

"OVER THE TOP"

By An American Arthur Guy Empey Soldier Who Went Machine Gunner, Serving in France

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EMPEY GETS INTO THE FRONT LINE TRENCH—AND WISHES HE WERE BACK IN JERSEY CITY.

Synopsis.—Fired by the sinking of the Lusitania, with the loss of American lives, Arthur Guy Empey, an American living in Jersey City, goes to England and enlists as a private in the British army. After a short experience as a recruiting officer in London, he is sent to training quarters in France, where he first hears the sound of big guns and makes the acquaintance of "cooties."

CHAPTER II.—Continued.

The greatest shock a recruit gets when he arrives at his battalion in France is to see the men engaging in a "cootie" hunt. With an air of contempt and disgust he avoids the company of the older men, until a couple of days later, in a torment of itching, he also has to resort to a shirt hunt, or spend many a sleepless night of misery. During these hunts there are lots of pertinent remarks bandied back and forth among the explorers, such as, "Say, Bill, I'll swap you two little ones for a big one," or, "I've got a black one here that looks like Kaiser Bill."

One sunny day in the front-line trench, I saw three officers sitting outside of their dugout ("cooties" are no respecters of rank; I have even noticed a suspicious uneasiness about a certain well-known general), one of them was a major, two of them were exploring their shirts, paying no attention to the occasional shells which passed overhead. The major was writing a letter; every now and then he would lay aside his writing-pad, search his shirt for a few minutes, get an inspiration, and then resume writing. At last he finished his letter and gave it to his "runner." I was curious to see whether he was writing to an insect firm, so when the runner passed me I engaged him in conversation and got a glimpse at the address on the envelope. It was addressed to Miss Alice Somebody, in London. The "runner" informed me that Miss Somebody was the major's sweetheart and that he wrote to her every day. Just imagine it, writing a love letter during a "cootie" hunt; but such is the creed of the trenches.

CHAPTER III.

I Go to Church.

Upon enlistment we had identity disks issued to us. These were small disks of red fiber worn around the neck by means of a string. Most of the Tommies also used a little metal disk which they wore around the left wrist by means of a chain. They had previously figured it out that if their heads were blown off, the disk on the left wrist would identify them. If they lost their left arm the disk around the neck would serve the purpose, but if their head and left arm were blown off, no one would care who they were, so it did not matter. On one side of the disk was inscribed your rank, name, number and battalion, while on the other was stamped your religion.

C. of E., meaning Church of England; R. C., Roman Catholic; W., Wesleyan; P., Presbyterian; but if you happened to be an atheist they left it blank, and just handed you a pick and shovel. On my disk was stamped C. of E. This is how I got it: The lieutenant who enlisted me asked my religion. I was not sure of the religion of the British army, so I answered, "Oh, any old thing," and he promptly put down C. of E.

Now, just imagine my hard luck. Out of five religions I was unlucky enough to pick the only one where church parade was compulsory!

The next morning was Sunday. I was sitting in the billet writing home to my sister telling her of my wonderful exploits while under fire—all recruits do this. The sergeant major put his head in the door of the billet and shouted: "C. of E. outside for church parade!"

I kept on writing. Turning to me, in

a loud voice, he asked, "Empey, aren't you C. of E.?"

I answered, "Yep."

In an angry tone, he commanded, "Don't you 'yep' me. Say, 'Yes, sergeant major.'"

"I did so. Somewhat mollified, he ordered, 'Outside for church parade.'"

I looked up and answered, "I am not going to church this morning."

He said, "Oh, yes, you are!"

I answered, "Oh, no, I'm not!"—But I went.

We lined up outside with rifles and bayonets, 120 rounds of ammunition, wearing our tin hats, and the march to church began. After marching about five miles, we turned off the road into an open field. At one end of this field the chaplain was standing in a limber. We formed a semicircle around him. Overhead there was a black speck circling round and round in the sky. This was a German Pökker. The chaplain had a book in his left hand—left eye on the book—right eye on the airplane. We Tommies were lucky, we had no books, so had both eyes on the airplane.

