

BRITAIN TRAINS YOUTH FOR THE ARMY

Thousands of Boys Given Preliminary Drilling for Service as Soldiers.

RESERVES OF THE FUTURE

Work is Carefully Laid Out to Avoid Strain, Physical or Mental—Education for Those Needing It.

London.—Great Britain has something like five million men in its military forces. General Robertson announced that another half-million must be provided in order to maintain reserves and keep the fighting units up to full strength. When this 500,000 have been provided there will be another demand for further augmentations later.

The inexorable demands from the trenches must be met somehow. How they are to be met, how man power is continually to be provided to meet the wastage of war is indicated by the progressive organization of the country's youth for training in anticipation of the time when they shall arrive at military age.

All over the country battalions of boys, none of them beyond the age of eighteen years and eight months, are being systematically trained for the army. Schoolboys, college boys, apprentices—youth of all classes—as soon as they are physically capable of undertaking the work of training, are put into the organizations for preparation.

Strain Carefully Avoided.

Careful measures have been adopted to insure that they shall not be over-trained and either physically or mentally injured by the strain. Officers in charge of these organizations of boys have been provided with special instructions as to the service that may safely be demanded. A good deal of discretion in this regard is left to commanding officers and drill masters, but after all the purpose is to equip the national youth for soldierly service as rapidly and efficiently as possible.

Much lighter requirements, however, are imposed on the youngest class of prospective soldiers. They are given graduated instruction in various drills for the purpose of hardening their physiques. Games, lectures and educational work are provided in addition to ordinary military training.

There are twelve fortnightly periods in the training course for youth of this class. In the first period of two weeks 64 hours of work are required, of which 12 hours are given to games and educational work. After the first period 14 hours are set aside in each fortnightly period for these purposes.

Such games as cricket, football and boxing are particularly prized for their effect on the physique of the recruit. Participation in these is compulsory.

At the outset every young man is inoculated, vaccinated and given a thorough dental overhauling. This limits the possible activities of many of them during the first six weeks of their training. After these preliminary troubles are over, the organizations settle into a regular scheme involving 84 hours' work per fortnight, or six hours' work daily, including Sunday.

How the Work is Divided.

At this stage of his training the recruit gets in each fortnightly period ten hours of general physical training, six hours of bayonet exercises, 18 hours of squad drill, 18 hours of musketry and range practice, two hours devoted to interior economy, three hours on night work, three hours on guard duty, two hours on anti-gas training, three hours of route marching without packs, two hours for special lectures and 14 hours for games and education.

Every soldier must learn all about

taking care of his clothes, kit and equipment and instruction in these departments is referred to as "interior economy." Then it is necessary to give very careful instruction in the importance of discipline as a military factor, hygiene, sanitation, first aid and minor casualties, trench warfare, concealment and co-operation of infantry with artillery and aircraft.

The importance of the educational course must not be underestimated. A good many boys with extremely rudimentary schooling are taken into these organizations. Those who need it are given the most elementary educational opportunity, while the more advanced ones are provided instruction in subjects most likely to be of military utility.

During the first four weeks of the course route marching with kits is forbidden, lest it impose too heavy a physical strain. After they are properly conditioned they are gradually broken into these heavier phases of duty, and the fourth fortnight's training in running and route marching with kits begins; also bombing practice with dummy bombs. This is followed by the beginning of general musketry practice and studies in field engineering. Officers in these boy battalions are directed to take note of the special aptitude of their recruits for particular kinds of service with the purpose of giving them training for noncommissioned officers, and ultimately for commissions.

Youngsters of poor physique or weak health are especially classified and are given a number of weeks of special light training with the purpose of building them up before they shall undertake the serious work of being turned into soldiers. In this regard alone the benefits accruing to many thousands of young men have been incalculable.

WORK BEGINS ON VAST AIR FLEET

Government Plan Calls for Huge Planes for an Army of 110,000 Fliers.

CARRY LOAD OF 8,800 POUNDS

Italian Triplane With Speed of 100 Miles an Hour, to Be Used as Model—To Profit by Allies' Experience.

Washington, D. C.—Vast airships, each driven by three 700-horse power engines, capable of carrying a military load of more than four tons, 8,800 pounds, and with a maximum speed of 100 miles an hour!

A navy of such great battleships of the air, surrounded and protected by a swarm of even swifter and much smaller battle planes!

If not the biggest and most important, certainly the most spectacular of all the present war plans of the United States are built around such a vision, writes Henry M. Hyde in the Chicago Tribune.

With the signing by President Wilson of the bill appropriating \$640,000,000 for building, equipping, and manning an enormous navy of the air, these plans took a big step toward realization.

