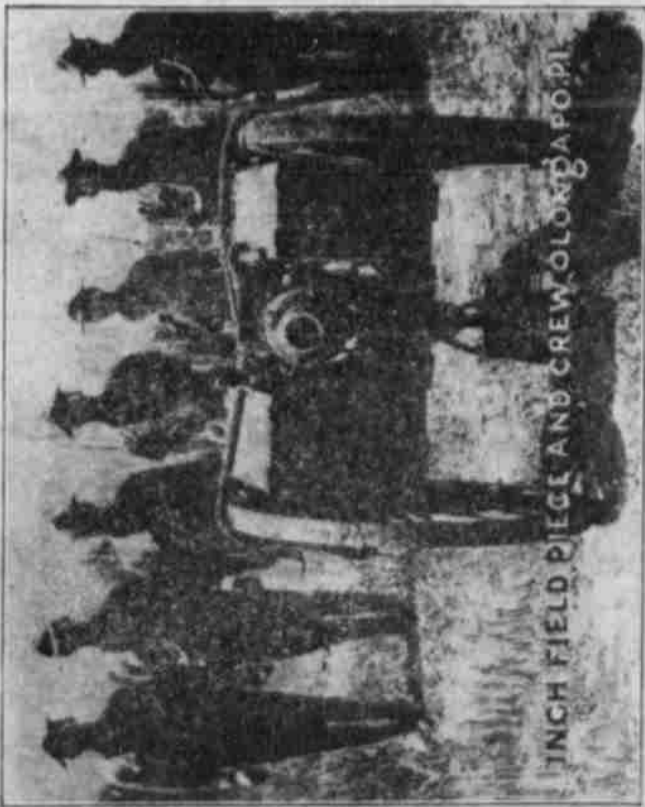


UNCLE SAM'S SOLDIERS OF THE SEA

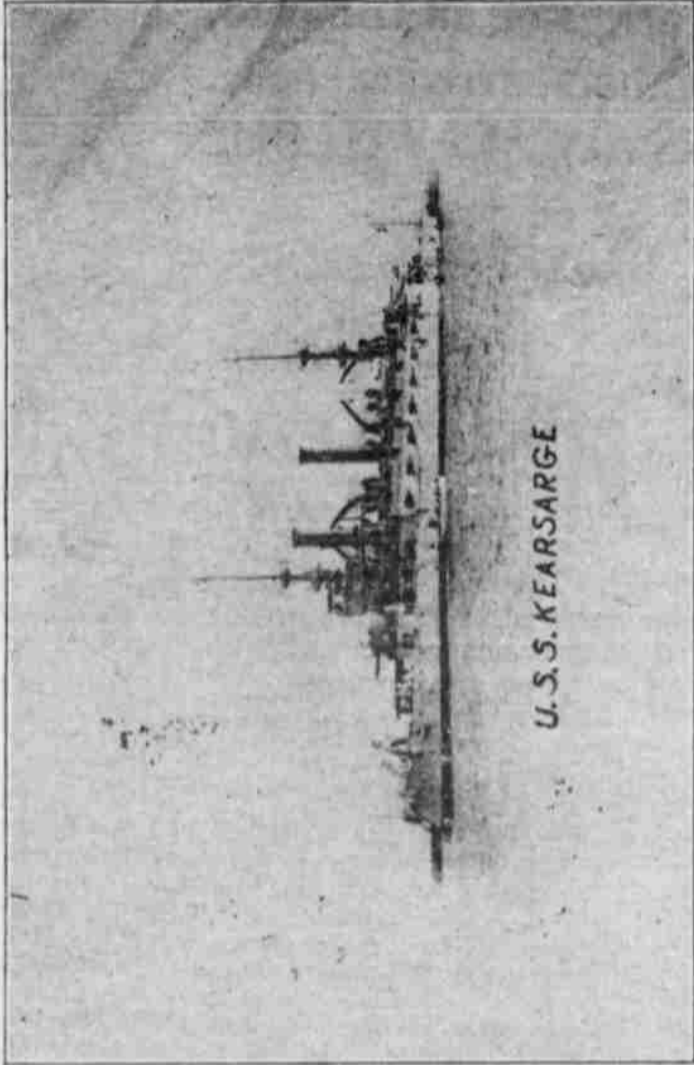
UNCLE SAM'S SOLDIERS OF THE SEA



INCH FIELD PIECE AND CREW, OLONGAPOA

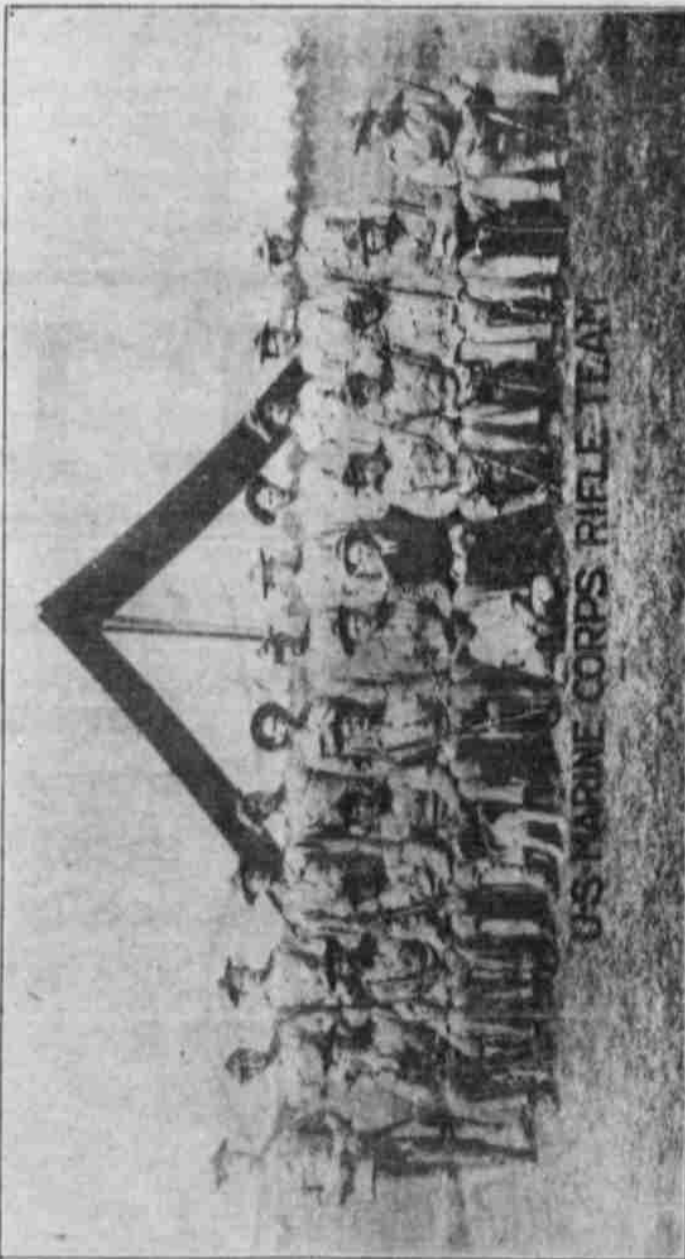


A LITTLE PASTIME IN THE WATER



U. S. S. KEARSARGE

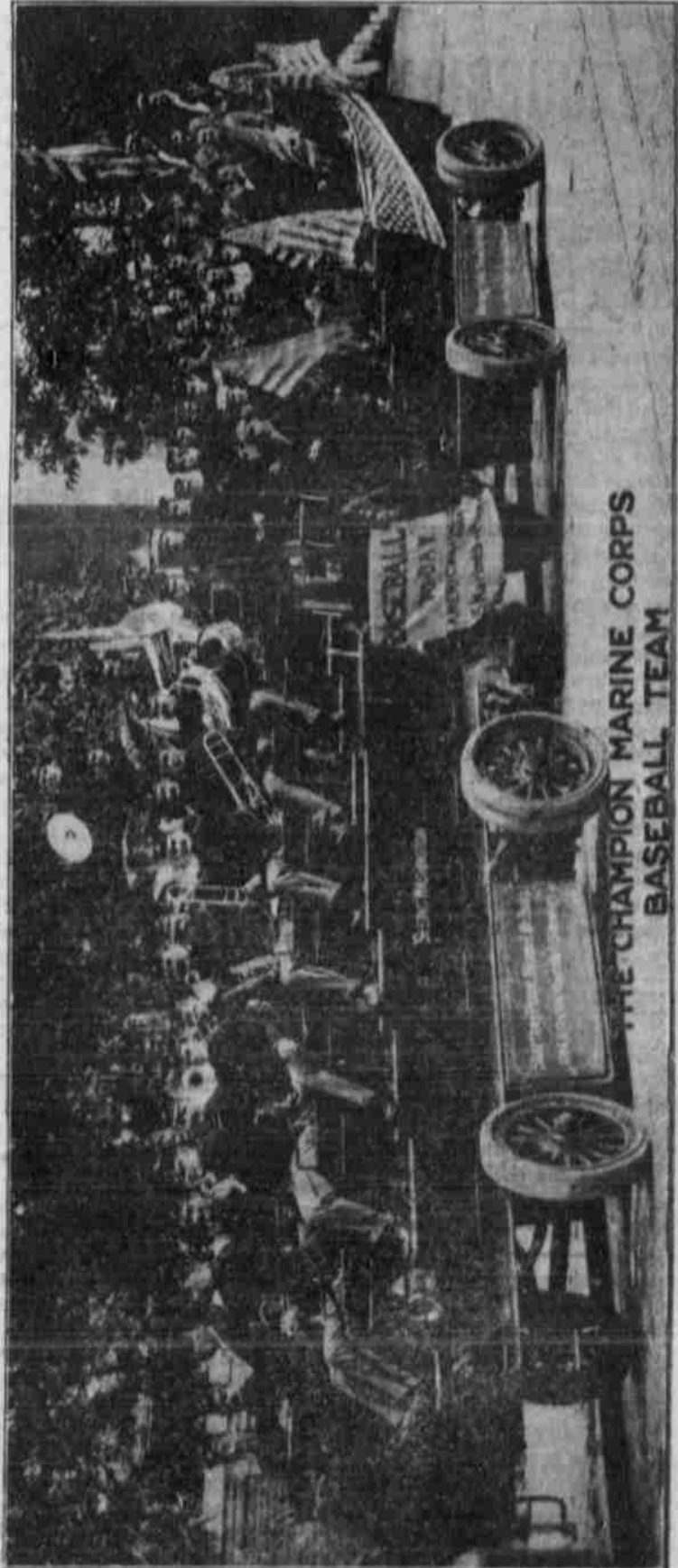
His
Various
Functions
At Sea
At Home
And
Abroad



U. S. MARINE CORPS RIFLE TEAM



SOLID COMFORT



THE CHAMPION MARINE CORPS BASEBALL TEAM

DUTIES EXPERIENCES OPPORTUNITIES PAY

There is a branch of Uncle Sam's military service which our people, especially in the interior states, know little about. Vague ideas of them are conveyed by the oft read news in the newspapers, "the marines have landed."

Before 1898 the word marine conveyed to the public mind the celebrated band which belongs to this corps, and which gave Sousa his early musical training and made him a great leader. Since 1898, when we began to stretch our arms across the sea, we are beginning to hear more about these strange soldiers of fortune, which have been called the President's "big