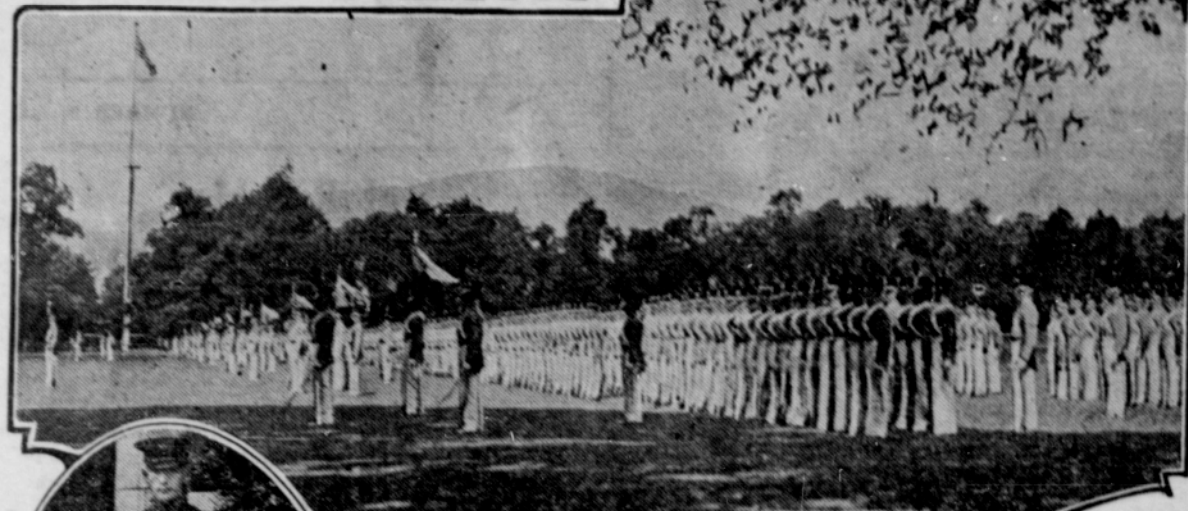
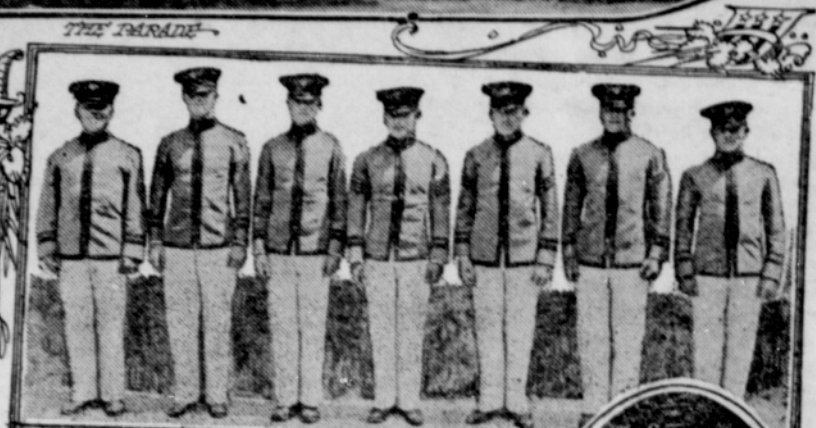


Buck Privates to West Point



Cadet Henry W. Holmer, Medford, Ore.



Cadets of the class of 1927, United States Military Academy, who were appointed to the academy from the regular army: (Left to right): John R. Lovell, Ottumwa, Iowa; John A. Schwab, New York City; Cyril E. Williams, Ontario, Canada; Harold A. Kurstedt, Weehawken, N. J., formerly of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Hans W. Holmer, Medford, Ore.; Charlie Wesner, Green Lake, Wis.; John T. Holst, New Haven, Conn.

Williams of St. Catharines, Ontario; Cadet John R. Lovell of Ottumwa, Iowa; Cadet John A. Schwab of New York City, and Cadet Charlie Wesner of Green Lake, Wis.

In the rigorous training courses which give West Point rank with the finest military academies in the world, all seven of the regular army appointees acquitted themselves above average. Cadets Kurstedt and Schwab were cadet captains and Cadet Holmer a cadet lieutenant. Cadet Schwab was one of the best polo players in the Point.

An All 'Round Man

Cadet Holmer was rated as expert with both the automatic pistol and service rifle. As a member of the cadet wrestling team Cadet Kurstedt won his "A," while Cadet Lovell established an enviable record in athletics, playing on the football eleven for three seasons and on the boxing team four. Last year he was captain of the boxing team.

Besides these seven graduates there are 134 other cadets now at the academy who were appointed from the ranks of either the regular army or National Guard.

This high percentage of the membership of the corps of cadets has been attained by the regular army largely through the training extended to aspirants at West Point preparatory schools conducted throughout all departments of the army. By their aid this year, 95 soldiers were coached to take the final examinations for entrance to West Point this summer.