Huge triplanes of the power, speed, and weight carrying capacity described have been built and now are being tested in Italy. Triplanes of the same type, considerably smaller than the new giants but still of great size and power, now are in actual use in Italy.

The Italian triplane, driven by 900 horse power Caproni engines, for instance, will make a military load of more than three tons to a height of 6,500 feet in 35 minutes.

Defeat of U-Boats Seen.

The fact that these great machines cost \$40,000 or more each will not prevent their being built in large numbers in the United States, once the necessary jigs, dies, and special tools are completed from the models furnished by the Italian government.

Many experts see in the creation of a fleet of such big airships, together with five or six times as many small fighting planes for their protection, the only certain method of defeating the submarine peril, of destroying munition plants and military and naval bases, and of swiftly driving the German army back behind the Rhine.

"The program for which this vast appropriation has just been made," said Howard E. Coffin, chairman of the aircraft production board, "must be carried out with a promptness equal to that of congress in passing the bill. Whatever crimes may later be laid at our doors, that of slowness in accomplishment must not be one of them. We are ready to go ahead at once."

Airplane Samples Coming.

"Within two weeks," went on Mr. Coffin, "samples of many airplanes now used by our allies on the European battle fronts will be on exhibition in the temporary building erected for the purpose at the rear of the Smithsonian institution. There they may be examined and studied by the manufacturers of the United States."

"In the matter of aircraft, as in other military matters, we have ceased to think nationally. Every step will be taken after conference and in full co-operation with our allies."

"We are in daily conference with representatives of the British, French, and Italian flying corps here in Washington, and a decision practically has been reached as to the exact part to be played by each of the allies in winning the war in the air."

"Our factories, of course, will have the advantage of copying the latest and best types of airplane engines developed in France, Italy and England. Nor have our own inventors and designers been idle during the past three years. There now are engines of entirely American design and invention which weigh only two pounds to the horse power."

Three Training Fields Ready.

"Whatever may be the difficulty of turning out immediately in the United States the swift and delicate fighting planes of the latest type, we already are manufacturing in large numbers planes which are fitted for the training of air pilots and observers."

"Three of the 24 big aviation fields which we shall build for training our new air army already are completed, and the work of instruction is under way."

"The public, generally, has small idea of the immensity of these great training camps for birdmen. Camp Wilbur Wright, for instance, located near Dayton, O., home of the immortal inventor of the heavier-than-air flying machine, covers a tract of land measuring two miles by four miles. Its hangars stretch unbroken for a distance of two miles. These buildings will house 144 biplanes for the use of the embryo aviators. The United States will be the great training camp for aviators for all the allied armies."

One may get a faint idea of the almost incredible expansion which is proposed in the air branch of the military and naval arm of the United States forces by considering that while now there are only a few more than fifty commissioned officers in the aviation section of the signal corps of the army, it is proposed to increase it to a total of 110,000 officers and men.

The Golfer's Criticism.

"Do you think my sermon was too long?" asked the new minister. "Well," remarked the golf player, "I think you halved too many holes that you should have won."

river and O'Sullivan, who could not swim, was dangling from a rope swung from a barge, pulling himself up, and then letting himself go. He lost his hold on the rope and sank.

Frances, who was on the deck of the barge, plunged in to help his chum. O'Sullivan grasped him around the neck and both went down. Frances' body was recovered after a half hour search, but O'Sullivan's is still missing.

Old Clock Still Runs.

Sharon, S. C.—J. D. Gwin of this town has a "grandfather" clock. He is able to trace its age back 127 years, and is of the opinion that it is much older. The works were brought over from England and the frame of black walnut, inlaid with maple, was made in this country by a cabinetmaker named Samuel Gill. The clock has never ceased to keep accurate time, not a penny has been spent on it for repairs of any sort, and its present condition is excellent.

A wind vane which insures it always having a good draft features a new stump-burning appliance.

BIG HARVEST OF PEAS HELP SMALL FARMERS

Ten Thousand Acres Near Moscow, Idaho, Expected to Give Average Yield of 10 to 12 Bushels.

Moscow, Idaho—Farmers in the vicinity of Moscow are busy harvesting their peas. It is estimated that there are 10,000 acres in peas in the immediate vicinity of Moscow this year, and despite the abnormal season—cold and wet in the spring and a record-breaker for lack of rain and heat in the summer—it is felt that it is clearly demonstrated that this is a field pea country, that in ordinary years they will do well.

