

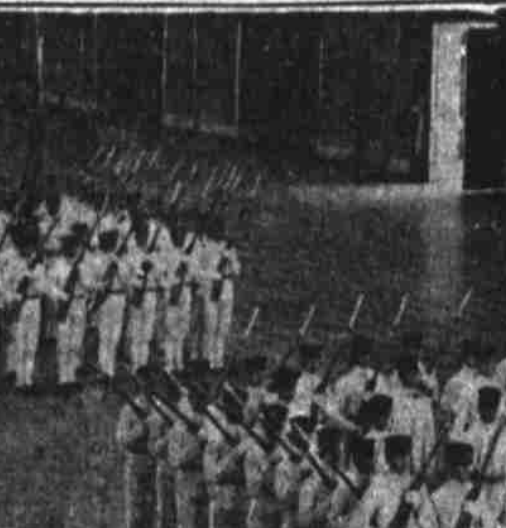
IS THE WORLD DEPENDING ON WAR?



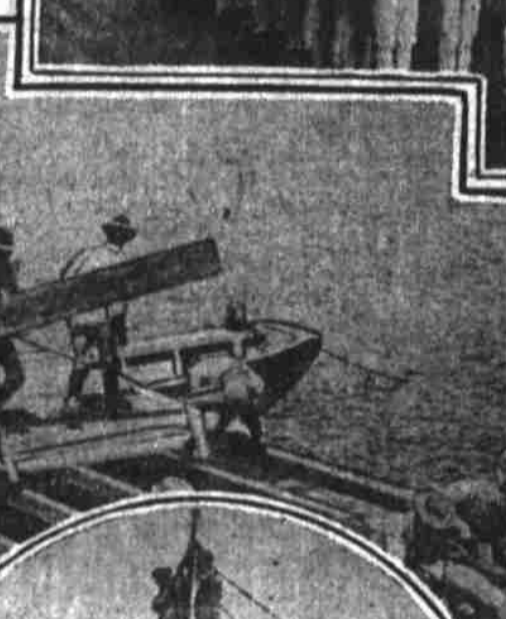
Annapolis Midshipmen Learning Infantry Tactics...



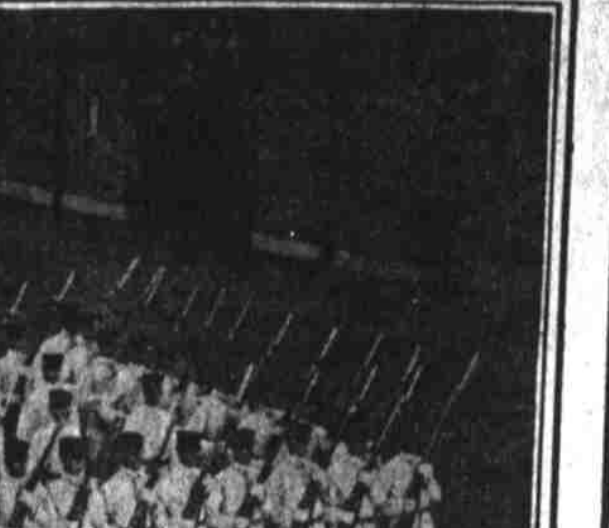
West Pointers Laying Pontoon Bridge.



Gun Drill at West Point.



Beginning the Sailor's Instruction...



English Cadets Building Shelters for Wounded.



How Italian Recruits are Taught Agility.

Every Nation Feverishly Training Its Fighting Men and Officers

NO HAPPENING of recent times—except those on the verge of actual conflict—has aroused as much war talk as the present peaceful journey of the American battleship fleet to the Pacific ocean. Persons of equipoise and cool blood have accepted the assurances of the administration at Washington that the battleship movement is, in simple effect, a practice cruise. But there are many, in this country and Europe, who profess to see an ulterior motive and confidently expect to see the great mass of fighting ships hurled against the so-called yellow peril, as embodied in the Japanese.

