

## Going to Belgium to Study Silk Industry



Group of American women who have sailed for Belgium on the Finland to study the silk industry.

# Army Promotes Horse Breeding

Farmers and Stockmen of the Country Are Encouraged to Raise Better Stock.

## PLAN PROVES BIG SUCCESS

Government's Breeding Service for 1921 to Be Tripled—Congress Appropriated \$250,000 for the Work—Prominent Breeders Volunteer Services.

Washington.—Such great progress has been made in the United States army's new project for encouraging breeding of horses among the farmers and stockmen of the country that plans are now under way to triple the government's breeding service for 1921. Congress has appropriated \$250,000 for the work.

According to an announcement made by Maj. Gen. P. C. Harris, the adjutant general of the army, there have been bred this season about one thousand mares belonging to civilians and to the government in different sections of the United States. These mares may generally be divided into two classes: First, a well-bred type of riding animal ranging from 1,000 to 1,150 pounds in weight. Second, a rather drafty type of active mare showing a lot of quality with good neck and shoulders, weighing from 1,150 to 1,300 pounds. The mares at Front Royal, Va., come generally under the first class, many of them being half-bred or standard-bred mares. At the other three army depots the active draft type of mare predominates.

The breeding committee of the American Remount association, made up of some of the most prominent horsemen and breeders in the country, has entered enthusiastically into the army's ambitious program for the improvement of American horseflesh, and all have volunteered their services to help and advise in any manner possible.

**Success Assured.**  
The army remount service now has on hand 45 thoroughbred stallions and two Arab stallions, all donated by or through the influence of the American Remount association. These have assured the success of the proposed breeding plan.

The secretary of war has been authorized by congress to accept such donations of animals in order to encourage the breeding of riding horses suitable for army use. The quartermaster general has been designated to represent the secretary of war in taking over these stallions and in accepting money to be used as prizes or awards at state and county fairs, agricultural exhibitions and horse shows.

For the 1921 season there are already many applications for stallions to be bred under the army's new scheme, received from a number of very reliable persons. From 100 to 150 stallions can be placed to great advantage for next year. For this the army is very anxious to gain the cooperation of farmers and stockmen generally, and to this end will establish governmental breeding centers in such localities as conditions warrant. The army requirements are threefold:

First—These breeding centers must be located in places where there are a sufficient number of suitable mares for raising riding horses which may be used as a source of cavalry and artillery mounts. These mares must be active and well built, and should range between 1,000 and 1,250 pounds in weight.

Second—Farmers, horse owners and stockmen of the locality must indicate a desire to breed light horses, because the stallions are not intended to serve heavy draft mares.

Third—For making any locality an army-breeding center there should be general interest in horse raising throughout the community, not only among horsemen alone, but the farmers generally.

**Insist on Local Interest.**  
In all the centers established, and those to be established, the War department insists that there be local interest in horse raising, and to help out in the plan, government stallions, mares and colts have been shown at all

state and county fairs where possible, and will be shown in the future.

The army officer in charge of each of the five remount purchasing headquarters has been authorized to hire one civilian assistant in each breeding center in his territory, to be known as the "local agent." As a rule, these latter are good horsemen who are active and well-known and who take active interest in breeding.

Every agent is paid a fee for each mare that is properly bred in a season. To receive this fee, he must have taken steps to determine whether each mare is in foal at the first service, and to give second and third service, if such is necessary. This local agent is expected to care for the War department's stallion, conduct and supervise the breeding in his center, and generally comply with such instructions as may be issued to him by the army officer in charge of breeding in his zone.

These remount purchasing zones are five in number. They are: Atlantic states, including all New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia and Ohio. Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

North central states—Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado. Headquarters, Kansas City, Mo.

South central states—Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico. Headquarters, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Pacific states—California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona. Headquarters, Sacramento, Cal.

Northwestern states—Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. Headquarters, Boise, Idaho.

The stallions sent out to breeding

centers will be only those proved suitable in the stud. They are always carefully inspected by the officer in charge of the district and by the veterinarian before being sent out for breeding by the local agent.

