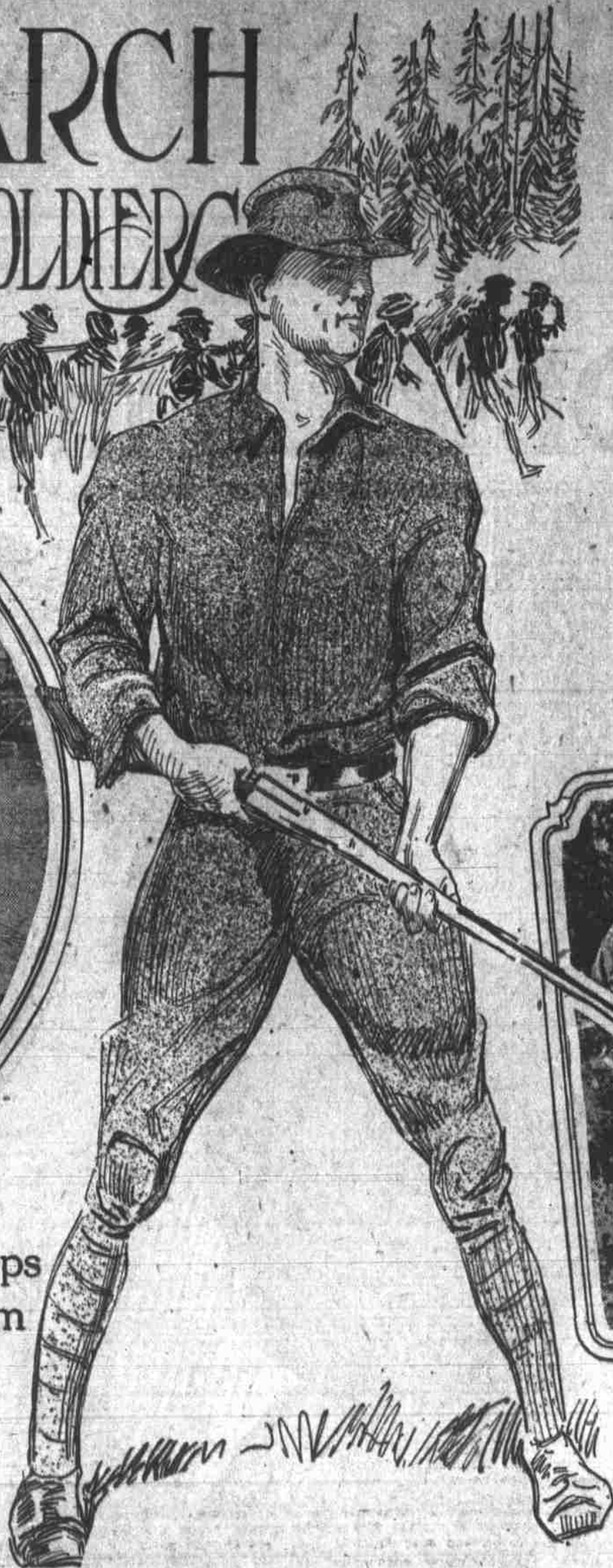


ON THE MARCH WITH UNCLE SAM'S SOLDIERS



CAMP AT SALMON CREEK



OFFICERS WAITING TO CROSS THE LEWIS RIVER

Strenuous Practice Afforded Troops by Two Hundred Mile Hike From Vancouver Barracks to American Lake.

By Eugene Fales.

TO ALL appearances, the state of Washington is in the hands of an invading army. Along its rough and hilly roads, and enshrouded in dust, march long lines of men in the service uniform of the United States army, each man carrying the regulation field equipment. Preceding the infantry column is the wagon train, and the artillery, accompanied by its track train.

All the experiences of real military service, without the fighting, is the lot of these officers and men from Vancouver barracks while on the 200 mile practice march to the maneuver camp at American lake, Washington. Marching by day and pitching camp by the roadside at night, in strict military style, is the order that is being observed throughout the entire hike.

It was July 15 when six companies of the First Infantry, U. S. A., and Battery A of the Second Field Artillery, Colonel McGunnagle commanding, left Vancouver Barracks for American Lake, where the officers and men are to take part in the military maneuvers during the month of August. The First battalion and Battery B traveled by train, in order to reach Tacoma in time to take part in the military tournament, but will make the practice march detected by the war department on the return trip.