The men entered in the preparatory schools after having satisfied certain elementary requirements at the camps and stations they were serving in. To attend youths must be between the ages of nineteen and twenty-two, have at least one year's service in the army, and possess the equivalent of a high school education.

Get Another Chance

To fail to qualify for the preparatory school at first need not mean the bursting of the young soldier's bubble of hope. On the contrary, failure has seemed merely to spur many of them on to further study and greater determination to make good. These men who rise from the ranks are moved by determination, persistency and intelligence. Ofttimes the classes at the various West Point preparatory schools include men who have failed a second time before finally winning admission.

The soldier-students are quartered in regulation army barracks when attending preparatory school and under the usual soldier discipline with the exception that lights are allowed to burn as long as there is home work to be done. The curriculum includes all the necessary academic subjects and

is drawn up for the sole purpose of preparing the students to meet the fairly rigid West Point entrance tests. The preparatory schools run from the fall months, throughout the winter, to April, when the final examinations are held.

But it is one thing to gain entrance to the United States military academy—and another to graduate. Some of the most promising youths from fine homes are "found," although carefully prepared prior to entering the academy at the leading educational institutions. Partly because of the high-notch of physical perfection and partly because of the strict drill and discipline, those without previous military training experience difficulty in keeping up with their classes. The ex-ranker, however, has in the few short years since his entrance to the academy was authorized by congress shown a distinct ability to excel in cadet activities.

An afternoon at the "Point."

The cadets are under canvas.

On the parade ground, squads of officer material are swinging into step, the formations that make of the army a vast, efficient machine hitting on all 12 cylinders.

Commands ring out.

"Make it snappy," is the big idea.

Squads, Squads, Squads!

Squads with guns, squads without guns, squads at target practice. The pride of doing a thing with zest and doing it right is in the carriage of each high-held head, of each pair of straight shoulders.

An interval.

Again the parade ground is alive with youth. Mass athletics. The tennis courts show flying, leaping figures. Out there they are practicing lacrosse. This group is trying at making a winning getaway for future track use. Another group concentrates on the great national game, baseball. At the far side, eager forms destined to win glory on the football field are trying out. One group is building up its biceps by raising and lowering itself on the green velvet carpet of outdoors.

Over on the hotel veranda, a fortunate chap in the immaculate whites of the season twirls his visored cap and chats, consciously, with one who is obviously a girl from home. There a few strollers through the shady paths which lead toward the shimmering waters of the river.

Romance and health and education! Thus does Opportunity offer the allure of her smile to any American youth who has the courage to claim her.

lucky? the Englishman asked. To which the American girl replied: "That's so! You wouldn't be able to get a divorce before Monday."

Molding Rubber

The bureau of standards says that rubber is not poured into molds in a molten condition, but is molded in steam-heated presses, the temperature of the molds being high enough to cause the rubber to become plastic and assume the shape of the mold. Hard rubber contains at least 21 per

cent of combined sulphur. Vulcanization must therefore be prolonged and the rubber compound must contain sufficient sulphur to produce the grade of hard rubber desired.

Gave Jefferson Idea

Thomas Jefferson was the first President to conceive the idea of an exploration of the country reaching to the Pacific coast. He says in his autobiography that he obtained the inspiration from John Ledyard, a young New England sailor, in 1783.

What's the Answer?

Questions No. 9

- 1—Who is the champion open golf player?
- 2—What is an electric eel?
- 3—Why do we smile when we are pleased?
- 4—For what queen was Virginia named?
- 5—How many Presidents of the United States came from Virginia and who were they?
- 6—What composer wrote the largest number of melodious and enduringly popular American songs?
- 7—Which continent has but one active volcano?
- 8—What was the real name of Pierre Loti?
- 9—Who said: "You can fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people all of the time, but you can't fool all the people all of the time"?
- 10—Which is our largest national forest?
- 11—What famous novel was written about a whale, and by whom?
- 12—Which is the largest salt water lake in the world?
- 13—Who is the national woman tennis champion?
- 14—What is an electron?
- 15—What is the ratio of workers to population in the United States?
- 16—How much did the United States pay Panama for the Canal zone?
- 17—What famous American explorer was once imprisoned in Mexico?
- 18—What was Shakespeare's professional work other than poet and playwright?
- 19—Who said: "The public be d—d!"?
- 20—What proportion of the words in the present English language are derived from Norman French?

Answers No. 8

- 1—Manush of Detroit.
- 2—Gen. Henry Lawton.
- 3—John C. Calhoun, 1832.
- 4—Fourteen parts gold, ten parts alloy.
- 5—When Adam ate the forbidden fruit a piece is said to have lodged in his throat, where the bulge appears.
- 6—"Ralph Roister Doister," written by Nicholas Udall, probably between 1534 and 1541.
- 7—The Scandinavian.
- 8—At the University of Oxford; in 1602.
- 9—Gen. U. S. Grant.
- 10—United States Steel corporation, Standard Oil of New Jersey and American Telephone and Telegraph company.
- 11—George Burns of Cleveland.
- 12—Cork is the outer bark of a species of oak which grows in southern Europe and northern Africa.
- 13—In South America, where "cow trees" yield a fluid which resembles in appearance and quality the milk of the cow.
- 14—Delaware.
- 15—1803.
- 16—"The Last Supper," "Mona Lisa."
- 17—The Urals.
- 18—Washington Irving.
- 19—Admiral David G. Farragut.
- 20—The northeastern states and some parts of the West.