Stud fees will be charged for all stallions, and this fee, by order, is to be the same as the local fee usually charged for privately-owned stallions. But the army's finest types of sires will be at the service of local breeders at what is practically a nominal fee, when it is considered that owners of some of the best blue ribbon horseflesh in the country charge from \$100 to \$1,000 without a guarantee.

The local agent will assist in selecting the mares to be bred. These animals should be of such type and conformation that good results shall be secured, and they should be of good disposition, and sound. If after inspection the mare is considered suitable, the owner will receive a certificate of suitability.

The offspring is the property of the owner of the mare, and can be disposed of in any manner and at any time that the owner sees fit. The government has no lien on the get. In order, however, to encourage breeders and establish a horse market in every breeding center, the government, whenever horses are required to be purchased for the army, will inspect and buy such offspring in each center as army need requires, provided that the animals are up to military specifications.

Suitable, clean, well-ventilated stables for the stallions are necessary in every breeding center. Forage will be furnished by the government, either by shipment or by local purchase.

**Agent in Charge.**

After all arrangements have been made, the stallions assigned to the local breeding center will be sent out and turned over to the agent. He is responsible for the animals, and for their actual breeding to approved mares. He is also charged with bringing in the mares for breeding, or sending out the stallions on the road. At the beginning of the season stallions are to be sent to breeding centers in such numbers as to care for all the mares in the locality that are suitable. Stable facilities will be provided by the government for all stallions when not on the road.

As a result of this new plan the army expects to breed several fine types of horses which should have good markets. These are: Hunters for civilian use; polo ponies; park riding mounts; army horses; officers' chargers, and fine farm horses.

The army remount officers will give advice to all farmers and stockmen where they request it. Prizes will be offered at state and county fairs for the best colts sired by government stallions. Some of these latter animals are very valuable. For example, the government owns and offers for the use of farmers and stockmen the celebrated stallion Danger Rock, by the famous Rock Sand out of Delusion; and Swing Loose by Broomstick out of Courage. The get of some of the government stallions are being held at very high prices. For instance, Crown East by Yankee, and Silver Crest by Black Du could not be bought for \$10,000 each. Many youngsters bred from government stock have been sold from \$1,000 to \$5,000 each.

**Vocational Schools.**  
With so much breeding activity in the army, it has been necessary to establish vocational schools for soldiers who are fond of animals, and who wish to learn how to handle and care for them. Every opportunity is offered to recruits who enlist for occupational training to select the various courses in army schools which pertain to breeding and animal husbandry.

There are special courses at Camp Lee, Va., Camp Gordon, Ga., Camp Travis, Tex., Camp Funston, Kan., Camp Pike, Ill., Camp Grant, Ill., Fort Keogh, Mont., Fort Reno, Okla., Fort Robinson, Neb., and Front Royal, Va. Here a young man can take any one of a dozen courses which pertain to horses, mules, and other farm animals. When the soldier is honorably discharged he has a first-class training in the scientific side of their care, usage and breeding. He can also learn horse-shoeing and general smithy work.

The War department wishes to interest a great number of men who raise horseflesh in this new plan. All breeders of animals who wish further particulars are invited to address the remount service office of the quartermaster general, Washington, D. C.

## REAL THRILL IN 20,000 FOOT DROP

Lieut. A. C. Hamilton Breaks All Records for Parachute Leap From Airplane.

## TAKES LIFE IN HIS HANDS

Through Miles of Cloud Floors to the Earth Hanging to a Parachute—None the Worse for His Harrowing Experience.

New York.—All records for parachute drops went to smash at Carlstrom field when Lieut. A. C. Hamilton fell 20,000 feet through space in the quick time of 12 minutes, bettering by at least a thousand feet the record for altitude made by Lieut. Wilson in Texas. It might be noted, says Air Service news letter, that Lieut. Hamilton jumped; his method of leaving the plane was not a "drag off."

Hamilton, who has had quite a little experience with parachutes, had remarked upon hearing of the previously established record that he thought he could better it and last Friday the attempt was made. He went aloft in a La Pere piloted by Lieut. P. H. Downes. Downes pushed on until an altitude just short of 21,000 feet had been reached when a miss in the motor made it impossible to continue higher. At four miles above the earth the air was biting cold.

