

TROOPS IN FRANCE ARE LEARNING DISCIPLINE OF FOREIGN ARMIES

Officers Are Inclined to Follow Stiffneck British System, But French Democracy Is Invading Ranks—Our New Crop of Reserve Officers Are Greater Sticklers for Form Than Most West Pointers.

By HEYWOOD BROWN.
(Accredited to the Pershing Army in France by the New York Tribune and Syndicate.)

American Expeditionary Army.—The most important factor in the American army will be discipline," said an officer shortly after the troops came out to the training camps. "If it has good discipline it will be a good army; if it has bad discipline, it will be a bad army. I can watch a regiment stand at attention and tell you whether or not it can fight effectively."

The question remains as to what sort of discipline the American army will have. Some observers say that there are two kinds of good discipline—French discipline and English discipline. Under the French system there are let-down periods. Off duty an officer may fraternize with enlisted men to an extent which would scandalize the English army. This is due, in part, to the fact that the armies are composed differently. The English army is much more stratified than the French. It has, as the American army had before the war, a distinct officers' class. An Englishman of certain education receives a commission as a matter of course. Under the volunteer system, which prevailed at the beginning of the war, the English volunteer of the upper or upper middle class did not offer his services until he was prepared to fulfill the duties of an officer. The French draft, on the other hand, thrust many a distinguished citizen into the ranks. A sergeant in the instruction division here was one of the most popular playwrights in France before the war, and the other day a grimy little man climbed from a coal cart to tell me in perfect English that he had been an assistant professor of Romance languages in one of the great American universities—Cornell, I think—before the call came.

Of course, when the word English discipline is used it falls short of the British army. Australian discipline and English discipline are vastly different. There is a popular story about an Anzac colonel in Egypt who drew up his men and told them:

"An English general is coming here today to inspect the regiment, and remember, d— you, don't call me 'Bill' until he goes."

Canadians Well Disciplined.

An instructor at a British training camp told me that the Canadians were now among the best disciplined troops in the army, but that the Australians still gave occasional trouble. "Every now and then," he said, "a couple of them will sneak down to the woods and camp out alone for a couple of days."

British officers will tell you that, although the Australians fight well, their losses are much higher than they would be with better discipline. If there is such a possibility as an absolutely democratic army, it has been much impaired by the poor work of the Russian republican army. The scheme of submitting each plan of attack to the soldiers before it is ordered cannot be said to have proved effective.

The question of discipline in the American army is complicated by many factors. Before the war there was a gulf between officers and men fully as wide as that in the English army. It was not due to lack of democracy. It was a gulf founded on fundamental differences of character and education.

On one hand, there was the officer class, carefully selected and carefully trained, and on the other hand, the enlisted men, haphazardly accepted from the floating population. Professional armies the world over are recruited largely from the industrially inefficient during times of peace.

An American regular of no great promise was bemoaning the fact that an officer had hopped him because he executed a command imperfectly.

"Well," his companion answered, "wouldn't the farmer bawl you out if he told you to feed the horses and you didn't give them as much as he told you?" It was the typical point of view of the old type of professional soldier. He was drawn from the "bawled out" class and he could be governed only by "bawled out" methods.

Things are largely changed now. More than half the American army in France is made up of men who joined after the declaration of war. They were not jobless or inefficient. Multitudes of reasons sent them into the ranks. A few wanted to make the world safe for democracy. Many more desired adventure, an ocean voyage and a trip to Paris and perhaps Berlin.

"I was marching my men along the other day," said a young captain, "when I heard a private give the cheer of the University of Nebraska. I ran up to him and said: 'You didn't do that very well. I'm a Nebraska man myself. Let's do it together.'"

All Sorts of Officers. There are then men drawn from many classes in the army and there will be more. Already there are all sorts of officers. There is the regular from West Point, the occasional regular from civil life, the officer who came through the Fort Leavenworth training school, the reserve officers and a number of former "non-coms" recently elevated to commissions. The greatest sticklers for discipline are the reserve officers.

"I was talking to a soldier in the street," said an old West Pointer, "and he was telling me he had too much money to spend. 'I can't use half of it,' he said, 'and I waste it on things I don't want. Look at the bunch of cigars I bought. Take a handful.' I took three, but I was mighty sorry afterwards, because I had with me a young fellow, just commissioned second lieutenant, and he was almost shocked to death that I should take cigars from a soldier."