After church parade we were marched back to our billets, and played football all afternoon.

CHAPTER IV.

"Into the Trench."

The next morning the draft was inspected by our general, and we were assigned to different companies. The boys in the brigade had nicknamed this general Old Pepper, and he certainly earned the sobriquet. I was assigned to B company with another American named Stewart.

For the next ten days we "rested," repairing roads for the Frenchies, drilling, and digging bombing trenches.

One morning we were informed that we were going up the line, and our march began.

It took us three days to reach reserve billets—each day's march bringing the sound of the guns nearer and nearer. At night, way off in the distance we could see their flashes, which lighted up the sky with a red glare.

Against the horizon we could see numerous observation balloons or "sausages" as they are called.

On the afternoon of the third day's march I witnessed my first airplane being shelled. A thrill ran through me and I gazed in awe. The airplane was making wide circles in the air, while little puffs of white smoke were bursting all around it. These puffs appeared like tiny balls of cotton while after each burst could be heard a dull "plop." The sergeant of my platoon informed us that it was a German airplane and I wondered how he could tell from such a distance because the plane seemed like a little black speck in the sky. I expressed my doubt as to whether it was English, French or German. With a look of contempt he further informed us that the allied anti-aircraft shells when exploding emitted white smoke while the German shells gave forth black smoke, and, as he expressed it, "it must be an Allemand because our pom-poms are shelling, and I know our batteries are not off their bally nappers and are certainly not strafing our own planes, and another piece of advice—don't chuck your weight about until you've been up the line and learnt something."

I immediately quit "chucking my weight about" from that time on.

Just before reaching reserve billets

we were marching along, laughing, and singing one of Tommy's trench ditties: I want to go home, I want to go home, I don't want to go to the trenches no more.

Where sausages and whizz-bangs are galore. Take me over the sea, Where the Allemand can't get at me, Oh, my, I don't want to die, I want to go home—"

when overhead came a "swish" through the air, rapidly followed by three others. Then about two hundred yards to our left in a large field, four columns of black earth and smoke rose into the air, and the ground trembled from the report—the explosion of four German five-nine's, or "coalboxes." A sharp whistle blast, immediately followed by two short ones, rang out from the head of our column. This was to take up "artillery formation." We divided into small squads and went into the fields on the right and left of the road, and crouched on the ground. No other shells followed this salvo. It was our first baptism by shell fire. From the waist up I was all enthusiasm, but from there down, everything was missing. I thought I should die with fright.

After awhile, we reformed into columns of fours, and proceeded on our way.

About five that night, we reached the ruined village of H—, and I got my first sight of the awful destruction caused by German Kultur.

Marching down the main street we came to the heart of the village, and took up quarters in shellproof cellars (shellproof until hit by a shell). Shells were constantly whistling over the village and bursting in our rear, searching for our artillery.

These cellars were cold, damp and smelly, and overrun with large rats—big black fellows. Most of the Tommies slept with their overcoats over their faces. I did not. In the middle of the night I woke up in terror. The cold, clammy feet of a rat had passed over my face. I immediately smothered myself in my overcoat, but could not sleep for the rest of that night.

Next evening, we took over our sector of the line. In single file we wended our way through a zigzag communication trench, six inches deep with mud. This trench was called "Whisky street." On our way up to the front line an occasional flare of bursting shrapnel would light up the sky and we could hear the fragments slapping the ground above us on our right and left. Then a Fritz would traverse back and forth with his "type-writer" or machine gun. The bullets made a sharp cracking noise overhead.

The boy in front of me named Prentice crumpled up without a word. A piece of shell had gone through his shrapnel-proof helmet. I felt sick and weak.