Creeping about for a glimpse of earth through rifts in the cloud floors, the aviators described what they deduced to be Dorr field, nine miles east of Carlstrom field. Judging the speed of the wind and its effect on the chute during the drop, Lieut. Downes moved west some two miles and signaled for Lieut. Hamilton to jump.

**The Parachute.**

Right here mention might be made of a circumstance which puts an added thrill into parachuting at high altitudes and lends interest to the establishment of a new record. The parachute used by aviators is folded snugly inside a pack carried on the back. The operator steps off, allows himself a couple of seconds to fall clear of his machine, then pulls a wire depending over his shoulder. This wire opens the spring doors of the pack and re-

## Jackies "Sleeping on the Green"



The Jackies are sleeping on the green, but the "green" in this case is not the lawn or meadows, but the green of a pool table—for the Navy club in New York is crowded with visiting Jackies.

leases a small pilot chute some couple of feet in diameter. This pilot springs open automatically and catching the rush of air, draws the main chute from the pack. In the top of the main chute is an automatic vent which, opening to a width of five feet when the big parasol first unfolds, gives the air compressed within a chance to escape and lessens the danger of blowing the chute apart. When the fall has been checked rubber springs or shock-absorbers in the vent close it in until but a small hole remains. At the atmosphere pressure wherein most parachute drops from ordinary altitudes are made the speed attained by the operator in his couple of seconds fall is sufficient to create enough pressure under the pilot chute to cause it when released to yank the big one at once from its pack. Usually the operator is descending at normal speed after falling less than 200 feet.

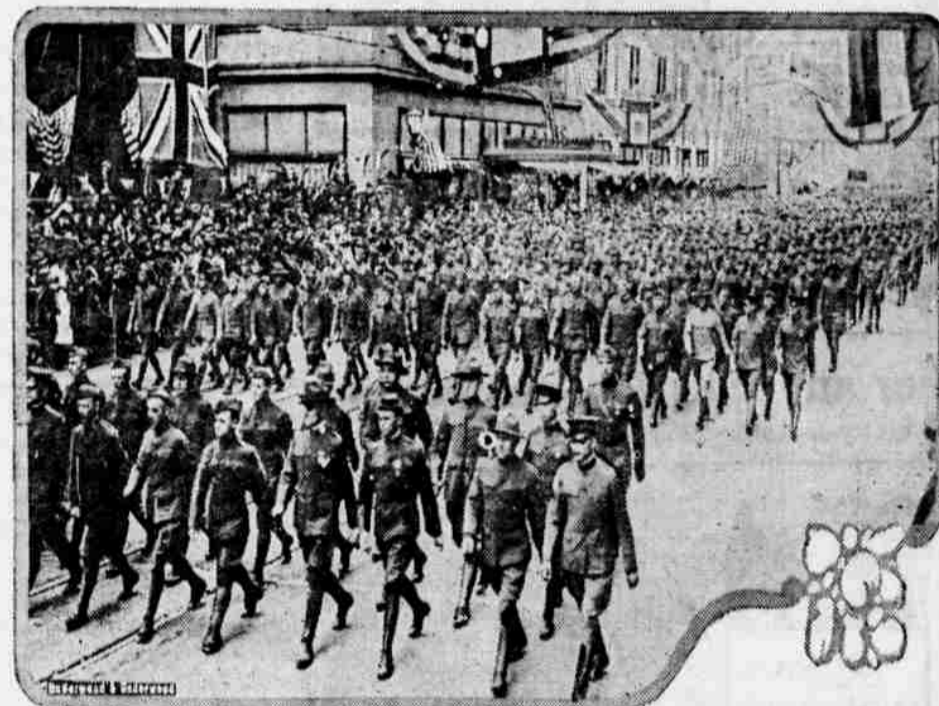
**Through Space.**

Upon receiving his pilot's signal, Hamilton climbed to the edge of the cockpit, waved his hand and dropped into space. After the usual interval he pulled his release cord but instead of having his drop immediately checked, he fell a distance which was estimated by both him and Lieut. Downes to be 2,000 feet before his parachute snapped out and opened with a loud report. Looking aloft he saw that the

springs which close the vent were broken. The chute is of a size designed to enable a man to reach the ground as quickly as is consistent with safety in landing and the shock upon touching earth is always severe. With the vent wide open the best Hamilton could hope for was a few broken bones.