Right-minded people view the movement rightly. They are not unduly alarmed, either, by the increased activity of war preparations being made, more or less feverishly, by the majority of civilized nations. Still, that very activity—and it is great at present—does not seem a fit sequel to a Hague Peace Conference.

Wars may come, of course, although with each passing year of good will and peace the danger seems more remote. In the meantime, acting upon the old adage that prevention is worth more than cure, the leading nations of the world are busy training young men for the vocation of fighters. At this time the method of training cadets for service in the various armies and navies is of especial interest.

And when ye shall hear of wars and rumors of wars, be ye not troubled; for such things must be, but the end is not yet.—Mark 13, vii.

IT ISN'T necessary to become troubled in recalling all the recent rumors of war—the mass of the people has too much good sense for that—but a brief review of predictions made within the last few months may add an interest to the following statement showing how the leading nations are preparing their future generals and admirals for active service.

DEPLETING THEIR EXCHEQUERS

Italy has called for a greater budget for military purposes, and even Spain is struggling to acquire a new navy to replace that put out of business by Dewey at Manila and the American guns at Santiago. Items to make the recalled her budget and added enough on her army and navy this year. And the United States is not behind in warlike preparations.

coming unduly alarmed. War is such a serious matter, considering all modern destructive agencies, that it would be a rash people, indeed, to rush into conflict without the utmost provocation.

At the same time every advanced nation is busy training young men to the science of war, and the most advanced ideas of warfare that the world knows.

In England the Royal Military College at Sandhurst is the training school for young men destined to become officers in the infantry and cavalry. That for artillery and engineering officers is the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich; while the Osborne College trains young men for the navy.

It is in the latter school that young Prince Edward, son of the prince of Wales, who will one day become king of England, if he lives, is now studying the ways of war at sea.

Experts agree that West Point has no equal among military colleges, just as the Naval Academy at Annapolis excels in training young men for service afloat. Twice as long as those of foreign schools is the term of instruction at West Point, and those who pass through the American Military Academy must survive examinations more severe than anything known abroad.

Uncle Sam allows the West Point cadet \$50 a year. The future soldier must not smoke or use alcoholic beverages of any kind. His spending money is limited to \$2 a month—"confectionery money." In the course of the four years' term he is permitted to leave once on an extended holiday—at the end of the second year.

There are no private servants to get out his clothes, attend to his room, shine his shoes or make his bed, as in England and some other European countries—he must do all these things himself. His training is Spartan.

MIDDIES RIGOROUSLY TRAINED

Similar rigor is maintained at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where the midshipman draws an annual salary, as at West Point, but must take care of himself and his belongings. But while the young men at both schools are learning to take care of themselves, they are learning the most advanced ideas of warfare that the world knows.

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Candidates for the English military colleges must be unmarried and, in the opinion of the Army Council, suitable to hold commissions. They must be under 18 years old upon admission. Once enrolled as cadets, they lead a luxurious life as compared with the young men at West Point.

One and a half years is the usual course—the education of the cadets is supposed to be completed in the field. During this time the cadet gets leave and vacation amounting to sixteen weeks. Unlike the American system, which pays cadets a yearly salary while studying, that of England requires a tuition fee from the majority of the students.

Not long since an English magazine stated: "We understand that there are not more than 300 candidates for the examination for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. At the last examination in June there were over 500 candidates; but since then there has been a qualifying examination for the militia and yeomanry, and the number of officers killed in war and for other reasons, pay no other admission fee. If the father never served in the army, however, the son must pay \$750; and this grades down to \$300 for the sons of officers in active service not above the rank of major."

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ber at Annapolis. In the British navy cadets do not draw pay. When they leave school and become midshipmen they receive from the government about \$150. But their parents or guardians, before this, are obliged to pay, for outfit and tuition, in the neighborhood of \$1700 for the term.

England goes in largely for military training at most of her big public schools, so that many young men who have no other plans for the future than the peaceful pursuits of commerce and trade are well-grounded in military tactics.

