

Army Reserve Taught By Mail

Military "University" Gives Three Hundred Courses in Correspondence System.

Washington.—The American army, which has done many jobs of different kinds in the last century and a half, faces today another big assignment. It must provide professors and instructors for a student body of more than 40,000. Reports reaching Washington from various corps area commanders show that the enrollment this year in the correspondence courses which the army conducts for citizen soldiers will exceed that number, giving the army a good claim to conducting the largest university in the world.

Business men, bankers, college students, lawyers, doctors, dentists, clergymen, engineers—men in almost every occupation—are represented in this army university. Though the students pay no tuition and though the work they do brings no addition to their pay checks, they show great diligence and willingness to study.

In the fiscal year that ended on June 13, the 35,000 students under instruction by the army faculty completed in all 639,000 hours of work. With an enrollment of 5,000 more than this, the current year should bring this total well over 700,000 hours.

Training for Reserves.
After the World war the United States found itself with a small regular army again, a National Guard, and a third and new component of the military establishment, the organized reserves. Uncle Sam provided the regular and the National Guardsmen with facilities for professional training, but the reservist, in a sense, found himself a fish out of water. The regular army had to find a way of training him, apart from the 15-day active training period which congress was willing to give a limited number of reserve officers each year.

In 1922 the army put into operation its first correspondence courses, which claimed to give reservists and others a chance to keep up with the military profession. At the outset plans were made for an enrollment of 5,000 officers. Even that number seemed formidable. The plan was successful from the start. How successful it has proved may be judged by the fact that the student body in five years has grown from 5,000 to 35,000.

What does it cost Uncle Sam to give this instruction? So little that in comparison with the four billions that are required to run the government the appropriation looks like small change. The annual cost is about \$40,000, and this includes the distribution and printing of texts, printing of lessons, maps, etc.

Extensive System Operated.
The courses they prepare each year are substantially the same as are given to regular officers who pass a

year at the various service schools. To regular officers the army offers an extensive system of schools grading upward from West Point through the special service schools of the various branches at Fort Sill, Fort Riley, Camp Benning and elsewhere to the command and general staff school at Fort Leavenworth. The Army War college, in Washington, which trains officers for duty on the general staff, stands at the peak of the army educational system.

Only those who graduate with distinction from the lower schools are eligible to take the course here, and its graduates have as much right to feel proud of their academic careers as those who win a Ph. D. degree from Columbia or Cornell. School work bulks large in the peace-time routine of the regular army. The officer of today finds himself a school-boy much of the time. He is constantly studying the theoretical aspects of the military profession.

Soldiering, on the other hand, is not the main business in life of 110,000 reserve officers and the 10,000 officers of the National Guard. For fifteen days a year they may be soldiers and, in the case of the National Guardsmen, an evening or two a week. Their main job is a civilian one.

The educational training and opportunities open to the regular officers are not open to them—unless they are to neglect their professional work. Hence the War department had to find a method by which it could give the reservist enough instruction to keep him prepared to fill his military assignment if the country should need his services.

First Steps in 1924.
In April, 1924, the War department appointed a board of officers to prepare co-ordinated outlines of correspondence courses for all branches and for a command and general staff correspondence course.

As soon as the chief of staff approved the report of this board, a correspondence course section was established at each of the special service schools. Each section was told to prepare and keep on revising—when necessary—the material for the course. In addition, a conference was to be held once a year in order that army officers, detailed as students, might become familiar with the purposes, methods and organization of the system of army correspondence courses.

The War department also issues a pamphlet of instruction to authors, setting forth what is believed to be the best methods for correspondence instruction as they have been adapted to the special conditions of army and reserve training.

Criticism Met.
"The courses are serving their purpose," declared Lieut. Col. Arthur J. Klein, who had charge of the establishment of the correspondence system, "when an officer takes but a single subcourse or studies only the

one aspect of the work in which he is interested. Criticism of the correspondence work, on the ground that few officers finish the entire course, arises from failure to understand this basic fact. If the correspondence courses were such that all officers would complete an entire course, the content of the course would have to be so simple and inept that they would have practically no value in training for active service."

If one-half the reserve or National Guard officers complete the course in which they have enrolled, the record will compare very favorably with that of the chief civilian universities. Of each 1,000 students who enter American colleges and universities, only 717 reach sophomore year, 538 answer present when the roll is called junior year and only 322 finally receive their sheepskins. Less than half of the students who enter American high schools are graduated. By comparison, the army has reason to be proud of the tenacity of its pupils.

All Branches Represented.