To add to his dismay he found upon piercing the lowest layer of clouds that Carlstrom field had been mistaken for Dorr and that instead of drifting toward the former he was due to land in the timber between there and the town of Arcadia, with good prospects of serious injury to himself. Almost below him he discerned the outlines of Joshua creek and to prevent his drifting past this he devoted all his energies. Climbing the rigging to windward he managed to pull the edge down and created a planing effect which held him pretty well into the wind. By the best of luck he dropped between the overhanging branches on either side of the creek and was saved a crash against its bed by the cushioning action of the parachute, which had become entangled in the branches of the tree. It took him a quarter of an hour to extricate himself from a mass of tangled cordage and two hours for a searching party to discover him none the worse for a somewhat harrowing experience.

## Parade of the American Legion in Cleveland



View of the parade of 20,000 members of the American Legion through the decorated streets of Cleveland, during the second annual convention.

## WAR CHAPLAINS ARE HONORED

Given Medallions Commemorative of Their Service to Their Fellows on Land and Sea.

## PRESIDENT GETS FIRST ONE

Token Is Intended to Convey in Tangible Form the Appreciation of the Churches Whose Chaplain Sons Served in the War.

Washington.—Every one of the great and devoted company of chaplains in the army and navy during the World war, who represented the 27 Protestant denominations united for service in the general war-time commission, received a commemorative medallion recently. This beautiful token is intended to convey in tangible form the message of grateful appreciation from the churches to their chaplain sons who were ready to give up everything, even life itself, for their fellows fighting on land and sea.

To President Wilson went the first one, and this was followed by presentations to the secretary of war, the secretary of the navy, Bishop C. H. Brent, chief chaplain of the A. E. F., Col. John T. Axton, chief chaplain of the army, and Capt. John G. Frazier,

chief of the chaplain's corps of the navy.

**Symbolizes Service.**

This medallion is of bronze, 2 1/2 inches in diameter. It is the realization of a suggestion made soon after the armistice to the executive committee of the general war-time commission of the churches. The committee approved the proposal and made it one of the tasks committed to the general committee on army and navy chaplains when the general war-time commission dissolved. The design is by Mrs. Laura Gardin Fraser of New York, one of the best-known of American medalists. The task given to Mrs. Fraser was to produce a design expressing the spirit of the men who served as chaplains, which would represent both branches of the service.

One side commemorates in symbol the service of the army chaplain, and the other side the navy chaplain. In showing his service in the army a chaplain is presented in the act of ministering to a wounded soldier. In the center of the design the gas mask is seen ready for immediate adjustment. The suggestion is that the chaplain has removed it the better to succor the wounded man. Strength and sympathy are expressed in the finely modeled figure. The stricken soldier represents an artilleryman serving the big guns, stripped of the waist. On the reverse side the fine record

of the men who served as chaplains in the navy is symbolized by the representation of a battleship, with the cross as the central feature, and the inscription at the top, "Awarded to the Chaplains of the American Army and Navy." Below is the inscription "The General War-Time Commission of the Churches, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America." On the obverse is inscribed "1917-1918," the name of the designer and the date of the award.

Complimentary medallions will be presented to various museums of this country, and to representatives of the chaplains in France, England and Canada, in appreciation of their service to American boys.

The subcommittee of the general committee on army and navy chaplains having charge of the designing of the medallion, was composed of Dr. Gaylord S. White of New York, Dr. Lauritz Larsen of New York, Dr. E. B. Bagby of Washington, Dr. Forest J. Prettyman of Washington, Prof. John R. Hawkins of Lancaster, Pa., Bishop William F. McDowell of Washington and Dr. E. O. Watson of Washington.

In announcing the presentation Maj. Gen. P. C. Harris, the adjutant general of the army, says:

"Mrs. Fraser has achieved notable success in producing a medallion of such rare distinction and beauty; the judgment of competent artists and critics is unanimous in this. The gift will be sent out from the offices of the general committee of army and navy chaplains in Washington to all the chaplains in Protestant churches entitled to receive it at once."