The officers who rose from non-coms are also somewhat stiff and formal in the exercise of their new-found honors. All have been transferred from their regular regiments, so that they shall not be associated with the enlisted men they knew before they held commissions. Some officers believe in leading their men, while others in driving them, while still a third class combine the two methods. One of the best young officers I have seen in the army is absolutely informal with his men at times. He comes to their concerts and hands cigars to the quartette and consults with them as to what song they shall sing.

"Captain, do you like 'Cathleen'?" the big soldier who sang tenor would ask, and the captain would answer: "Does it go like this?" humming a bar, and then add: "Yes, that's a good one; let's have it." He could be stern enough upon occasion, and he had the best bombers in the army, but liked his men to know the reasons for things.

He was fond of letting them get his point of view about things. Thus, when he found some soldiers drinking too much, soon after their landing, he called a conference and told them that it had to stop.

If the Whole Army Drank. "Some of you men are spending all your money on booze," he said, "and getting stinko, pinko, sloppy drunk. It won't do. A few old privates get drunk, but don't copy them. It's just because of that they're old privates. I'm going to choose my non-coms from you, but not the men who drink. You've drunk yourselves out of a commission, sergeant. I was going to recommend you, but how can I do it now? Just look at the way I see it. If I took my pay in a lump I could buy every saloon in the town and stay drunk for two years. ('I had to exaggerate a little,' he confessed when he told the story to me afterward). What do you suppose would happen then? Suppose the majors and the colonels and the generals and the whole bunch got drunk, what would happen to the army? Don't forget that this is your army as much as it is mine. That's all today."

The chief and most able member of the English school of discipline is General Pershing. He puts the drive in the army. His inspections are masterpieces of thoroughness and he is exceedingly stern with all inefficients, whether they are officers or soldiers. Slouchy bearing annoys him fearfully and he takes an active and penetrating interest in shoes, buttons and bright metal. He is exceedingly chary of praise. Probably nobody in the army will ever call him Papa Pershing, but for all that he is a Roman father to his men.

NOTED BEAUTY HELPS



Latest photograph of the beautiful Mrs. Ava Willing Astor, first wife of the late John Jacob Astor, who has been living in London for several years.

She is now devoting her life to war relief work. She is one of the most industrious workers among the society women and nobility in London. She seems to be indefatigable, for every moment of her time is spent advantageously.

Mrs. Astor has won a place high in London's social sphere, and is much sought by nobility. Her daughter, Muriel, aids in the relief work.

It is reported that Mrs. Vincent Astor paid her mother-in-law a visit while on a short stay in London. Mrs. Vincent Astor is now in France aiding in the organization of a hospital behind the lines.

START APPLE PICKING

Harvest of Jonathans and King Davids Begins in Yakima Valley With Labor Supply Plentiful.

Wenatchee, Wash.—With the picking of a big crop of Jonathans estimated at 20 per cent of the total apple crop of the valley this year beginning Tuesday the outlook for successful handling of the yield is excellent. There was considerable picking of King Davids and Winter Bananna last week and some gathering of Jonathans chiefly thinnings but the real harvest of Jonathans is just starting. In a few days it will be in full blast probably the last of the week.

Prospects are that there will be no scarcity of labor. Now there is a surplus. Many idle men are to be seen on the streets and at the Harvesters' League it is said that work cannot be found for all applying now. Hundreds of laborers have come to the valley expecting the harvest to begin at the usual time. Instead, they find it a week or two late and their services are not yet needed. The result is that many of them are without work. Neither the State Harvesters' league nor the Federal department of Labor is sending men to the valley. Hundreds of men and women are coming to the valley on their own account and they are having difficulty getting placed. Men, women and children come by train from Spokane, Seattle, Everett, Bellingham and other points. Hotels are taxed beyond their facilities by demands for rooms and in several hostleries people were glad to sleep on the floors and in halls. Among those arriving were a party of 35 from Everett who are to work in the Clark orchard.

Milk to Raise to 15 Cents.

Tacoma, Wash. — Fifteen cents a quart and ten cents a pint is the new price confronting Tacoma consumers.

This was announced by Tacoma dairymen, who predicted that the increase would become effective about October 1.

All dairy products, including ice cream, will be affected by the proposed increase, which will be caused by demands of producers for larger quotations from condensaries. This will create a higher market level for milk and butter to city consumers.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

Portland—Wheat Bluestem, \$2.05; fortyfold, \$2.03; club, \$2; red Russian, \$1.98.

