against Geronimo's band in 1880.

In 1888 the regiment was transferred to the Department of California. The Indian troubles in Nebraska and South Dakota took the regiment to those states in 1890. Part of the regiment was employed in the field guarding the Pine Ridge Agency, and aiding to avert what threatened to be one of the most serious conflicts in which the Sioux have at any time been concerned.

In 1891 all the companies of the regiment were returned to the Department of California. The 1894 railroad strikes took the regiment again into the field. Owing to the bitter feeling prevailing in California against the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, the strike in that state early developed a serious phase. Under these circumstances, the service of the First Infantry were peculiarly valuable.

The regiment remained in the Department of California until the spring

of 1898, when the entire regiment was transferred to Port Tampa. Early in May, 1898, General Shafter selected two companies of the First Infantry to take part in an expedition to land arms and ammunition and supplies to the Cuban insurgents on the Island of Cuba. The expedition left Port Tampa on May 9, 1898, on the hired transport Gussie and made the first landing on the north coast of Cuba on May 12. A few Spanish cavalrymen were encountered near the beach; a skirmish ensued and the Spaniards retreated. The Spanish loss was one officer and two enlisted men killed. On the American side, Mr. Archibald, a newspaper correspondent, was slightly wounded in the arm. This was the first fight of American troops on Cuban soil. The expedition failed in its purpose, owing to the fact that it was unable to find any Cuban insurgents, although the Cubans remained in the vicinity of the appointed meeting place until May 14.

On June 22, the regiment, which had been assigned to the Third Brigade, Second Division, landed at Daiquiri,

Cuba, and was selected to act as a part of the advance guard for the command. The regiment took part in the engagement at Las Guainas and at El Caney supported the famous Capron's Battery. It took part also in the Battle of San Juan Hill. After the surrender the regiment garrisoned various towns in the province of Santiago de Cuba and at San Luis received the surrender of Spanish soldiers who belonged to the Santiago command.

The regiment returned to the United States in August, 1898, and was sent back to Cuba in January, 1899, where it remained until July, 1900. On September 1, 1900, the regiment sailed from San Francisco for the Philippine Islands, via Honolulu and Guam.

The First Infantry was stationed in various towns in the southern islands of the archipelago and did much to put down the insurrection in Marinduque and Samar, during which time it suffered the following losses:

Killed, one officer and seven enlisted men; wounded, one officer and 25 enlisted men; drowned, two officers and nine enlisted men, besides many others who died of tropical and camp diseases. The regiment returned to the United States in April, 1903, and was assigned to garrison Fort Wayne, Forter and Brady.

In January, 1906, less than three years from their return, the regiment sailed from New York for Manila, P. I., via the Suez Canal. This trip was a most remarkable one in that it took 31 days to complete the journey. The troops were enabled en route to land

at Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said (from which point they went to Cairo, Suez, Aden, Colombo and Singapore).

During its second tour of duty in the Philippine Islands the First Infantry took part in the Pulajan (Red Men) troubles on the Islands of Samar and Leyte, where it distinguished itself on many occasions.

The First Infantry reached its present station on June 19, 1908, where it will probably remain for at least two years longer.

The First Infantry is commanded by

Colonel George K. McGunnagle, who is a soldier of nearly 40 years' service, having entered the Army when a boy of 19. Colonel McGunnagle has seen many years of hard service in the early days on the frontier, also in Cuba and in the Philippine Islands. For his rank he is one of the youngest colonels, and at the age of 54 is vigorous and strong. He is fond of horses and dogs, an excellent shot and a splendid tennis player. In his younger days he was prominent in the Army as a baseball player and still has a great liking

for the game. In fact, he is fond of all kinds of athletics and encourages the men of his regiment to take an active part in outdoor sports.

Under his supervision the First Infantry has led the Army in marksmanship for the past two years. The First Infantry is now participating in its rifle practice on Elliott's farm, Washington. The aim of the First Infantry in all things is symbolized in its motto, "Semper Primus" (Always First).

It has been a matter of pride with the regiment to keep its record clean.

known, the Humane Society decided to take proper action in a case which the oldest officials said was without parallel.

The unique individual is Patrolman Dodson, of Williamsburg. He arrested a young couple for spooning, and in the course of his examination in court admitted that he had never been kissed by a woman. This surprising intelligence spread throughout Williamsburg, and created so much hilarity and unfavorable comment, that Dodson has applied for a transfer to Staten Island, where he hopes that his shortcomings will never be made known to the general public.

Incidentally, it may be added, that Staten Island is the one place in Greater New York where "secluded green nooks" may be reached for a 5-cent fare.

SUMMER MADNESS HITS NEW YORK WITH ATTENDANT ILLS

Opinions on Gould Case, and Outbreak of Sensational Reports Among First Signs of Approaching "Silly Season" in Great Metropolis of East.