stick." Now days the public has confused them with the sailors of the navy, and even in the theaters the marines appear in sailors' togs, and the papers, even the great dailies and illustrated weeklies—often label pictures of sailors as marines. Nothing could be farther from correct, as a marine differs as much in appearance from a sailor as the latter does from a soldier.

Few people understand just what these men are, what they do, and their excuse for existence; yet the marine corps is our oldest military organization. It was organized by the Continental Congress in 1775 and has had a continuous existence ever since. When our country was without either army or navy in its early years this faithful corps was its only defense. No service has richer traditions. It has always been true to its motto, "Semper Fidelis," they answer to its swing and quicken the step.

Every war has added to its laurels. During the Revolutionary War and the war of 1812, they formed part of our land forces as well as fought on our vessels. The Seminole War in Florida called for their services, and with Scott in Mexico they stormed various fortresses and the hall of Montezumas. In our Civil War they first appeared with Colonel Leg at Harpers Ferry, where they prevented the capture of the Citadel by John Brown.

Their service in late years ashore and afloat against Spain in 1898, in Cuba and the Philippines, in China, in 1900, in San Francisco during and after the earthquake and fire; in Chelsea, Mass., during the great fire; and their recent services on the Isthmus of Panama, are fresh in our minds.

It does not require campaign or war to give these strange fellows experience. Since our attention is directed to Japan few people know that even on her soil there is a garrison of marines. The United States has a concession in Yokohama on which is established a naval hospital where naval and marine officers and men are sent to convalesce from tropical diseases contracted in the Orient. This hospital is guarded by a company of marines, and even in far-away Japan our uniform is shown and our flag displayed.

In Pekin, China, in order to pre-

(Continued on page 6.)