In about thirty minutes we reached the front line. It was dark as pitch. Every now and then a German star shell would pierce the blackness out in front with its silvery light. I was trembling all over, and felt very lonely and afraid. All orders were given in whispers. The company we relieved filed past us and disappeared into the blackness of the communication trench leading to the rear. As they passed us, they whispered, "The best o' luck mates."

I sat on the fire step of the trench with the rest of the men. In each traverse two of the older men had been put on guard with their heads sticking over the top, and with their eyes trying to pierce the blackness in "No Man's Land." In this trench there were only two dugouts, and these were used by Lewis and Vickers machine gunners, so it was the fire step for ours. Pretty soon it started to rain. We put on our "macks," but they were not much protection. The rain trickled down our backs, and it was not long before we were wet and cold. How I passed that night I will never know, but without any unusual occurrence, dawn arrived.

The word "stand down" was passed along the line, and the sentries got down off the fire step. Pretty soon the rain issue came along, and it was a Godsend. It warmed our chilled bodies and put new life into us. Then from the communication trenches came dioxies or iron pots, filled with steaming tea, which had two wooden stakes through their handles, and were carried by two men. I filled my canteen and drank the hot tea without taking it from my lips. It was not long before I was asleep in the mud on the fire step.

My ambition had been attained! I was in a front-line trench on the western front, and oh, how I wished I were back in Jersey City.

Empey takes his first turn on the firing step of the trench while the machine gun bullets whizz over his head. He soon learns why Tommy has adopted the motto, "If you're going to get it, you'll get it, so never worry." Don't miss the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

No one can kill time in these strenuous days without also slaying his own ennui.

ROAD BUILDING

FACTORS IN ROAD BUILDING

Necessity Emphasized in Giving Greatest Consideration to All Local Conditions.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Theory is simply the sign post that points the way in road building, while judgment is the vehicle on which the journey is dependent, says a publication on "The Design of Public Roads" by the United States department of agriculture.

The publication emphasizes the necessity of giving the greatest consideration to all local factors in road construction. In order to furnish the kind of roads that a community wants and to furnish them with the least possible drain on the public treasury, the person who designs them must be thoroughly familiar with local conditions and must possess the judgment necessary to weigh the importance of all considerations. The publication makes no attempt to state definite and exact rules for designing roads to suit every locality but takes up separately the important features of the problem with a view to showing the variations in current practice and the influence of some special conditions with regard to each feature.

In order to select the type of surface best adapted to the need of a particular road, it is necessary to consider first, the class of traffic to which the road will be subjected, and second, to compare the estimated ultimate cost of the different surface types which would be capable of satisfactorily caring for that particular class of traffic. The number of roads for which accurate traffic and efficiency records have been kept is said to be insufficient to warrant definite conclusions as to the best type for any particular class of traffic, but the following summary is said to contain about as definite information on this point as can be drawn from available records.

(a) Earth roads, when properly maintained, are satisfactory in dry weather for a light volume of all kinds of highway traffic.

(b) Sand-clay roads are the same as earth roads, except that the surfacing material has been selected carefully with a view to increasing the stability of the surface in both wet and dry weather. They are satisfactory for a moderate traffic of horse-drawn vehicles and a light traffic of automobiles. They seldom are satisfactory for even a light traffic of heavy trucks unless the roadbed material is very stable.

(c) Gravel roads, when well built, are satisfactory for a heavy traffic of



Brick or Concrete Roads Are Economical if There is Considerable Heavy Traffic.

horse-drawn vehicles, a light traffic of automobiles, and a light traffic of heavy trucks.

(d) Water-bound macadam roads are adapted to the same general character of traffic as gravel roads.

(e) Surface-treated macadam roads are adapted especially for a heavy traffic of automobiles. They also are satisfactory for a light traffic of horse-drawn vehicles and heavy trucks. In all cases they require constant maintenance.

(f) Bituminous roads are suitable for a heavy traffic of both automobiles and horse-drawn vehicles and a moderate traffic of heavy trucks.