NEW YORK, June 19.—(Special.)—The Gould divorce case, with all its scandals and exposures, has held the center of the local stage during the past week. The wife's complaint that she could not get along on a measly \$100,000 a month, has aroused decided differences of opinion among readers of the daily papers, and their views have been given much space, and have been the cause of much comment.

More interesting than the wife's statement of what she has paid, are the figures that have been whizzed about, regarding what the two parties of interest have spent in the endeavor to gather information to be used during the divorce trial.

For example, it is known that Gould has had a perfect army of retainers at work, investigating every story that might tend to help him. During the progress of the suit, Gould has received no less than 400 letters from persons who claim to have information that might prove of value. Every one of these has been investigated, and it is an interesting fact that out of the entire list, only one has developed anything of value to the husband's case.

Mrs. Gould, in the course of her examination, gave some interesting information regarding the cost of running a millionaire's home.

For example, she testified that at Castle Gould, their country home, no less than 100 servants were employed, among them being: house servants, from 15 to 18; stable employees, 10 to 12; gardeners, 10 to 20; laborers, 50 to 60. When the couple lived at the Waldorf their suite comprised a reception-room, two bedrooms, two bathrooms and rooms for valets and maid.

All of which explains why the wife snuffed when her husband's lawyer asked her if she did not think that she received all the money that anyone could ask.

The average Doctor's Congress is a dreary, technical affair, which fails to arouse interest outside of the profession.

But the American Academy of Medicine, which has been in session at Atlantic City, has proven an exception to the general rule.

For the first time, one Doctor MacNicholl, hitherto unknown to fame, became a star by gravely declaring that 70 per cent of New York's school children were addicted to drink. This stirred up Dr. Walter Bensen, chief sanitary superintendent of the Board of Health, who after communicating with his subordinates, relieved himself as follows:

"There is nothing in all this uproar. The charge made by the person at Atlantic City is absurd."

"As a matter of fact, the children of the class MacNicholl has in mind have, from the time they were one year old, been eating corned beef and cabbage and frankfurters, and that they have eaten all in spite of what they have heard of and drunk. The whole thing is a joke, and I am surprised that a presumably reputable physician should have made such a fool of himself."

Dr. Augustus Essner, of Philadelphia, is the other man who achieved fame at Atlantic City. He told his fellow-delegates that medical business was going to the bad, and that the only thing for them to do was to boost along the "insurance scheme," or "contract system."

"Under the present system," he said, "fear of running up a doctor's bill often prevents the poor man from sending for a physician until his disease or that of his family has gone beyond the aid of being: houses servants, from 15 to 18; stable employees, 10 to 12; gardeners, 10 to 20; laborers, 50 to 60. When the couple lived at the Waldorf their suite comprised a reception-room, two bedrooms, two bathrooms and rooms for valets and maid.

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least, while their pastors are seeking rest and recreation. At still other churches the number of services during the hot months will be materially decreased.

On the other hand, this time marks the beginning of new activities along other but kindred lines. Vacation schools are opening, "sunshine" societies are getting ready to send children out of the city, and much more religious and charitable work is starting up again.

Wall street business men and women will have the choice of two gospel meetings every week day at noon in that busy section all Summer long. For many years Rev. William Wilkenson, the "Bishop of Wall Street," has been holding religious meetings in that section. This year he has a rival in the person of Rev. Nelson Dame, who comes from Ossining, which was Sing Sing before the angry citizens had the name changed by an act of the Legislature.

Rev. Wilkenson welcomes a rival in his chosen field, and puts it in these words: "There are souls enough for two to save."

Which goes to show that he is a broad-minded clergyman.

The college boys are on their vacations now, and it is interesting to see what their plans are.

For example, a dozen prominent college men, among them star football players, have given up their period of rest in order to run a roof garden for the poor people living in the lower quarter of Hell's Kitchen. They have taken the large roof of the six-story Christ Church building, on West Thirty-sixth street, covering half an acre, and turned part of it into a breezy playground, with swings, teetens and chutes for the little children, and the rest into an awning-covered auditorium for the older inhabitants.

Wealthy Smith Vassar, and Barnard College girls have volunteered their services, and will assist the boys by acting as teachers.

And here is the other side of the college picture:

When a group of homeward-bound Co-

lumbia boys left after the graduation the other day, it developed that a unique club had been organized, with a purpose of great import to the Summer girl. Each member is pledged, at some time during the next four months, to kiss a girl not nearer related to him than second cousin.

The latest "Bayonne-lun" to quote a member of this organization. Those who at the end of their vacation declare that they have not been able to keep the compact, will be obliged to stand treat for the crowd. In case several men fail, each will have a separate night on which to pay the penalty.

Bayonne in Limelight.

Bayonne, which is just across in New Jersey, has received more newspaper notoriety of late than its size would seem to warrant.