Well known on the continent is the famous St. Cyr Cadet School of France, located in a little town near Versailles. This school has furnished the army with no fewer than five marshals, 350 generals of division and more than 600 generals of brigade.

Admission to the school is by competitive examination. Cadets must obligate themselves to serve three years in the army; if they are found incompetent at the time of graduation to become officers they must serve the time in the ranks.

As a general thing the St. Cyr cadet pays about \$300 a year for tuition; worthy ones unable to pay that sum are assisted by the government. In such cases the beneficiaries must obligate themselves to serve ten years in the army, unless the amount is made good sooner.

The course is for two years, and if a cadet is found deficient at final examinations he must serve his time as a soldier in the ranks.

Naval cadets of France spend their school term principally upon school ships, and not in a great academy, as Annapolis. Here, too, the course is two years, with frequent examinations. At the end of this time students are sent to sea to continue their studies under circumstances of active service.

Differing from that of the United States in one respect, the German system of naval training requires a long cruise at sea at the beginning of a cadet's career. This practice obtained in the American navy to a considerable extent until the foundation of the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1845.

GERMANY'S SCHOOLS

No age limit is placed upon entrances to the German school, although 19 years is the common maximum. Candidates must belong to respectable families and possess a certain degree of scientific education attested by diplomas.

Something over 200 young men enter the school each year, and a charge, amounting to about \$100, is made for the three years' course. In addition, the cadet's family must add about \$125 to his salary from the time he enters the service until he becomes a lieutenant.

At Lichterfelde near Berlin, Germany maintains an upper school for military cadets that is a model. Admission is between 15 and 17 years, and the course is three years. Although the cadets do not have to make their beds or keep their rooms, as at West Point, the course is thorough and the life strenuous. There is some social life, but the main business is to teach the cadets all that is to be known about the art of war.

Russia has a number of preparatory army schools and several higher military schools, located in different parts of the country. In the latter the students are maintained at the expense of the state and have few holidays.

At St. Petersburg the naval school is located. In August of each year a competitive examination is held, open to sons of naval officers, nobles and others of good families. Some of the students are educated at the expense of the state, while others must pay about \$15 a year, which payment ceases after three years of successful study. Naval constructors and steam engineers are educated at the Cronstadt School of Engineering.

Austria maintains a fine military school, while Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Spain and Greece support similar institutions. Formerly many of Japan's naval officers were trained in the schools of other countries, but this work has been taken up by the imperial Naval College on the Island of Etchima. A high standard is required for admission, and the course is thorough.

Three years' study in barracks is demanded at the Japanese Naval School. As the expenses of the cadets are borne by the government, rigid economy is practiced. At the end of the course cadets are graduated as midshipmen and transferred to training ships, where they have instruction at sea for eight months longer.

In preparation for the military service a young Japanese may go through one of half a dozen or more preparatory schools, modeled originally on the German system, where he must spend three years. Even in these schools the severity of discipline would surprise a West Point cadet.

From one of these schools the military aspirant proceeds to a central military preparatory school, where he studies for two years more, and then serves six months with the colors.

Then, his record being satisfactory, he goes to the military academy in Tokio for a year, and then returns to his command for practical instruction in the duties of a commissioned officer for six months.

Creating Fashions in House Painting



Miss Blanchard, Miss Whipple, Miss White.

OVER the front of an attractive-looking little store in Grand Rapids, Mich., is a sign that has puzzled many visitors to that enterprising city. It reads: "The Misses Blanchard, Whipple & White, Paint Specialists."

In these days of progress and commercialism women engage on an equal footing with men in many enterprises and undertakings. But what, in

the name of mystery and femininity—correlated terms—are "paint specialists"?

Not women who paint their cheeks or those of others—heaven forbid! If such deceits are practiced, surely the practice would not be blazoned to the world on a sign board. What, then, is the peculiar occupation that has won these three young women prominence throughout their state and a recognition in other states?

IT ISN'T stretching a point to say that Misses Rose Blanchard, Agnes Whipple and Caroline White have made their names widely known. And it isn't because their enterprise had its origin in Grand Rapids, the most celebrated center of furniture manufacture in the United States.