The best estimates obtainable on the present crop here this year is 10 to 12 bushels to the acre. Some fields will double that. Elmer A. Nichols just south of the city has 230 acres that is expected to average 20 bushels. The price expected is \$3.50 as the minimum, so that even at 10 bushels it will mean \$35 an acre for the crop. Farmers who planted peas this year are encouraged to go in for a much larger acreage next year.

Strawberry Money is Divided.

Hood River—The Apple Growers' association has completed its most successful strawberry season in the matter of dollars and cents.

Following is the list of the 14 pools, showing the dates and the average price realized from a crate of 24 boxes. It is the actual net money received which is being distributed to the growers. The list: June 1 and 2, \$4.80; June 3 and 4, \$3.33; June 5 to 11, inclusive, \$3.45; June 12 to 15th, inclusive, \$3.51; June 16th, \$3.64; June 17 to 19, inclusive, \$3.30; June 20, \$3.18; June 21 to 24, inclusive, \$2.80; June 25 to 26, inclusive, \$2.63; June 27 to 30, inclusive, \$2.09; July 1 to 5, inclusive, \$1.81; July 6 to 11, inclusive, \$1.87; July 12 to 18, inclusive, \$2; July 19 to 27, inclusive, \$2.25.

Tiny New Spuds Sprout.

Pendleton, Or.—Umatilla county war garden growers are discovering that their potatoes are not maturing, but are already sprouting in the ground. None here has been able to explain the condition and apparently all locations and all soils in the immediate vicinity are affected in this manner. Some of the early varieties have grown sufficiently to be served on the tables, but the late planting will be hardly worth digging so far as the war gardens are concerned. The potatoes which are sprouting are sometimes as small as a pea, frequently as small as a walnut. The seed potatoes remain in the ground in much the same condition as when planted.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

Portland—Wheat—Bluestem, new, \$2.35@2.40; fortyfold, \$2.34 @ 2.36; club, \$2.32@2.35; red Russian, \$2.30 @2.32.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$35 per ton; shorts, \$38; middlings, \$45; rolled barley, \$51; rolled oats, \$55.

Hay—Producers' prices: Timothy, old crop, nominal; alfalfa, new, \$18@19; wheat, new crop, \$15@16; oat and vetch, new crop, \$16@17.

Vegetables—Tomatoes, \$1.25@2 per crate; cabbage, 2¢ per pound; lettuce, \$1.50@1.75 per crate; cucumbers, 40¢@60¢ per dozen; peppers, 8¢@10¢ per pound; beans, 6¢@8¢ per pound; corn, 30¢@35¢ per dozen.

Potatoes—New, 2½@3¢ per pound. Green Fruits—Apricots, \$1.25@1.50; cantaloupes, 95¢@2.85 per crate; peaches, 65¢@1.25 per box; watermelons, \$1.75@2 per hundred; apples, \$1.35@2.50; raspberries, \$1.75 @ 2; pears, \$2; grapes, \$2; blackberries, \$2.15.

Butter—Cubes, extras, 40¢@41¢; prime, firsts, 39¢. Jobbnig prices: Prints, extras, 44¢; cartons, 1¢ extra; butterfat, No. 1, best bid, 46¢; No. 2, 42¢.

Eggs—Ranch, current receipts, 36¢ per dozen; candled, 37½@38¢ per dozen; select, 39¢.

Poultry—Hens, 15¢@16¢ per pound; broilers, 18¢@20¢; turkeys, 18¢@21¢; ducks, old, 13¢@15¢; young, 17¢@18¢; geese, old, 8¢@9¢.

Hops—1916 crop, 12¢@14¢ per pound; 1917 contracts, 18¢@20¢; 1917 fuggles, 25¢.

Cattle—Best beef steers, \$8.25@8.75; Good beef steers, 7.25@8.25; Best beef cows, 6.00@7.00; Ordinary to good, 4.00@6.00; Best heifers, 6.25@7.25; Bulls, 4.50@6.00; Calves, 8.50@9.50; Stockers and feeders, 4.50@6.75.

Hogs—Prime light hogs, \$16.15@16.25; Prime heavy hogs, 16.00@16.15; Pigs, 14.50@15.00; Bulk, 16.00.

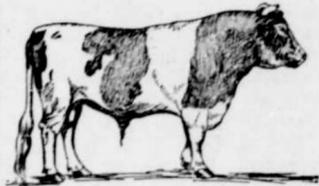
Sheep—Western lambs, \$12.00@12.75; Valley lambs, 11.50@12.00; Yearlings, 8.75@9.50; Wethers, 8.10@8.50; Ewes, 3.50@7.00.

Co-Operative Bull Associations Becoming Big Factor.