For example, they have women policemen in the parks. The next thing was that the Board of Health met, gravely decided that cats are to blame for the spreading of measles, and ordered a war of extermination on all stray felines, particularly those who sing at night on back fences.

The regular Chief of Police, an old man with a long, white beard, has been driven half mad by the new responsibilities that have been added to his office.

The latest "Bayonne-lun" to quote a lately coined word, has been a monkey hunt. Six simians escaped from an animal dealer's store, and the entire town turned out in an effort to recapture them.

At the last report, four of the frightened animals were still at large.

Incidentally the Bayonne Board of Education has been busily investigating the report of School Physician Abbott that children had attended school in an intoxicated condition. They found that the report was justified and complimented the doctor. Nothing has been done with regard to the poor little pupils.

Clergyman in Luck.

The Rev. D. Parker Morgan, long time rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, has received a piece of good fortune in his old age. By the will of Mrs. Florence Quinicy, Dr. Morgan has made executor of her estate, which is valued at \$1,000,000. It is provided in the document that his annual salary shall be \$25,000, which is quite a tidy sum for an old man.

When the woman's son is 35 years old, he is to be paid the entire estate, and the minister's duties will cease. As young Quinicy is now only 19, and Dr. Morgan is 66, the minister will be

at Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said (from which point they went to Cairo, Suez, Aden, Colombo and Singapore).

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Stories of Funny Men.

Brian G. Hughes is New York's official funmaker. He is the man who won the first prize in the cat show, when his entry was a stray feline he had picked up in the street. This was called "dealer's mate." Just as he attracted the most notice.

Mr. Hughes has a son whose name is Arthur. He has recently petitioned the courts to have his name changed to Brian G. Hughes, Jr., and in his plea gives as his reason that his decision is "because of the enviable reputation for integrity" which is possessed by the elder Hughes. This would serve to indicate that the young man is inclined to follow in his father's footsteps. His petition, by the way, has been granted.

Speaking of funny men, Paterson, N. J., is mourning because of the death of J. Frank Ludlum, regarded as its most noted character and funmaker. One of his tricks will never be forgotten by the present generation.

When the late Garret Hobart was nominated for Vice-President, Ludlum loaded an express wagon with Greek fire, Roman candles and skyrockets and started out for the Hobart home. Just as he reached there, somebody threw a lighted cigar butt into the wagon. The whole wagonload went off in a bunch, and the townsman honor, were compelled to flee for their lives. Ludlum, however, escaped without injury, but the horses were badly injured that they had to be killed.

And the worst of it was, that the entire town decided it was "just one of Frank's fool jokes."

Tale of Two "Cops."

Two policemen have figured in the news of this week, one as a strange kind of a hero, and the other as a unique individual. The "hero," Walter Rosendale, of Traffic Squad B, was given a dinner by members of the New York Humane Society, and through this the facts in his case became public.

Rosendale guards the crossing at Broadway and Worth street. On a recent afternoon a black cat, named Jerry, father of a family, and deliberate in his motions, decided to cross Broadway. It took him just seven minutes to do it. Rosendale held up traffic until Jerry got safely across, and when his conduct became

known, the Humane Society decided to take proper action in a case which the oldest officials said was without parallel.

The unique individual is Patrolman Dodson, of Williamsburg. He arrested a young couple for spooning, and in the course of his examination in court admitted that he had never been kissed by a woman. This surprising intelligence spread throughout Williamsburg, and created so much hilarity and unfavorable comment, that Dodson has applied for a transfer to Staten Island, where he hopes that his shortcomings will never be made known to the general public.

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ENGINEERS AS OPERATORS

Cork Protests Against Military Men in Telegraph Service.

DUBLIN, June 19.—(Special.)—The Cork Corporation and other local bodies have strongly condemned the proposal of the Postmaster-General to employ Royal Engineers in the telegraph service in the south of Ireland, emphatically protesting against "the unprecedented and objectionable proposal of the postal authorities to fill the several vacancies now existing in the local telegraph service with full-fledged military experimentalists, in view of the fact that the Postoffice is a purely commercial institution, and because of the displacement of civil laborers, the consequent loss to the earning powers of the population."

In reply, Mr. Buxton, the Postmaster-General, pointed out that for 20 years the Royal Engineers have taken charge of all telegraph and telephone engineering matters in England south of the Thames and Bristol Channel, with the exception of London; that they have done so to the entire satisfaction of the Postmaster-General and his predecessors; and that the commercial community has neither complained nor had any cause for complaint on the subject.

That a man is never too old to learn is illustrated by the case of H. G. Whitaker, of Pilot Mountain, N. C., a law student at Wake Forest College. Mr. Whitaker is 60, but at the same time is a law student at Wake Forest College. Mr. Whitaker is 60, but at the same time is a law student at Wake Forest College. Mr. Whitaker is 60, but at the same time is a law student at Wake Forest College.