(g) Concrete roads are adapted to the same general class of traffic as bituminous roads, and generally are capable of withstanding the traffic of somewhat heavier vehicles without injury.

(h) Brick roads are adapted to the same general class of traffic as concrete roads, however, may be economical for only moderate traffic where other road-building materials are scarce.

COSTS LITTLE TO FIX ROADS

Expense of Beautifying Highway in Front of Farm Buildings is Comparatively Small.

It costs comparatively little to fix up, or even beautify the road in front of the farm buildings—and how much it helps the looks and general appearance of the place! It costs but little more to have the road so far as it borders the farm not only free from unsightly weeds and rubbish, but well graded.

HIS MOTHER

If I might only think—his heart
A shining armor of his prayers
To ward the shadow of a shell
From his beloved breast,
And like the wings of angels keep
Away the nameless things that creep
Pleasure-mashed videttes of hell,
To pry on his rare hours of rest!
But all my prayers and tears are vain
To shield him from a single pain.
One gift is mine to give, and one alone,
To my own flesh which is no more my own.
His parting look into his mother's eyes
Shall find so calm and absolute a trust
In the high cause that claims the sacrifice
That when the moment comes—as come it must—
When he asks himself: "Is it worth while
This dream I fight for?" then he can recall
His mother's faith, who gave that dream
Her all
And gave it with a smile.
—Amelia Josephine Burr of the Vigilantes.

Brown Sugar, Among Other Old Time Necessities, Now Found Best For Many Uses

"We must get out our old cook books and revive some of the things our grandmothers used to make," says Prof. Mary Rausch of the department of home economics, University of Washington, in commenting in that university's newsletter on the necessity that faces housekeepers of learning how to do without granulated sugar for cooking.

When the cook books that were printed in our grandmothers' day speak of sugar they do not mean the granulated sugar to which we are accustomed, but the heavier, dark, moist sugar that has a flavor resembling molasses or rum. For many purposes this is really better than the granulated white sugar. One of the largest bakers in Seattle uses nothing else, and he says the flavor of all sweetened breads is much improved by it.

Brown sugar or sirup should be used in all biscuits, muffins, cakes, puddings and pies. For years the best ginger-breads and spice cakes have been made with nothing else. And there are many candies for which it is better than white. A delicious cake icing is made by boiling brown sugar to a sirup and pouring it over the stiffly beaten whites of eggs.

Mother's Cook Book

Trouble has a trick of coming
But end first;
Viewed approaching—then you've seen it
At its worst.
Once surmounted, straight it waxes
Ever small.
And it tapers till there's nothing
Left at all.

Summer Salads.

Cucumbers are such refreshing vegetables and may be used in combination with so many other foods we need never tire of them. A different way of serving them is to peel them, slice in quarter-inch slices, then peel round each slice making ribbons. Heap these on lettuce, sprinkle with chopped onion and serve with French dressing.

Sweet salads of various combinations of fruits make most delectable desserts. Lemon Jelly accompanied by figs steamed and stuffed with cheese, served either as a salad or as a dessert is delicious. Lemon jelly with various chopped vegetables molded in it is another good combination.

An Attractive Salad.

A pretty salad and one which will suggest various other combinations is this: Arrange two, three or four tender leaves of head lettuce on the salad plate and on each put a spoonful of a different kind of vegetable. Asparagus tips on one leaf, sections of tomatoes on another with celery and cut apple on a third, all well marinated with French dressing and serve with mayonnaise.

Pineapple with pecan meats is another good combination with which to stuff little ripe red tomatoes. Garnish the top with cubes of the tomato which was removed. Serve with mayonnaise dressing.

Cooked stalks of asparagus, three or four that have been marinated in well seasoned dressing, then thrust through a ring of red or green pepper, or a ring of orange or lemon, all laid on lettuce and served with a spoonful of mayonnaise make a pretty salad.

White grapes, grape fruit, a few nuts and mayonnaise served on head lettuce is a salad combination of which one never tires.