Especially Adapted to Herds Which Are Too Small to Afford Valuable Animal at Head—Organizations Are New.

There are now more than 30 active co-operative bull associations in the United States, representing a total membership of 650 and owning about 120 pure-bred bulls. In the opinion of specialists, co-operation in this respect is only in its infancy and co-operative bull associations should become a great factor in the improvement of our dairy cattle.

The co-operative bull association is especially adapted to herds which are so small that a valuable bull for each herd would be too heavy an investment to be justified by the extent of the business. Through co-operation, cattle owners are enabled to obtain the benefits which come from the use of a pure-bred sire at an expense



Pure-Bred Bull.

which is no greater, and in many cases is even less, than the cost of maintaining a scrub.

"Better and fewer bulls" is a phrase which represents the aim of these associations. A typical organization is composed of from 15 to 30 farmers who own jointly five bulls. The territory of the association is divided into five breeding blocks and one bull assigned to each block. To prevent inbreeding, each bull is moved to the next block every two years. Barring losses from death or other causes, therefore, no new bulls need be purchased for ten years. It is customary to apportion the purchase price, and the expense of supporting the bulls, among the members according to the number of cows owned by each.

These associations have been known in the United States only since 1908, when the first one was organized, in Michigan. The short time which has elapsed since then makes it impossible to demonstrate the full value of the associations, because the influence of a pure-bred sire is felt in the herd for more than one generation.

In regard to the returns from grading up cattle through the use of the pure-bred bulls of the co-operative associations, one estimate obtained from farmers in Maryland, Michigan and Minnesota, places the increased value of the offspring in the first generation at from 30 to 80 per cent, or an average of 65 per cent. Such large profits are commonly associated by business men with the possibility of equally serious loss, but in the bull associations this does not seem to be true. It is difficult to see that any probability of loss exists.

ROTATION OF CROPS FAVORED

Larger Yield of Wheat Secured by Sowing on Soil Previously Used for Cultivated Crop.

Let our farmers take note of the superior results which follow the sowing of wheat on land which was for a season or two previously occupied by a cultivated crop. The wheat gets the benefit of that cultivation practically to the same extent as the preceding crop, in the diminution of weeds and of certain insect pests.

PLAN TO DESTROY CUTWORMS

Nothing Better for Eradication of Pests Than Poison Bran Mash—Make It Sloppy.

There is nothing better for cutworms than the regular poison bran mash—two pounds bran, one ounce paris green, two ounces sugar. Dissolve in water with a tablespoonful of salt. Place a heaping spoonful of this about each plant. Be sure to get the mash sloppy, as it will injure the plants if it packs.

Beans for Soldiers.

The white soup beans are important for the boys in the trenches. They are easy to grow. Make rows 28 inches apart. Drop a bean about every two inches.

Quality Counts Most.

The size of a sheep does not count so much as its quality, both in the matter of wool and flesh.

Calf Requires Water.

Don't make calf go without water because it has had milk.

WAX STREET AND DANCE ON IT

Citizens of Huron, S. D., Make Outdoor Floor for Great Military Ball.

Huron, S. D.—A thorough rubbing and waxing is not the usual treatment given asphalt paving, and the city engineer has not recommended that the treatment will add to the longevity of the paving, but it adds to the dancing qualities, according to more than 500 persons, who danced with the footsore troopers of Troop G, local cavalry company. The troop was put through a five-mile hike just before being released to attend the benefit for the company, which netted more than \$500.

\$1,500 FOR FORGOTTEN BIT

Savings Bank Account Accumulates Unclaimed in Brooklyn Bank for Sixty Years.

New York.—A savings bank account of \$1,500, which had been accumulating unclaimed in a Brooklyn bank for

60 years, has just found its owner in Yonkers, City Treasurer Albert Van Houten said today. It goes to Mrs. F. A. Gastineau of Hancock avenue, Lincoln Park, that city.

Mr. Gastineau, who died two years ago, deposited a small sum of money in the Brooklyn Savings bank in 1857. He must have forgotten it, for he never mentioned it to his wife.

For 40 years interest on the deposit compounded, and it brought the total up to \$1,500. Delivery of the money was brought about through a new law compelling banks to search for owners of unclaimed deposits.

BOY GIVES LIFE FOR CHUM

Howard Frances of Brooklyn Valnly Tries to Save Friend From Drowning.

New Brunswick.—Howard Frances, eighteen, of 471 Hancock street, Brooklyn, was drowned in the South river near here in a vain attempt to save the life of his seventeen-year-old chum, Patrick O'Sullivan of Philadelphia. The boys had been bathing in the