The program of instruction lists about 400 subcourses. Not all of these are given each year, but most of them are. Every branch of service has appropriate courses. Infantry, field artillery, military intelligence, coast artillery engineers, air service, chaplains, quartermasters and other arms of the service—all have instruction to offer the reservist in their special fields. Topping all is the command and general staff course, which is open only to those who have completed the advanced course in their arm, or who held field rank during the World war.

This course, which requires for its completion in all 500 hours, aims to fit the reserve officer for staff duty in time of war. It shows how a division is operated and handled, how a commander reaches his decisions, what are the problems in transport, supply, etc., involved in maneuvering large bodies of troops. Map problems play an important part here, as they do in the advanced course generally.

The students move armies, issue battle orders, outline the plans of the commanding officers. If there are still things they have to know before they can actually command troops in the field, they have gone far toward completing the military education of a staff officer.

Promotion Plan Revised.

Recently the War department has revised the regulations governing the promotion of reserve officers. Henceforth, to keep certificate of eligibility, a reserve officer must do a certain amount of work during the five-year period his commission is in force. He may fill the requirements in part by active duty training, by correspondence course work and by conferences with military men. The correspondence courses offer the readiest means to fill the requirements.

Henceforth, too, a man must complete one subcourse a year if he is to keep his enrollment in the correspondence school. These requirements will, it is felt, increase the number of enrollments in the future.

Army officers believe the correspondence school system is in its infancy. Each year, they believe, will see a greater interest and better instruction, and within two years they expect an annual enrollment of 50,000.

OREGON STATE NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Principal Events of the Week Assembled for Information of Our Readers.

The second annual bankers' agricultural short course was held at the Oregon State college last week.

As the result of infection from a silver in his finger, William M. Keller, Sutherlin hotel man, died recently from blood poisoning.

Forrest Dale Dugger, oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Glen Dugger of Salem, was drowned in the Valselt mill pond while playing in a boat.

The St. Helens Pulp & Paper plant is turning out 65 tons of kraft paper each day, employing 225 persons and paying \$225,000 a year in wages.

Peter and Theresa Becker of Gervais were each fined \$25 at Salem on a charge of whipping three boys they caught in their home Sunday night.

On account of four cases of scarlet fever among the pupils, the schools of Noti have been closed temporarily by the health authorities of Lane county.

J. C. Crawford, a resident of Albany for 77 years and noted student of the ancient race of mound builders, died in that city recently, aged 79 years.

Standardization of retail gasoline prices in Salem is being sought through an organization of independent dealers, which held a meeting there recently.

George D. Kimzy and V. D. Leek, who established a bus service in Medford December 4, announce that the service will be discontinued because of lack of patronage.

Seventeen miles of new power lines were opened in Clackamas county last Saturday. The lines extend from Liberal to Colton and provide electric service for 110 farmers.

A big Kenworthy truck of the Associated truck line, hauling six tons of freight, left the highway near Tangent recently, overturned, and was completely destroyed by fire.

Charles Hopkins, chief deputy sheriff under Sheriff Cookingham at Pendleton, has been appointed by Secretary Work as special federal agent for the Umatilla Indian reservation.

Myrtle Point has taken steps to regulate dances in that city. Even lodges and other organizations will come under control of the ordinance, adopted as an emergency measure.

The last big turkey pool of the season, 4000 birds, were packed and shipped recently from Umatilla county to Omaha, for which the growers received from 22½ to 34 cents a pound.

Government checks amounting to \$1200 were paid last week to the members of Howitzer company, 186th Infantry, at Woodburn, for armory drills. Captain Olson acted as paymaster.

Franz Nibler, Civil war veteran, celebrated his 94th birthday anniversary January 6 on the tract of land near Gervais on which he settled in 1865 after his second trip across the plains.

Lebanon is soon to have a new lumber industrial plant to be operated by the Fir Lumber company. The mill, which will be running within 60 days, will have a capacity of 25,000 feet in eight hours.

The Farmers' Chautauqua, now in progress in Newberg under the auspices of the Berlians, is affording much highly educational and instructive information for the farmers and fruit growers.

The Baker Kelly McLaughlin company, which has been engaged in the barrel fruit business in Salem for several years, will erect a new plant in Salem, according to announcement made recently.

The Sutherlin cannery last season, in addition to providing employment for 150 people, did a business of \$400,000. Practically all the canned stock has been sold and prospects for 1929 are very bright.

Nels Carson, who was struck over the head last summer when a burglar attempted to rob him of a large sum of money, died in an Ashland hospital following several operations to remove part of his skull.