The distance from Vancouver barracks to American lake is about 125 miles, but as the order decrees that the practice march shall aggregate 200 miles, a somewhat circuitous route was chosen.

For the first few days out considerable dust was encountered, while the hilly roads between Woodland and Chehalis sometimes delayed the wagon train several hours. So thick was the dust on the roads from Chehalis to the camp at Scatter Creek that the men looked quite like negroes at the end of the day.

Although the order of march prescribed decrees that the wagon train shall precede the artillery and infantry column, it has been necessary, whenever the roads have been hilly, to have the wagon train come last, in order that the troops be not delayed. Because the artillery travels faster than the men not riding, it precedes the infantry, raising great clouds of dust that the infantrymen avoid whenever possible by marching in columns in paths along either side of the road.

Reveille sounds at 4:30 a. m., and as soon as the officers and men have had their breakfast the work of striking tents, reloading the wagons and cleaning up the camp site commences. At 8:30 everything is in readiness for the resumption of the march and the troops start on, the infantry, for the most part, traveling at the rate of four miles an hour and the artillery traveling a bit faster.

The first marching period of each day is 40 minutes; then follows a 10 minute halt. For the rest of the day each marching period is of 50 minutes duration, with a 10 minute halt between.

When the next camping site is reached the companies pitch their shelter tents with the kitchen tents at the end of each company street, and get their water and wood. In addition to these duties the artillerymen have to groom and water their animals.

At 5:30 p. m. comes retreat and guard mount, after which guards are stationed about the camp. The strenuous day ends at 9 o'clock, when taps are sounded. The cooks are the only men that are permitted to ride with the wagon train, while the men of the cooks' detail walk with the wagons but have no equipment to carry.

This year the infantry is marching faster than two years ago, when the same route was traveled. The march from Lexington to Little Falls, a distance of 18 miles, was made in 1 1/2 hours, which means four hours and 40 minutes of actual marching. This is an hour and 40 minutes faster than the time made on the previous march. At that time, however, most of the men were recruits. A distance of 20.5 miles was covered July 25, from Centralia to Scatter creek, in four hours and 33 minutes of actual marching. In commenting upon this march one of the battery men remarked, "This is the 'hikings' infantry I ever saw."

The hardest part of the march was encountered from Woodland to Centralia where the road winds up, down and around hills, but north of Centralia the roads are comparatively level.

Despite the strenuousness of the daily program the men are in good spirits and enjoy the varied experiences of each succeeding day that furnish such a marked contrast to the monotony of barracks life.

A HOME IN THE WILDERNESS

ning new and strange devices for his comfort when he should go out to camp on the property, as he was determined to do, but he would have none of them. He took the simplest kind of camp outfit and camped under the trees—our trees—and slept upon the ground—our ground—and hewed trees.

His letters during the succeeding weeks were most interesting. It was so good to know that he had made a start, that the die was cast and that retracing was impossible. We both had that happy sense of repose upon the inevitable that comes with having made an important decision. We were steeled against the worst.

It was still cold in those early spring days, and living in the open under the big trees must have been somewhat bleak and cheerless, but John made the best of it in the letters reporting his progress.

His first one, after stating the terms arranged, and telling of the first payment made on our "stick ranch" as he called it, told of his pitching camp and beginning life on our own property. "Today I pitched my camp," so one ran, and picked out the spot for the house where I shall begin clearing tomorrow. But first I surveyed around a little, to find the easiest trail to the creek where we shall get water, and cleared out a trail. Then I settled my camp, cooked my supper at the foot of a big fir, and am now writing by the firelight. How come down. I am selecting this spot because no other human being within 50 miles so shut out are all the sounds that belong to civilization.

"The spot I have chosen for the house is near the road, in a beautiful grove of young firs, which, of course, must still be in the forest. There might be a few old trees here, but I have no intention of sheltering from the heavy winds in winter."

Impatient as he was to be at the building of the house, John yet conversed in his small amount of ready capital and found work to do for neighbors within a mile or so of our new home.

"A great piece of good fortune. I have work at the sawmill for part payment on our lumber for the house," and he went on. "I lay awake nights planning

many men would have called that good fortune.

