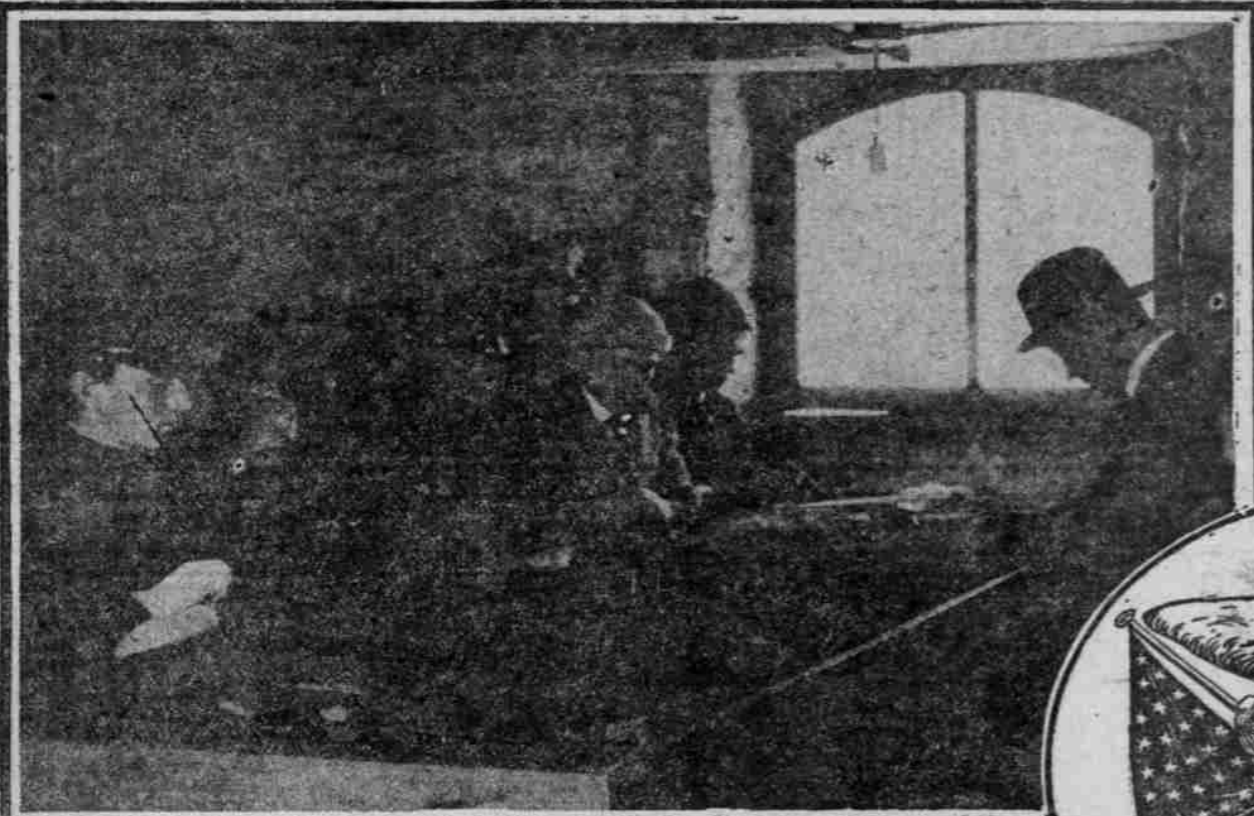




# "New Men and New Methods"

### The Big Work of the U. S. War and Navy Departments in Fitting the Great Fighting Force "Against Time" How Implements and Men Are Being Prepared



Cornell Students Studying Miniature Trenches in A Sand Box.



A New American Periscope Rifle Designed To Permit Sighting Without Exposing The Head Of The Marksman.

UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD



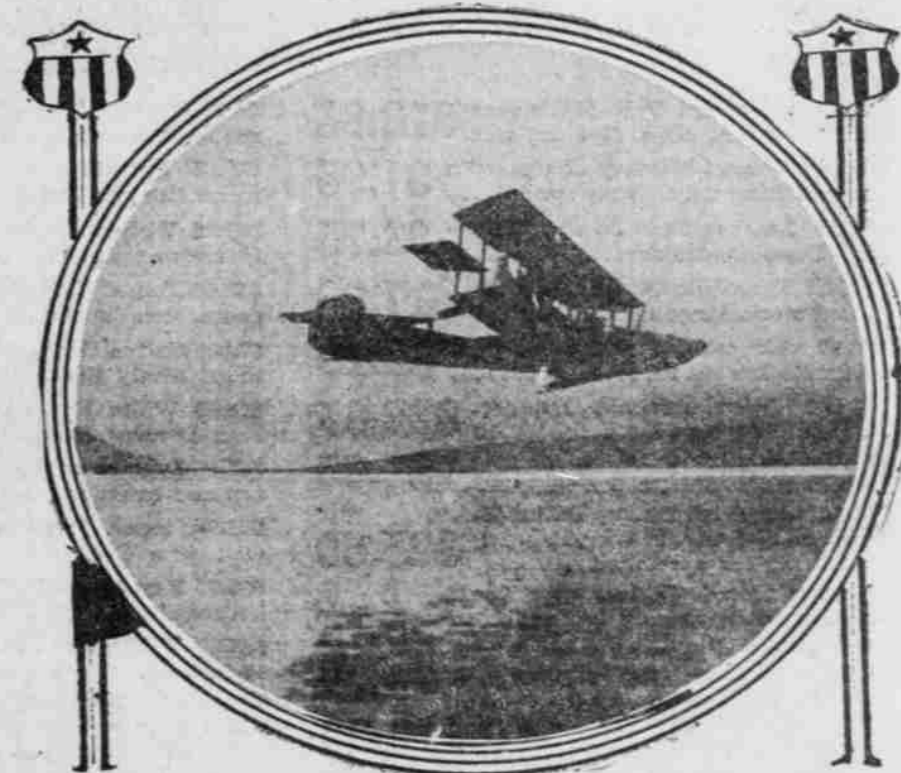
FOUR GRENADES IN BANDOLEER

CONTAINER GRENADE

Rifle Grenade Newly Adopted For Use By The U.S. Army



How Bayonet Drills Are Studied In Drill Rooms.



The Flying Boat, The Air Ally Of The Submarine Catcher.

"New men and new methods," is the call that goes out from Washington at the outset of the war into which America has entered, and every ingenuity the Government can employ is being directed to that purpose, and to the fulfilling of that call.

The true American, with the buoyant optimism which is his inheritance, and with pride in the achievement of those who have fought to a victorious conclusion all previous wars, is confident that neither the men nor the methods they devise will be found lacking in the one great essential—the ability to "put it over."

But who will the men be? What will be the methods employed? Like the snows of yesterday, the heroes of yesterday are gone. The old instruments of warfare have gone into the discard for the most part. Modern menaces demand modern methods with which to meet them.

Heroes of the Past. It is barely 20 years since the Spanish-American war—since last American courage and American ingenuity were put to the actual test—since Uncle Sam was forced to meet fire with more fire, cunning with greater cunning, bravery with greater bravery. Just 20 years, but those in the war of today must learn their lessons from the written and printed word—the heroes who could tell, and whose word would be given attention, are nearly all gone.

