

Timely Information As to Pay and Requirements of United States Army

The following interesting information about the army is from the National Handbook, published by the Committee on Public Information, July 30 this year:



179. Table of United States Army armed forces as at present authorized: Regular Army 300,000 National Guard 16 divisions 450,000 National Army first call 457,000 In addition to these forces there are enrolled a considerable number of reserve officers, 40,000 men are in officers' training camps, 14,000 men are serving in the Enlisted Reserve Corps, and provision has been made for reserve forces for the Regular Army, the National Guard, and for special and technical corps to serve with the National Army. A second series of officers' training camps will be opened on August 27, with 12,000 men enrolled. (See paragraph 218 and following.)

The national registration on June 5 of men between 21 and 30, inclusive, showed a total enrollment for the United States of 3,653,332.

180. The Army of the United States from the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the National Army will come, in the main, our fighting force. Individuality each of the elements will have, but they are all part of one great army. One step to make this evident has already been taken.

The engineer regiments, except pioneers, will be numbered in the manner already approved and put into effect.

The designations of regiments of the National Guard will show in parentheses their present state designations, as for example—4th Infantry (1st Me.),—4th Field Artillery (2d Pa.), etc. The designations of regiments of the National Army will show in parentheses the state from which each organization, or the bulk of it, was drawn, as, for example, —4th Infantry (W. Va.), —4th Field Artillery (Minn.). No parentheses implies Regular Army, an ordinal number and state abbreviation implies National Guard, a simple state abbreviation implies National Army.

181. Pay in the Army. These figures given include a 20 per cent increase for foreign service.

Monthly Pay for Enlistment Period. 132—Private, private second class, bugler.

135.60—Private first class. 140.20—Corporal, artillery, cavalry, infantry, saddler, mechanic, infantry, cavalry, field artillery, medical department, farrier, wagoner.

140.80—Corporal, engineers, ordnance, signal corps, Q. M. Corps, medical department; mechanic, coast artillery; chief mechanic, field artillery; musician, third class, infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers.

144—Sergeant, artillery, cavalry, infantry; stable sergeant, field artillery, cavalry, infantry; supply sergeant, artillery, cavalry, infantry; mess sergeant, artillery, cavalry, infantry; cook; horseshoer; radio sergeant, fireman; band corporal; musician second class, cavalry, artillery, infantry, engineers; musician third class, military academy.

151.20—Sergeant, engineers, ordnance, signal corps, Q. M. Corps, medical department; stable sergeant, engineers, supply sergeant, engineers; mess sergeant, engineers; color sergeant, electrician sergeant, second class; band sergeant; musician, first class, infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers; musician second class, military academy.

156—Battalion sergeant major, field artillery, infantry, squadron ser-

geant major; sergeant major, junior grade; master gunner, sergeant bugler; assistant band leader.

160—Regimental sergeant major; regimental supply sergeant; sergeant major, senior grade; quartermaster sergeant, Q. M. Corps; ordnance sergeant; battalion supply sergeant engineers; electrician sergeant, first class; sergeant first class, Q. M. Corps, engineers, signal corps, assistant engineer, musician, first class, military academy.

165—Sergeant first class, medical department, sergeant, field musician, military academy.

174—Hospital sergeant; master engineer, junior grade; engineer.

195—Quartermaster Sergeant, senior grade, Q. M. Corps; band leader; Master signal electrician; master electrician, master engineer, senior grade; master hospital sergeant; band sergeant and assistant leader, military academy.

Monthly pay is increased with successive enlistments.

Certain men because of special qualifications and service draw monthly pay beyond the regular enlistment rate as follows:

Additional Pay Per Month. Mess sergeant, \$5; casemate electrician, \$9; observer first class, \$9; plotter, \$9; coxswain, \$9; chief planter, \$7; chief loader, \$7; observer second class, \$7; gun commander, \$7; gun pointer, \$7; surgical assistant, \$5; expert first-class gunner P. A., \$5; expert rifleman, \$5; nurse (first-class private), \$2; sharpshooter, \$2; first-class gunner, \$1; second-class gunner, \$2; marksman, \$2; dispensary assistant, \$2; certificate of merit, \$2.

Enlisted men are provided free with all necessary clothing and equipment.

Officers, in addition to fixed allowances for quarters, heat, and light, receive the following sums yearly, with provision for increase every five years for all ranks below brigadier general: Second Lieutenant, \$1700; first lieutenant, \$2000; captain, \$2400; major, \$2900; lieutenant colonel, \$3500; colonel, \$4000; brigadier general, \$6000; major general, \$8000; lieutenant general, \$11,000.