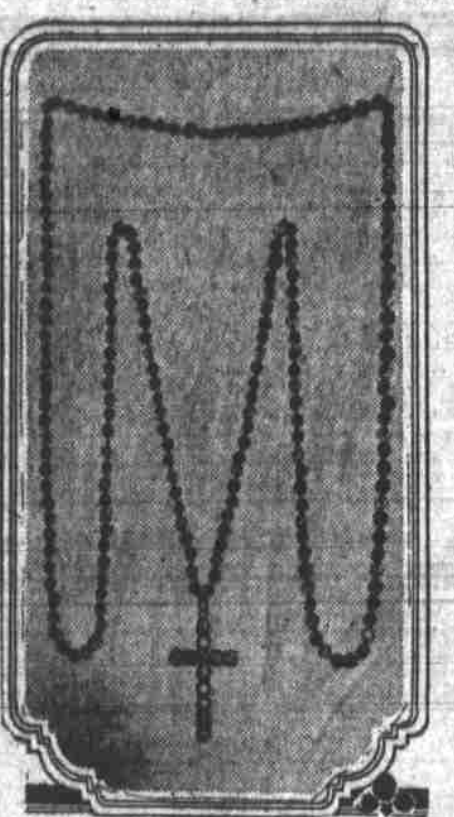
It is part of John's creed that a man must be ready to do whatever comes to hand. He was certainly living up to it in those first weeks of his longed for independence.

As part purchase price of our land he slashed brush, made rails and trimmed an orchard for the man from whom we were purchasing the place. In my capacity of contractor I have had the lumber delivered and have excavated a part of the hillside where it is to stand, and as carpenter I began work on the foundation today.

"The foundation blocks under the four corners are sections of a four foot tree. On these the sills were laid and then the words forming the four corners were laid in place. This is the beginning of our home."

Next Sunday, Part III—Our First Gov.

Rose Petals Made Into Bead Chain



ONE of the most unique souvenirs of the 1910 Rose Festival is a string of beads made from rose petals by Mrs. Paul F. Jones, of Marion, Kan. There are 148 of the beads in the string and they were made from six red roses taken from the bouquet which was photographed and used on the front page of the Sunday Journal at the opening of the festival.

Mrs. Jones first heard of beads made from rose petals a short time before the festival, when she saw a string which had been brought from Mexico, the beads of which were black, with a high polish, but lacking in rose perfume. She became impressed with the possibility of making such beads, and went to work with no instruction other than some ideas of her own to guide her. Her first trial proved successful, and she has since made a considerable number of the beads, as made by Mrs. Jones, retain a delightful rose fragrance, are reddish brown in color and slightly rough on the surface, as they are moulded by hand. Those in the string reproduced are set off with tiny cut steel beads, as well as some of cut amethyst about the size of those made from the roses. The chain is finished with a handsome amethyst cross and is probably a souvenir without a duplicate.

A WORLD MADE RICH IN A CENTURY--Continued From the First Page of This Section

results in the same manner. Everywhere the result has been the same; the more convenient saving is made the more it prevails.

In Italy and England, for example, cards are given out with spaces for adhesive stamps. These cards can be bought for a penny or so, and when they total the minimum amount the bank will receive—say, for convenience, a quarter—that amount is entered to the depositor's account.

England, by the way, was right in the van in the postal savings movement, for as early as 1807, a postal savings bank bill was introduced in the house of commons by a Mr. Whitebread. The measure was intended "for promoting and encouraging industry among the laboring classes of the community, and the relief and regulation of the criminal and necessitous poor." Its aim was the "establishment of one great national institution in the nature of a bank, for use and the advantage of the laboring classes alone."

Of course, this was considerably in advance of its time. It was not until 1869 that another measure, introduced by William Sykes, secured the favor of Gladstone, then chancellor of the exchequer, and was finally passed on May 17, 1861.

The Plan Develops.

Canada followed England's example in 1868; Belgium was the first continental country to do so, in 1870. Then followed Italy, in 1876; the Netherlands, in 1881; France and Sweden, 1882; Austria, in 1883; Hungary, in 1886, and since then by Russia, Finland, many British colonies and Japan. Lastly comes America, 1909, with greater possibilities than any of the others, because her aggregate wealth of \$130,000,000,000 is something that none of the other nations can remotely approach.