Flour—Patents, \$10.20.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$34 per ton; shorts, \$37; middlings, \$44; rolled barley, \$55@57; rolled oats, \$55.

Corn—Whole, \$81 per ton; cracked, \$82.

Hay—Buying prices f. o. b. Portland; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$27 per ton; valley timothy, \$23@25; alfalfa, \$22.50@24; valley grain hay, \$20; clover, \$20; straw, \$8.

Butter—Cubes, extras, 47c; prime firsts, 45c. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 48c; cartons, 1c extra; butterfat, No. 1, 49c.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, current receipts, candled, 44@45c; selects, 48@50c per dozen.

Poultry—Hens, 17@19c; broilers, 20@21c; ducks, 16@20c; geese, 8@10c; turkeys, live, 20@22c; dressed, 28@30c.

Veal—Fancy, 28@30c.

Pork—Fancy, 21@22c.

Vegetables—Tomatoes, 40@70c per crate; cabbage, 14@20c per pound; lettuce, 50@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 40@50c; peppers, 6@7c per pound; cauliflower, \$1.25 per dozen; beans, 6@7c per pound; corn, 30c per dozen; carrots, \$1.50 per sack; beets, \$1.50; turnips, \$2.

Potatoes—New Oregon, 2@2½c per pound; sweets, 3½@3½c.

Onions—Oregon, \$2.35; California brown, \$2.50.

Green Fruits—Peaches, 55@90c per box; apples, \$1@2; pears, 75c@1.75; grapes, \$1@1.40; casabas, 1½c per pound.

Hops—1917 crop, 41@42c per pound; 1916 crop, 25@26c; fuggles, 50c.

Wool—Extra Oregon, fine, 50@60c per pound; coarse, 55@60c; valley, 55@60c; mohair long staple 55c.

Cascara Bark—New 7½c per pound; old 8c.

Cattle—

Best beef steers.....\$ 9.00@ 9.75

Good beef steers..... 7.50@ 8.75

Best beef cows..... 6.75@ 7.50

Ordinary to good..... 4.00@ 6.75

Best heifers..... 7.00@ 8.00

Bulls..... 4.00@ 6.50

Calves..... 7.00@ 9.50

Stockers and feeders.... 4.00@ 7.25

Hogs—

Prime light hogs.....\$17.85@18.00

Prime heavy hogs..... 17.65@17.85

Pigs..... 15.00@16.75

Bulk..... 18.00

Sheep—

Western lambs.....\$13.00@13.50

Valley lambs..... 11.75@12.75

Yearlings..... 10.75@11.00

Wethers..... 10.50@10.75

Ewes..... 8.00@ 9.00

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Fruit is being thrown away because there is no market for it, according to reports reaching Baker from the John Day valley.

The Supreme court has set November 13 and 14 as dates for hearing arguments in the Hyde-Benson land-fraud cases.

William E. Wood, alias several other names, and M. P. Jackson, charged with cashing forged checks, were Saturday bound over to the Baker grand jury, each under \$1000 bond.

Superintendent of Banks Sargent announces that the banks and trust companies of Portland had \$17,298,497.08 more in deposits on September 11 of this year than on September 12 last year.

J. F. Griffith, representing the Pacific Potato Starch company, met with a number of the business men and farmers of Gresham at the city hall on Monday evening, and plans were laid and discussed for the establishing of a potato starch factory at that place.

The Public Service commission Saturday received word from the Interstate Commerce commission that that Commission refused to suspend the supplemental tariffs providing for a new minimums on shipments of lumber and lumber products and the new tariffs are effective September 24.

Fred Gross of North Bend, convicted of having 14 quarts of liquor in his possession, was fined \$200 and sentenced to four and a half months in the county jail. Ted Campbell, who is alleged to be part owner of the liquor, escaped the officers while hunting bondsmen and has not been apprehended.

The arrival in Hood River of a Portland detective Friday to get the baggage of C. W. Hilliard, a young man who registered there last week from Chicago, caused no end of surprise. The detective said that Hilliard is in jail and is suspected of being one of the cleverest bad check and draft operators abroad.

The Estacada Co-operative Cheese association's factory this week paid its patrons for the month of August, being the third month of its operation, a total of over \$2400, being paid to 70 patrons. This payment was based on butterfat at 47 cents per pound, the plant having handled during August over 94,000 pounds.