No, it is because these three charming and hustling young women have originated a new business, in which they have been remarkably successful. They call their occupation that of "Paint Scientists."

Do you want your home painted? If so, go to the Misses Blanchard, Whipple & White. Pshaw! you say. Why should I go to them? I'm too old to take an especial interest in pretty faddists! I'll go to my old painter.

three will tell you that with particular emphasis. They are "Paint Scientists."

Say that you are a customer and go to their store. About you upon the shelves are hundreds of cans of prepared paints. In that little store there are paints of as many brands or "makes" as in all the rest of the town put together. You can choose any paint and any manufacturer you wish.

You are a suspicious person, and, like unnumbered thousands of others, have found yourself "beaten" many times when you painted. Here is where these young women's "paint science" comes in. At the rear of the store is a little laboratory, and before your very eyes, if you wish, you may have a sample of your paint analyzed. All the young ladies have passed through their courses in chemistry and paint laboratory work, and after you have left an order they prove to you the virtue of their wares, and if you are not satisfied cancel the order.

poorer it is, of course, but worst of all is the dope you try to mix up yourself of white lead, turpentine and linseed oil.

"Imagine trying to 'mix' properly with a stick what it takes machines weighing tons to do properly! No, sir, your paint wasn't good. We got the building done in paint, but we guarantee it to last. We do the work ourselves, and we won't sell you cheap paint. You've got to buy good paint, or, none. We can only guarantee the work of good paint."

Conceive of this being handed out to you by a slender, brown-eyed young woman, with lovely brown hair and as pretty a face as you would care to look upon!

"We do the work ourselves!" That is wherein these young women show their daring. Each of the three takes her turn in the store, where they are assisted by a clerk. The girl works in the store for a week, and then is outside for two weeks. And during those two weeks she is doing the actual work of painting, each of the young women at the same time being assisted by an experienced man painter, who is directly under their supervision.

"We don't do ordinary painting," says Miss Whipple, "and we charge accordingly. We have a scale of our own, and don't belong to any union. No one of us can do as much work as a strong man, but we charge \$4 a day. And it's worth it."

You go to one of these young women and say, "I want my house painted." If you have your colors in mind you tell her of them. In company, two of the "scientists" visit the building you wish to be painted. In fact, their "patient." They first notice all of the surroundings, and they form a "paint scheme" for the owner, showing him in what dress that certain house will be most attractive.

OF ARTISTIC TASTES The young women have artistic tastes, Miss Whipple being a clever worker in water colors. In other words, they give that certain house a style or fashion of its own, and evolve ideas for the owner that are worth several times more than the extra charge they seem to make in their "4 a day."

And the color scheme is not all. The material of the house itself is then examined. Perhaps it is in such shape that it needs more oil than the house next door, or there may be something else that needs especial attention. Anyway, these pretty and hustling young women go at the work, as Miss Whipple says, "in a thorough, scientific way, painting with a scientifically prepared paint, doing a scientific job all around—and consequently we are scientists."

"There is coming a time," says Miss Whipple, "when there will be a fashion in paints, just as there is in the style of houses and clothes, and the sooner this fashion comes in, the better it will be. For as the beautifying of cities is concerned, take almost any street in almost any city or town and notice how grotesque many of the houses look just because of the way they are painted."

I find that not one person in ten possesses really artistic ideas about the painting of a home. The most ordinary house can be made most attractive if paint is used with some art, and every house may have a distinction of its own. Even the humblest cottage may be made to look so that when people pass they will say, "Isn't that a pretty little place?" Nearly all architects agree that this is so, and the three hundred or so big manufacturers of paints in this country are so sure of it that they are planning to bring about a movement in that direction.

"And this new field—the one we are the first to enter—is just the field for women, for women have far better taste than men in making a home pretty. I do not doubt that in a few years from now there will be many women in every city doing the same work we are doing now. And streets and cities will become prettier and houses will wear longer when we have plenty of paint scientists."