And greater, perhaps, than any other advantages has been the work of the savings movement as an educator. Its value in this life was earliest discovered by France, which spied small bonds to the inhabitants, established postal savings banks and snapped her fingers at the royalists. A nation whose finances are shared by the bulk of her inhabitants need have no fear that government will be overturned.

Furthermore, none is so quick to see the merits of a system as those who benefit by it. So that the government that promotes savings societies finds that its work continually becomes easier. Though in all cases the merits are perhaps not so outstanding as in the case of the slaves of the Romans, who, about the second century of the Christian era, were allowed to deposit their surplus earnings until they accumulated enough to purchase freedom.

According to an address by Malraux before the Academy of Moral and Political Science, in Paris, modern savings banks found their first literary advocacy in France, their first practical test in Germany and their first statutory recognition in England. He held that the savings idea, in a four-volume work published in 1610. He proposed an institution for the benefit of the "wage worker, who might deposit his savings and withdraw them again, in part or in whole as he might require, with interest according to the time they had been on deposit." He hoped by this means to do away with almshouses.

Whether or not this educational work was the start of the savings idea, it is certain that France was the first to realize fully its educational advantages in the schools and this through the writer just quoted, M. A. C. Malraux. He formulated an educational system at the Vienna exposition in 1876, and the result has been the enrollment of children's accounts by the hundreds of thousands.

In Italy there were 11,833 children depositors in the schools in 1876; by 1885 there were 65,042; by 1890 the number had reached 90,974.

Hungary started with 2621 pupil depositors in 1876 and by 1890 had 37,737.

Now the yearly expenses of our government are greater than the amount which Bismarck depended upon to break France's power.

What fooled Bismarck was his inability to comprehend how universal was the habit of saving in France. Later days have shown the power of the habit. It is not evident in the savings bank statistics. But the bankers of the world appreciate it. Every family is a little financial community. Every daughter must have her dot. Every son must have his little inheritance. As it is now, America wastes enough to make any other nation rich.

They, above most others, have foreseen the epochal results of a postal savings bill. Were the French savings habits to be acquired by America, the result would be such a financial preeminence as the present generation has never even dreamed of. As it is now, America wastes enough to make any other nation rich.

All this, and more than the most sanguine has ever dreamed of, may come to pass if the American people will take advantage of their opportunities. All of it has come from one modest, thrifty, practical preacher.

Before his time the Germans had taken hold of the savings idea. As early as 1764 a philanthropic institution, Baurgungsaustell was founded by the benevolent citizens of Hamburg. In 1778 it was made over into a savings bank. Sentimentally considered, it was probably the first in Europe.

Practically, however, the savings bank as we know it, was not of German origin, but a product of Pastor Duncan's brain. More than any of his predecessors, he made the savings bank, not a philanthropic institution, but a business affair.

That is why the savings bank is this year celebrating its centenary. It is because it has been altogether divorced from the philanthropic idea, that it dates from the time of Duncan, instead of the earlier Hamburg affair.

To all intents and purposes the world has changed completely in the 109 years that the savings bank has taken to build up its present power.

And it takes but an ordinary prophet to predict that the next hundred years will see changes equally far-reaching. But what will be the result when political liberty shall be paralleled by financial liberty, such as the savings bank may bring about, is something that might cause the boldest prophet to keep his mouth shut and await the logic of events.

Hereditary Pensions.

Several perpetual pensions have to be provided for in the British exchequer. Earl Nelson has been drawing 5,000 pounds a year for 74 years because he happened to be the son of a man who was the nephew of the brother of the victor of Trafalgar. The Duke of Schomberg receives 720 pounds because of a debt owed him by the British government. The Duke of Schomberg was that brilliant general of the seventeenth century, who fought all over Europe, went over to England with William of Orange, and was killed at the Battle of the Boyne. He received a grant of 100,000 pounds from the English parliament, but during the difficulties of the Irish campaign he generously placed it at the disposal of William. The offer was accepted, and the interest (not yet entirely extinguished) was fixed at four per cent. Lord Rodney receives 2,000 pounds because of an eighteenth century, Seigneur d'Alverquerque receives 720 pounds, one of the results of the original "seignior" having saved the life of William of Orange in battle.

Uncle Ezra Says:

From the Boston Star.

"If a man is with dolm" at all, he'd better be left undone."