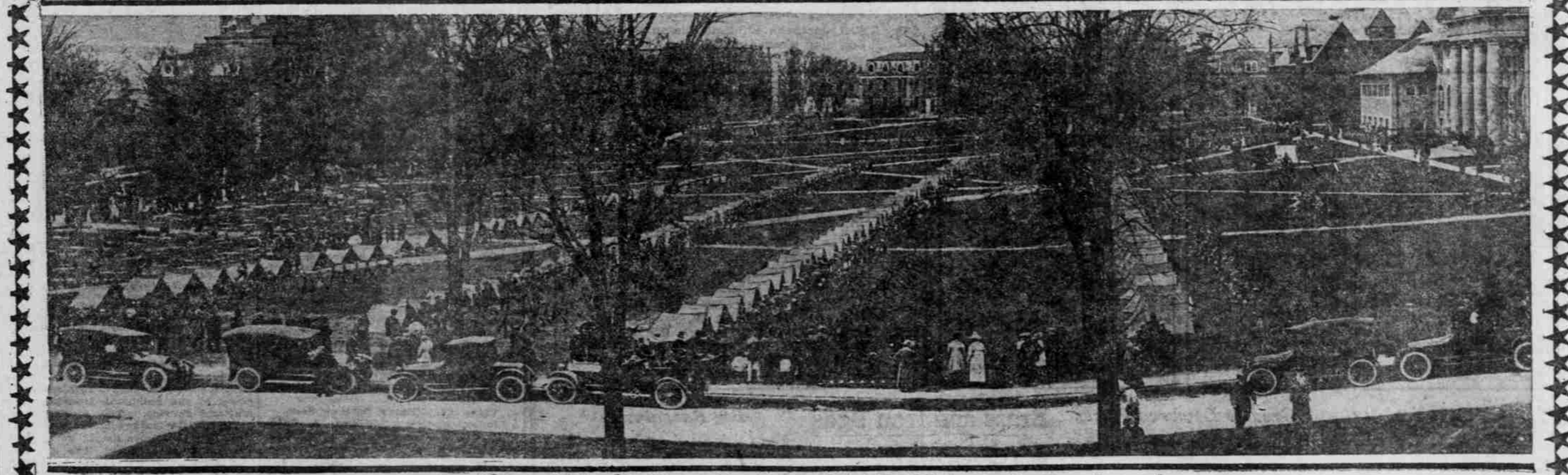
This is particularly true in the naval branch of the Government's fighting force, and it is on the sea that America most likely will be called upon to contribute her greatest share. The three most conspicuous heroes of the Spanish-American war on the sea were Admirals Dewey, Schley and Sampson. By example alone will that great trinitate be of assistance in the present conflict.

The heroes of Manila Bay and Santiago Bay will furnish inspiration to those who have taken up their commands—but what a strange, unfortunate freak of fate it was that took from America just before she entered this war the two conspicuous figures on whom she would have relied so strongly in this one—the old sea warrior who cut the cables and "waded in," and the great land fighter, the rugged little General through whose strategy and courage the Philippine insurrection was ended and Aguinaldo was captured!

What an inspiration and help they would have been—Dewey to the sailor boys in blue, and Funston to the khaki-clad infantry—in the struggle with the Teutonic hosts!

It is worth while noting also that the hero of the Merrimac is no longer actively in the Navy, but a member of Congress. It would be just as impossible to forecast who the heroes of this war will be as it would have been to have singled out in advance Richmond Pearson Hobson and Ensign Worth Bagley as heroes of the Spanish-American conflict. The bravest of the brave may not have the opportunity that is presented to another, and the mildest, gentlest of all soldiers may, when the great occasion comes, prove the most heroic.

Uncle Sam's Place. One takes no desperate chance in prophesying that in methods, as well



Cornell Cadet Corps Encamped On The University Quadrangle.

as men, America will take a leading place among the belligerents. Uncle Sam looks to his inventors to contribute more to the solution of the problems pressing on the allies than to any other single group of men. America, which gave the world the submarine, the great new fighting factor of the sea, and the flying machine, which has done more than all else to revolutionize the land warfare, may well be expected to furnish the best means of meeting the menace of the former, and also the most perfect adaptation of the airplane to war purposes.

has the brain of Edison turned in the direction of improved fighting machinery. A super-submarine is far from an improbability in a country which produced a mere college boy—David Bushnell—able to construct the first submarine boat actually used in warfare; Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat, also an American, was the next person to contribute to the development of the submarine, and to John F. Holland, still another nephew of Uncle Sam, is given the credit for bringing the submarine to a state of practical value.