While in France pay may be drawn either in French currency, at an exchange rate announced monthly, or in a check on the treasury of the United States, which may easily be sent to the States or cashed in France at the current rate of exchange. The present rate (July 15) is 5.70 francs to the dollar.

182. Special provisions for men in service. Legislation providing for compensation and indemnification for soldiers and sailors and those dependent upon them has not yet been passed. Measures are being considered, however, for governmental action in this matter. Preliminary definite steps were taken of July 2, when Secretary McAdoo called a conference of the life insurance companies of the United States to consider plans to this end. The conference was attended by representatives of the war, navy, and commerce departments and the council of national defense. After a prolonged discussion, the insurance men voted almost unanimously that the insurance and indemnification of the soldiers and sailors should be undertaken by the government. The preparation of necessary legislation was begun immediately.

On July 12 Samuel Gompers, chairman of the committee on labor of the council of national defense, appointed Judge Julian W. Mack, United States circuit court of Chicago, chairman of the section on compensation for soldiers and sailors and their dependents. Judge Mack will work in cooperation with the treasury department. He has expressed, as his opinion, the belief that the responsibility of providing funds for sep-

aration allowances, compensation for injuries, and pensions should best upon the government.

The committee selected by Judge Mack to draft legislation on separation allowances, compensation for injuries, and pensions, to be presented to the Council of National Defense for approval and then to congress, is: F. Tecumseh Sherman, New York, chairman; D. L. Cress, editor of the Railroad Trainmen's Journal, of Cleveland, secretary; and Frank V. Whiting, general claims attorney, New York Central Lines, New York; Prof. P. Spencer Baldwin, New York; S. Herbert Wolfe, Washington; and J. W. Sullivan, of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Edwin F. Sweet, assistant secretary of commerce, on July 14 made the following statement regarding the insurance of the fighting forces of the nation.

It is possible at this time to suggest the general outlines of a plan for consideration and constructive criticism. I believe there should be created in connection with one of the existing executive departments of the government a soldiers' and sailors' indemnity bureau, with a competent man of insurance experience at its head; that the necessary actuarial and clerical assistance should be provided; that protection should be provided; that protection for a definite amount, not exceeding \$4000 should be automatically furnished to everyone in the military and naval service of the United States without regard to rank and without expense to the insured; that such insurance or protection should cover partial and total disability as well as death; that no medical examination should be required that necessary for admission into the service; that all losses should be paid in regular installments; that all adjustments should be made with the least possible delay; and that a limit, analogous to statutes of limitation, should be fixed for the correction of records and the presentation of claims.

As concrete evidence of the government's obligation a certificate of policy might well be given to each soldier and sailor. This would materially add to its moral influence.

In addition to the protection thus furnished to all engaged in war-service, I think the same bureau should be authorized to furnish death and casualty benefits or protection to soldiers and sailors to the amount of \$5000 to one individual, upon terms as favorable as in times of peace. From the experience of the bureau of war risk insurance it is conceivable that this can be done by the government without material loss. The funds that a private corporation applies to commissions, medical-examination fees, advertising, etc., would be available by the government for the payment of losses. But if loss should result a proper recognition of the obligation conferred upon the general public by the defenders of their country demands that it should be met by the government and thus fall upon all who receive the benefit of the service rendered rather than upon those who render it.

183. Mail for the forces in Europe. Mail addressed to members of the expeditionary forces should bear the complete designation of the division, regiment, company, or other organization to which the addressee belongs.

Under no circumstances should the location or station of a military organization be included in the address on a letter for a person or organization in Europe.

In the upper left-hand corner of a letter should be placed the usual form of return request and the name and address of the sender.

Postage should be fully prepaid. The rate on letter mail to our military forces in France is 2 cents the ounce or fraction thereof. Newspa-

per mail is carried for 1 cent for 4 ounces.

No other than United States postage stamps are available for the prepayment of postage.

The correct manner of addressing a letter is as follows:

Return to Stamp. Mrs. John Smith, Blank Street, New York City.

JOHN SMITH, JR., Co. X, — Infantry, American Expeditionary Forces

Money orders payable at the United States postal agency or its branches in Europe will be sold to purchasers in the United States or its possessions, and money orders payable in the United States or its possessions will be sold to purchasers at the agency or its branches in Europe under regulations provided by the Post office department, at domestic rates.

Money and valuables will not be accepted for transmission by registered mail. Important papers which can be duplicated if lost may be accepted for registration, but indemnity will not be paid for lost registered mail. Postal money orders should be used.

Mail for American military personnel in Europe should not be forwarded in care of The Adjutant General of the Army, as a general rule. This may be done, however, in cases where the writer does not know that the addressee has actually embarked. Mail should not be sent in care of our embassies abroad.

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