Hoyt S. Gale, of the United States Geological Survey, arrived in Bend Friday on his way to the sections east of there where he will investigate recently discovered nitrate deposits for the government. Mr. Gale planned to go first to Rivers, at the extreme east end of Deschutes county, to make his first study, after which he will visit other points.

The Commonwealth Lumber company of Portland has purchased between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 feet of timber in the vicinity of Nekoma, a station on the Coos Bay line of the Southern Pacific railroad system, and has started work on the erection of a sawmill which will have a capacity of from 40,000 to 50,000 feet of lumber daily. Options on other timber in that section have been obtained by the company.

October will be "go-to-church month" in Albany and the ministerial association is developing plans to increase the attendance in all the churches. Rallies will be held to counteract the "stay-at-home" habit contracted during the summer vacation.

F. A. Pierce, of Days Creek, who took a number of his long-haired goats to the California state fair at Sacramento, made a clean sweep of all the prizes offered by the fair in the department of goat exhibits. Altogether Mr. Pierce took 14 prizes on goats. Mr. Pierce also sold a number of his high-bred goats, one to a South American breeder.

J. J. McDonald, a rancher, 40 years old, and Rae W. Clark, aged 20, of Portland, his farmhand, were electrocuted Saturday eight miles west of Freewater. They were moving a derrick when the cable came in contact with the wire of the power line, and Clark tried to pull the cable free. McDonald, coming to the assistance of Clark, was also stricken. The bodies had to be left in the road until messengers could ride to Umapine and telephone to Walla Walla to have the power shut off.

A. E. Bradley, a rancher of Turner was acquitted at Salem Monday of a charge of murder in the second degree. Bradley shot and killed Fred Moore, a neighbor, one night last month. Moore had come to Bradley's house and stolen a load of wheat, Bradley alleged, and had returned for another load when the altercation ensued which resulted in the firing of the fatal shot. Testimony developed the fact that Moore had a reputation as a gunman and had on a number of occasions threatened to take Bradley's life.

VANITY CASES FOR NURSES

Red Cross Lassies Going to France May Beautify Themselves to Heart's Content.

New York.—Red Cross nurses going to France to do their bit, as arduous as the soldier in the trenches, are not being forgotten in the distribution of "small bundles of comfort." The army and navy field comfort committee is planning 10,000 special "vanity" cases for the nurses who will serve with the American troops. The articles which will be contained in the cases are:

One bottle toilet water.
One cake toilet soap.
One box talcum powder.
One tube dental paste.
One tube toilet cream.
One vanity box, with mirror, etc.

Though the retail value of the cases would almost double the amount, the nurses' boxes are packed at a cost of one dollar.

It is believed that the magnolia was named after Magnol de Montpelier.

German Coal Shortage.

Amsterdam.—The coal famine is increasing from week to week throughout Germany. Although a large number of miners have been brought back from the front and thousands of war prisoners are employed in the pits, even the ammunition factories cannot get sufficient fuel. The use of electric power and gas has been reduced 20 per cent everywhere, but this measure fails to bring relief. Many cities have been compelled to prohibit cooking and heating with gas, and large numbers of towns had to shut down their lighting plants. The manufacturers of war materials have warned the government that they will not be able to fill their contracts if the present conditions continue.

To Remove Grease Spots.

To remove grease spots from carpets, mix fuller's earth and magnesia together in equal proportions by scraping and pounding. Form this into a paste with hot water and spread on the spots. The next day brush it off and, if necessary, repeat the process.

ALLIGATOR FOUND IN SEWER

Employee of Pittsburgh Bureau of Highways and Sewers, Pulls Out 3-Foot Saurian.

Pittsburgh.—The North side has been famed for many things. Now it is the habitat of the alligator.

If you don't believe it, ask George Moul, a perfectly reliable employee of the Bureau of Highways and Sewers. He has the proof on exhibition at his home in Lockhart street. He got it yesterday when he was sent to fix a sewer in Royal street.

He had lifted the manhole and was prodding to remove the obstruction, when a strange face, with rather evil-looking eyes, bobbed in his range of vision.

After the first shock Moul grabbed the head and drew forth a 3-foot alligator. He got a rope and led it to his home and is trying to dope out how the Florida native got this far North.

St. Louis has one factory which will this year consume 100,000,000 feet of lumber.