The Path for Invention. A super-airplane may well be expected from the Nation that gave to

the world the Wrights and Glenn Curtiss. America has contributed most to the development of the submarine and the airplane, and in times of such stress as these it may reasonably be expected that she will furnish the material for the most important chapters on the history of both as employed in the world war. One invention—by two young Californians—is called a periscope gun. It allows the marksman to fire over the edge of the trench, taking careful aim, and yet remain fully covered. Those who doubt that the call from Washington—the call for new men and new methods—will be filled promptly, fully and gladly, need to study a little history. They do not know the ways of Uncle Sam and his "minute men."

## LEGAL SIDELIGHTS FOR LAWYERS AND LAYMEN

BY REYNELLE G. E. CORNISH, OF PORTLAND BAR.

SON Promises—Must Father Pay? Is a father responsible for the promises of his minor son? Can he be held on the theory that the relationship creates an implied authority by virtue of which the son's acts may bind his parent? This question is

squarely put in the case of Harberger v. King, 135 N. W. 168. It appeared from the facts that Charles King, the minor son of the defendant, had accidentally run into and injured one Karge. Young King at the time was using his father's automobile for his own pleasure or convenience, but under

his father's general permission. It was stipulated on the trial that this was purely accidental and without fault on the part of Charles King. Young King took the boy to the nearest hospital and then went after the doctor, the plaintiff in this case, and requested him to give the injured boy every attention to save his life. He did not, however, attempt to contract on behalf of his father, the defendant in this action, nor did the doctor communicate with the defendant at any time before the completion of the services for the value of which this suit was brought.

Just before the injured boy was discharged from the hospital, the hospital superintendent told the defendant that the boy's mother was poor and would probably not be able to pay the hospital charges, and asked the defendant to do something toward paying the bill, whereupon the defendant paid the hospital bill, informing the superintendent that he was not responsible. The second day after this he received a bill from the plaintiffs for their services. He had heard that doctors were attending the injured boy at the hospital but did not know that they were making a claim against him until he received this bill, which he refused to pay. On the above facts, the circuit judge stated that while Charles King had no actual oral or written direct authority from his father to employ the plaintiff for the purpose stated, he had implied authority as a matter of law,

On appeal this ruling was reversed on the ground that a minor child has no implied agency to act for his parent in the making of a contract. "A parent will not be bound by an unratified contract entered into on his behalf by a minor child, in the absence of express authority to the child to make the contract, or of evidence of a course of conduct from which such authority may be inferred."

"The law relating to the agency of servants to bind the employer to pay for physicians or nurses in attendance upon persons injured by the negligence of such servants requires that the employment must have been of such a nature that this act of the servant is reasonably within its scope, as in the case of a general superintendent of a railway company, general manager or agent. . . . A mere chauffeur or automobile driver in a town where the employer is known and can be readily reached by telephone or by other speedy and certain means of communication, would not ordinarily possess such authority. Neither would an infant son using his father's automobile under like circumstances."

The Torrens System.—To those who wonder why the Torrens system of land registration, hailed a few years ago as the cure-all and end-all of every difficulty attendant upon the owning and transferring of land, has met with so

little popularity, the following extract from 137 N. W. 399 may be enlightening:

"The Torrens system of registration of land titles was named after Sir Robert Torrens, of South Australia, who first introduced it into use among English-speaking people, though a similar system had been in vogue in some parts of the present German empire for many years.

It is worthy of notice, in this connection, that Sir Robert was not a lawyer. He was a collector of customs, and very probably he worked out his system through analogy to the method by which the government furnished a certificate as evidence of one's ownership of a vessel. Manifestly his intent was to free land titles from the indictment of common sense which is often framed in the impatient and seemingly unanswerable question: Why must there be any greater uncertainty of ownership of land than of personality, and why should land titles have to be searched through a 'godless and profane jungle'?"

"The system was introduced into South Australia in 1858, and while since that time it has found more or less favor with people of English extraction, it seems that it yet has thorny paths to tread. Its author, as aptly said by the writer of the learned and interesting article on this system in 44 Cent. L. J. 285, 'little knew, as we may

(Concluded on Page 2.)