More timber was cut in the Deschutes national forest in 1928 than in any previous year, according to the annual report of the forest service. The cut was 69,120,210 board feet valued at \$214,104.35.

Douglas county commissioners have authorized the payment of \$60,000 of O. & C. receipts from the government toward the amount due the state this year, which means a tax reduction of 1.8 mills or slightly more than 10 per cent.

The land settlement department of the state chamber of commerce reports that 3456 families have been brought to Oregon during the past five years and that these families have purchased 112,618 acres of land, valued at \$14,861,979.50.

Much damage was done recently by vandals who broke into the Central school and the McLaughlin union high school at Milton, broke locks, smashed windows and doors and wrecked furniture and equipment.

The loading yards of the City of Prineville railway were busy recently when feeder lambs and prime cattle were loaded into 13 cars and shipped. Five cars of lambs and nine cars of cattle were sent out.

Land owners in the vicinity of Sutherlin have granted a six months' extension of land leases to the Leeper Dome Oil company, which insures a continuance of operations at the well until some time in July next.

Articles of incorporation of the Henry Lumber company are on file at the county clerk's office in Medford with stock named at \$250,000. The company is building a large sawmill between Ashland and Klamath Falls.

The Lake Labish onion growers are enjoying genuine prosperity this season. Onions are now bringing \$4 per hundred pounds, says the Gervais Star, and with only 75 to 100 carloads left in the growers' hands the price is expected to go higher.

The St. Helens Co-operative Farmers' Creamery association, with 126 stockholders and 200 cream shippers, reported a successful experience the past year, having handled 109,853 pounds of butterfat, for which the farmers received over \$53,000.

M. A. Lynch of Redmond was re-appointed by Governor Patterson a member of the state game commission for a term of five years. His present term, to which he was appointed to fill out the unexpired term of James W. Maloney of Pendleton, will expire in February.

Eighteen persons were killed and 477 were injured in 3025 traffic accidents in Oregon in December, according to a report issued by T. A. Rafferty, chief inspector for the state motor vehicle department. More than 1500 of the accidents were due to carelessness on the part of drivers.

Sheep are doing well in the Dayton locality, and lambing is now in progress and being successfully taken care of, many farmers who have small flocks report. With grain field pasture and ample shed room at night, very little feed is required to keep the sheep in a thriving condition.

Of 560 violent deaths investigated by the office of Dr. Earl Smith, Multnomah county coroner, during 1928, 100 were suicides, 9 were murders, 234 were accidents and 217 resulted from natural causes. Dr. Smith's annual report shows. Inquests were held in connection with 32 of the deaths.

The traditional college statue of the Grecian goddess Hebe, better known as the "The Lady of the Fountain" or "The Iron Lady," was smashed to bits last week at Corvallis. The statue has marked the east entrance of the campus since it was presented to the college by the graduating class of 1902.

The annual honor-roll parade of Marion county school children which, in previous years, has been held prior to the summer vacation, this year will be held in connection with the opening day's program of the Oregon state fair. In case of rain the parade will be held in the livestock stadium. Arrangements for the parade are being made by Mrs. Mary L. Fulkerson, county school superintendent.

Although no admission was charged at the gates during the 1928 Linn county fair, there is a cash balance of \$225.45 in the treasury, with but few bills outstanding, it was stated in the annual report of L. E. Arnold, secretary, at the annual stockholders' meeting at Albany recently. Accordingly, it was decided to hold a free fair again next year. The date will be designated later.

Oregon showed a remarkable percentage gain in lumber shipments for 1928 over Washington and British Columbia, according to figures recently made public by the Pacific Lumber inspection bureau. The total water-borne lumber shipments of the three districts for the year were 5,691,032, 714 feet and, in addition, 437,489,478 feet of logs and bolts also were certified and moved.

Eugene has a milk war, the price being paid to producers by creameries being the issue. The Eugene Farmers' creamery is paying \$2.69 per hundred for milk, which is the price producers are demanding from the other Eugene creameries and distributors, and which is the price denounced by other creameries as prohibitive. The second factor is that the Eugene Farmers' creamery was the first to announce publicly a 1 cent cut in the retail price of milk, bringing milk down to 11 cents a quart retail.

Organization of an irrigation district which will include approximately 900 acres on Cow creek, adjoining the town of Riddle, has been started by the 28 farmers residing within the proposed boundaries. The project provides for the pumping of 12 second-feet of water from Cow creek, giving ample water to irrigate the entire district, much of which is already in prunes. The pipe line would be 2½ miles in length. In addition to orchards, the farmers plan to grow alfalfa and clover on the irrigated land.