Berkshire Salad.

Mix two cupfuls of cold sliced potatoes with a cupful of pecan meats, broken in bits; marinate with French dressing, arrange on a mound of water cress and serve, garnished with halves of pecan meats.

Potato, almonds, a few cucumber cubes, a bit of onion and a good boiled dressing make a most dainty salad.

Nellie Maxwell

Where Prices Are Really High.

Berne reports that Constantinople is reduced to economic ruin. The Germans, with the consent of prominent young Turks, have requisitioned the food, while uncontrolled speculation makes the city the most expensive in the world to live in. A two-pound loaf of bread costs \$5; meat \$4 a pound, flour \$5, potatoes \$2, butter \$16, and sugar \$10. Eggs are rare at 50 cents apiece; chickens are \$9 each, and shoes from \$10 to \$200 a pair. A man's suit costs from \$100 to \$4,000.

DAIRY FACTS

DAIRY PRODUCTS IN DEMAND

Essential to Well-Being of Nation and Effort Should Be Made to Maintain Supply.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The shifting demands due to the war have called for important changes in the dairy industry. Dairying is one of the largest of the agricultural enterprises of this country and the demands upon it will be in proportion to its importance. Dairy products are essential to the well-being of the nation and every effort should be expended to maintain the supply of this country and so far as possible to meet the increasing demands of the allies. Some of the principal advantages of dairying are:

1. The sale of dairy products furnishes a steady income throughout the year. The farmer who depends upon crop sales for his income usually makes the bulk of his sales during one or two months of the year, while during the rest of the year he has no cash



These Dairy Cows Are Doing Their Part in Feeding the Nation.

income. Such a system requires long credits in the community.

2. The market for dairy products fluctuates very little year by year as compared with other farm products.

3. Through the return of manure to the land the fertility and physical condition of the soil may be maintained at a high level and crops increased. Even after many years a properly maintained dairy farm has constantly increasing crop yields instead of decreasing ones.

4. In dairying, labor may be utilized at a more uniform rate throughout the year, for example, may have to employ much additional labor at harvest time, but so far as the dairy is concerned the dairyman has about the same duties to perform every month of the year. Thus less help is required seasonally and permanent employees may be kept.

5. Through the dairy cow many usable roughages may be transformed into products from which cash may be realized. Grass, hay, corn-fodder and other roughage which may not have a ready sale are economically utilized by the dairy cow. Land which is not suitable for cultivation can be utilized for pasturage for dairy cows.

DUTIES OF DAIRYMEN GIVEN

Use Best Methods of Breeding and Management and Utilize All Products to Advantage.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The duties and responsibilities of dairymen are especially important in the maintenance of the dairy industry for the good of the nation. An opportunity is presented to dairymen to serve humanity by the conservation of dairying. Their part is to use the best methods of breeding and management, feed wisely and economically, and utilize all products to the best advantage. The fuller utilization of by-products for human food brings an added financial return that will do much to help maintain the industry.

We are depending upon the ingenuity and efficiency of the American people to play a large part in the winning of the war. This same ingenuity and efficiency must be used in the productive industries as well as in destructive ones. If, after putting into effect the best methods and practices for economy and efficiency, it still is necessary to dispose of dairy cows, the dairymen should endeavor to sell them to other dairymen, better situated, in order that the supply of milk may not be reduced.

On the small farm, and it is from such farms that the bulk of our dairy products come, most of the work is done by the farmer and his family. Would it not be possible on many of these farms to keep one or two of these more cows without great inconvenience? This and increased efficiency will meet the situation. We shall have milk for our babies; we shall maintain our industry; we shall have dairy products for our armies, and, in addition, shall be able to share liberally with our friends across the sea.

Proper Feeding for Calves.

Calves should be fed on food that will develop a strong, vigorous constitution and a large frame, with a healthy appetite—the milk veins and udder manipulated, or rubbed to increase capacity early in life and up to the time heifer drops her first calf.