Human Speech Calls for Little Energy

Speech requires a small amount of energy, according to telephone engineers, who explain that if a million persons were to talk steadily, and the energy of their voices were to be converted into heat, they would have to talk for an hour and a half to produce sufficient heat to make a cupful of tea. One acoustic expert has divided the English speech into 36 letter sounds, and he found that the vowels carry most of the energy. It is estimated that at the upper and lower limits of hearing it takes a million times as much energy to make sound audible as in the range of 1,000 to 5,000 cycles, where the ear is most sensitive. On the radio the sounds "th," "f," "s" and "v" are the most difficult to hear correctly. This is attributed chiefly to their very weak energy.—Scientific American.

The First Doll's House

What may prove to be the earliest British doll's house has been discovered in an old country house in Chelmsford. It is a two-storied house about five feet high, built of solid oak, and contains four large rooms, attics and a balcony on top. The legs on which the house is mounted and the paneling and the mirrors, are, it is said of definite Queen Anne design and workmanship.

Luminous House Numbers

A luminous number which can be seen from a distance at night has been put up on the town hall at Budapest, writes the correspondent of the London Observer, and the authorities are considering the advisability of putting luminous numbers on all houses in the city, and luminous plaques at the street corners on which the street names may be easily read after dark. It is claimed that Budapest is the first city to consider this method of obviating this difficulty.

SATIN FROCKS FOR AUTUMN; COLORFUL VELVET CHAPEAUX

NOT in fashion's realm will "silver and gold have I none" be voiced, for early arriving autumn frocks gleam with touches of not only gold and silver, but of copper, steel, brass and, yes, tin if you please. It is a fact, some genius has devised an extremely novel trimming which accomplishes a handsome effect by riveting bits of tin over multi-colored strands of silk.

Autumn's style horoscope is proclaiming the metal vogue in no uncertain terms. Imagine such a frock as this, and it is, to say the least, "perfectly stunning"—black satin one.

At last, judging from the "advance guard" of millinery for fall, we are going to have some hats that are really different, so that when we go strolling down the street we are not going to have the feeling that every other hat we come face to face with is first cousin to the one we have on. In other words fashion is doing little tricks of decoration here and there that are making millinery decidedly more feminine and taking it out of the realm of monotony.

Interesting variety is achieved in a number of different ways. Just take a look at the upper left hat which



Adorned With Metal Embroidery.

piece model studded all over with steel nailheads which are riveted into the very fabric. At the proper waistline a belt is simulated by working in gold metal nailheads, in solid form. The effect is thrilling, and presents a season of fascinating revelations in the way of metallic embellishment.

The picture shows the enlivening effect of metal embroidery on black satin. Seems as if black crepe satin frocks are crowding the style stage in numbers greater than ever. A surprising quota gleam with unique and exceedingly handsome touches of metal, after the manner of this illustration.

Dressy afternoon ensembles of black velvet are also written in the book of fashion—and their appearance will not be deferred until late fall, for nowadays velvet is so sheer and supple it lays claim to being an all-year-round fabric. Owing to its suppleness velvet is indulging in any amount of shirring. Often the skirt fullness is accomplished in this way. In harmony with the trend toward metal decoration, the blouse, preferably of white or flesh georgette, is embroidered in gold and silver paillettes. There is also a discreet use of

comes from the studios of the famous French creator, Madame Agnes. She deftly takes two strips of harmonizing velvet in the colors of wild rose and siltine, cuts them with large saw-tooth edges which just match when sewn together; and then shirrs these joinings so that when pressed down they give the exact effect of crushed roses.

Then the hat in the center introduces a new idea which comes from the clever fingers of Ellane. This is of "buccaneer" red velvet which is very finely stitched in unique diamond and diagonal patterns.

In the hat at the upper right Ellane gives us a sample of entirely different type of stitching and shirring in a hat which is more formal and made of silk velvet in the color called "Mother Goose." The unique shirring effect is carried on to the crown tip; and as this hat is worn well down on the neck and tipped back, it gives a very interesting effect.

Madame Georgette gives a touch of something different again in the hat at the lower left, which is along cloche lines of black velvet with an applique design of white appearing all



Some Midseason Hats.

metal on many a simple cloth frock, such as a few nailheads on cuffs and collar or an outlining of metal clasps on hem edges.

Velvet is apparently going to have a marked influence on the new season's millinery. Even now women of smart fashion are choosing cunning velvet models for midseason wear.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.
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Hoodoo Day

George Bernard Shaw was ridiculing the American marriage system, or rather the ease with which divorces are obtained here.

"I was at a dinner here in London," he scoffed, "when I heard an American girl and a young English chap discussing their approaching marriage."

"But don't you think that being married on a Friday might be un-