Rio De Janeiro



The Municipal Theater, Rio de Janeiro.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

RIO DE JANEIRO, which recently extended such an enthusiastic welcome to President-Elect Hoover, is, in both beauty and history, one of the richest cities of the New World. And the customs and mode of life in the teeming city, many of them reminiscent of the Old World, give the city an added charm to the visitor.

The population of the capital exceeds 1,000,000. Among foreigners, there are 154,000 Portuguese, 30,000 Italians, 24,000 Spaniards, 4,000 French, 3,500 Turks, Syrians, and Arabs, 3,000 Germans, 2,000 British, 1,500 Spanish-Americans, 1,500 Americans, and 600 Asiatics.

Rio's climate is often maligned, but it suits those who like spring and summer weather. It is never as warm as summer in many of our eastern and middle west cities, and the nights on the hills are nearly always cool. The pleasantest season is between May and November; the warmest months are January, February and March. It is hard to say just which is the rainy season, as showers are frequent throughout the year.

The outstanding feature of Rio, of course, is its marvelous harbor dominated by the great rocky hills that tower over its crescent shore lines. It is a world city now and at night when its millions of lights are aglow it may well claim to be the most picturesque of great cities.

Although the Portuguese discovered the wonderful harbor of Rio, it was a group of French Huguenots that in 1555 first settled there. The Portuguese settlement that became Rio de Janeiro was made by a force of soldiers under Estacio de Sa the same year, with the intention of expelling the French colonists. We can picture that primitive village, a crude chapel, a few thatched huts on the little peninsula which lies at the base of the great rock known as Pao d'Assucar, or Sugar Loaf. One shore of the peninsula faces the sea; the other looks out on the bay. The village was called Sao Sebastiao in honor of the Portuguese king, a name that clung to the city well into the Nineteenth century. From it Estacio de Sa went forth in 1567 for a final and victorious battle with the French and their Indian allies, but in the struggle he was mortally wounded.

The settlement was then moved up the bay to the summit of a hill called Morro de Castello, or Castle Hill. Here, in the church of Sao Sebastiao, Rio's oldest edifice, begun in 1567, completed in 1583, and thrice since remodeled, is the tomb of Estacio de Sa. A map of Rio, printed in 1808, of the city that Dom Joao found, shows a maze of narrow, uneven streets and narrow alleys. They were lighted at night by tallow lanterns hung out by public-spirited citizens. It was rich, however, in churches and convents, hospitals, barracks, a theater, and nineteen public squares. The king made a royal palace of the handsome building, now the National Telegraph office, which had been occupied by the colonial governors, and from here his successors, the Pedros, ruled after him.

Dom Joao's portrait shows a portly gentleman with pompadour and "side burns." He was a patron of arts and letters and brought with him from Portugal the royal library of 60,000 volumes and the "old masters" which now grace the academy of Belas Artes. The national library is one of his lasting memorials, alone worth a visit to Brazil.

Dom Joao's botanical garden is today the finest in the New World and equaled only by that of Buitenzorg, Java. Its century-old imported bamboos are as tall as forest trees; its native Victoria Regia lilies most queenly of their kind. Its Royal Palm avenue, almost eighteen hundred feet long, is second only to Rio's Quilompe Palm avenue bordering the Mangue canal. In the early days

these palms were a mark of royal distinction and were planted only in parks and avenues near city and country palaces.

The Quinta da Boa Vista, some distance from the heart of the city, was one of the country homes of royalty. This splendid estate, now Rio's finest park, was presented to Dom Joao by a Portuguese citizen. On the king's return to Europe it was claimed by English bankers for crown debts and purchased from them by the Brazilian government. The palace is now the home of the National Museum. In this museum are to be seen remarkable Indian collections from the upper Amazon; Brazilian birds, butterflies, woods, and minerals; and a gallery devoted to "Rondonia," the newly discovered land in Matto Grosso, named for General Candido Rondon, the Brazilian explorer.

Street Scenes in Rio.

The types on Rio's streets are ever fascinating. On the level ways, mingling with countless head-bearers, are carters trudging beside their mule teams, men trundling hand trucks, and cake sellers with wares in boxes on wheels. These last named are popular, as the Brazilians are very fond of sweets. A unique sight is a cart with two huge wheels, carrying granite blocks or great logs suspended by chains from the axle. The vegetable and chicken sellers of Rio carry their wares in groups of baskets hanging from the ends of a pole slung across their shoulders. This is probably a survival among those customs which reached Portugal through her Far Eastern colonies.

Rua Ovidor and Rua Goncalves Diaz, named after a favorite poet, are unique. They are exceedingly narrow, with diminutive sidewalks; but, as no traffic is allowed, pedestrians walk in the street. On many other equally narrow streets one-way traffic only is permitted; but even here pedestrians have rather a bad time of it dodging motors, trams and trucks.

The lottery plays an important part in the life of the people, and is so well established that it is often used to raise money for charities, and is not frowned on by religious bodies. Great credit is due to the Brazilian scientist, Dr. Oswaldo Cruz, who died in 1917, while still in his forties. It was he who made the fight for sanitation, completely transforming the capital. His memorial is the Oswaldo Cruz Institute, of which he was the first director, maintained by the government for medical research. On the institute's staff is an eminent American pathologist.

What Tourists Can Buy.

These are some distinctly Brazilian things that a tourist can buy in Rio. If he yearns for a parrot or a monkey, both are on sale in the city's mammoth market by the waterfront, with its sixteen miniature streets and four hundred and seventy-two compartments. With the exception of the little brown monkeys, the whistling babias from the hills back of Rio, and the scarlet-crested birds from Rio Grande do Sul, all the animals and birds come south on "coasters" from northern Brazil, and can be bought for less money in Pernambuco, on your way home.

Brazilian diamonds come from the nearby state of Minas Geraes. They are not as large or as clear as South African gems. Other native stones of lesser value include the amethyst, topaz, aquamarine, and tourmaline, the last in many colors.

It is easy to go sightseeing in Rio. Automobiles, which here observe no speed limit, rent for ten milreis an hour, about three dollars in our money at the present rate of exchange.

In few other cities is trolley riding so delightful. The Canadian company, known locally as "The Light," supplies electric power and operates an elaborate system of trams, or "bonds," as the Brazilians call them. The first electric road issued bonds; hence the name.

To every part of the city, to the mountains, ocean beaches, and far-distant suburbs, these trams carry you in comfort. The open cars are large and solidly built. No crowding is allowed; every one is seated. Smoking is permitted on all but the first three seats. The fare varies with the distance, one hundred reis (about three cents) for each section. There is little or no dust in Rio which adds greatly to the pleasure of the ride.

Congress Considers Thirteen-Month Calendar



George Eastman (right), millionaire camera manufacturer, of Rochester, who appeared before the foreign relations committee of the house of representatives at Washington to urge the passage of the bill to introduce the proposed thirteen-month calendar, explaining the calendar to Representative Stephen Porter, chairman of the committee.

FRENCH SEERESS PREDICTS YEAR OF GREAT AGITATION

Madame Fraya Gazes in Her Crystal Ball and Sees Much Trouble Ahead.

Paris.—The year 1929 will be marked by the death of a king, by the passing of two very important French political personages and two world famous men of letters, and enough airplane, mine, railroad, and steamship accidents to keep the newspapers supplied with front-page news.

All that was apparent in the crystal ball to Madame Fraya, the French prophet, who has become famous ever since she predicted a year ago the tragic death of the Belgian million air-banker, Alfred Loewenstein.

"The new year will be one of great agitation," Madame Fraya said.

"France particularly will suffer because many men are hungry for power. The present French cabinet will

tumble, but many of its members will come back into power.

"There will be many scandals in society and finance, a great increase in crimes and divorces. Several terrible airplane catastrophes will shock the world, but aviation generally will make progress.

"Water will cause several disasters with great loss of life, one of them will occur in America. There will be one menace of war, in which France will be involved, but I see no blood shed.

"Living will become more and more dear, but business will be bad. There will be an unusual number of failures among small merchants. The outstanding death will be that of a king very friendly to France."

Ever since M. Loewenstein felt to his death in the channel from his airplane the fame of Madame Fraya has

spread and the world, including many Americans, has bent a path to her door. Her bank account has been materially fattened.

"Hundreds of American women are among my visitors," Madame Fraya said recently.

"Like all women, they want to know about love affairs. But while French women need to love, Americans need to be loved. American women, in general, are the luckiest in the world. They bring good fortune to those they love most."

Weight Brings Trouble

New York.—Mrs. Hannah R. Meiman, wife of a dress manufacturer, said when seeking a separation that her matrimonial troubles did not start until she weighed 250.

Like the Motorman

New York.—Karl Bornson, master mariner, after nine years at sea with out a vacation, got one of six weeks and promptly took a transatlantic voyage.