

U. S. Soldier-Boys Become School-Boys To Study New Technique of Modern War

Text Book School Lessons From European-War Battlefields.

By LIEUT.-COL. W. H. WELLS (Released by Western Newspaper Union.) "What d'ya know?"

This casual, friendly American greeting has assumed tremendous significance in the army and is the essence in securing military preferment in place of "Who d'ya know?"

So important is the "what d'ya know" that in order to develop the innumerable technical and professional specialists needed in a modern fighting force, approximately 60,000 of our soldiers are in constant attendance at some 71 schools. Their studies range from brief clerical courses, to six months of practical and theoretical work for air mechanics. This school work is a full-time job with the entire day devoted to the classroom or shop. Evenings are taken up with "home work." Thousands of officers also are attending schools, but that is another story, the war department stated.

Military experts claim that the army, in being and planned, is essentially a motorized, mechanized, technical force, utilizing every gadget or contrivance ever devised by Yankee ingenuity which has military value. In proportion to that of other powers, it contains more motors and more technically trained men, both enlisted and commissioned, than any force ever organized in the world's history.

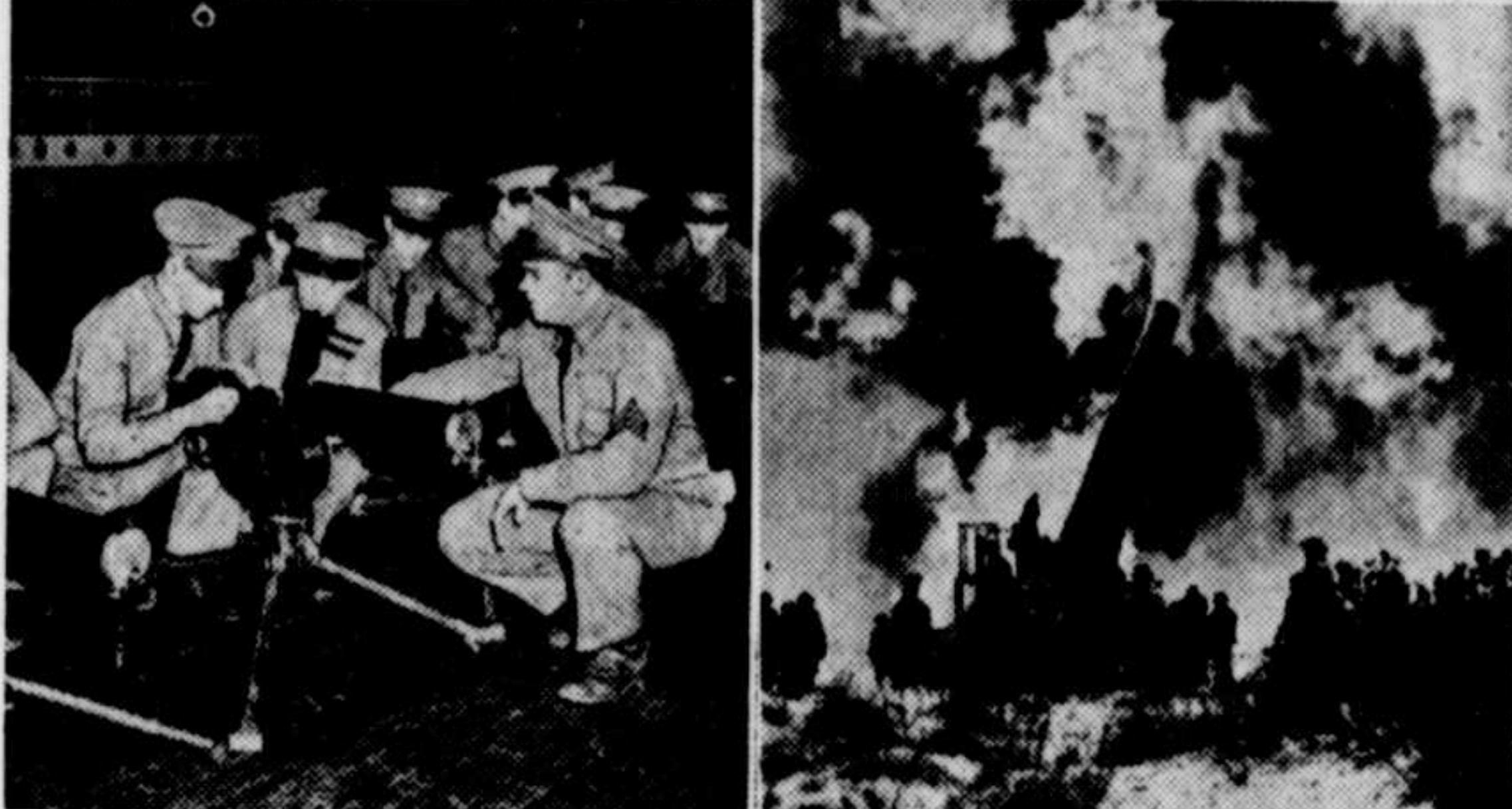
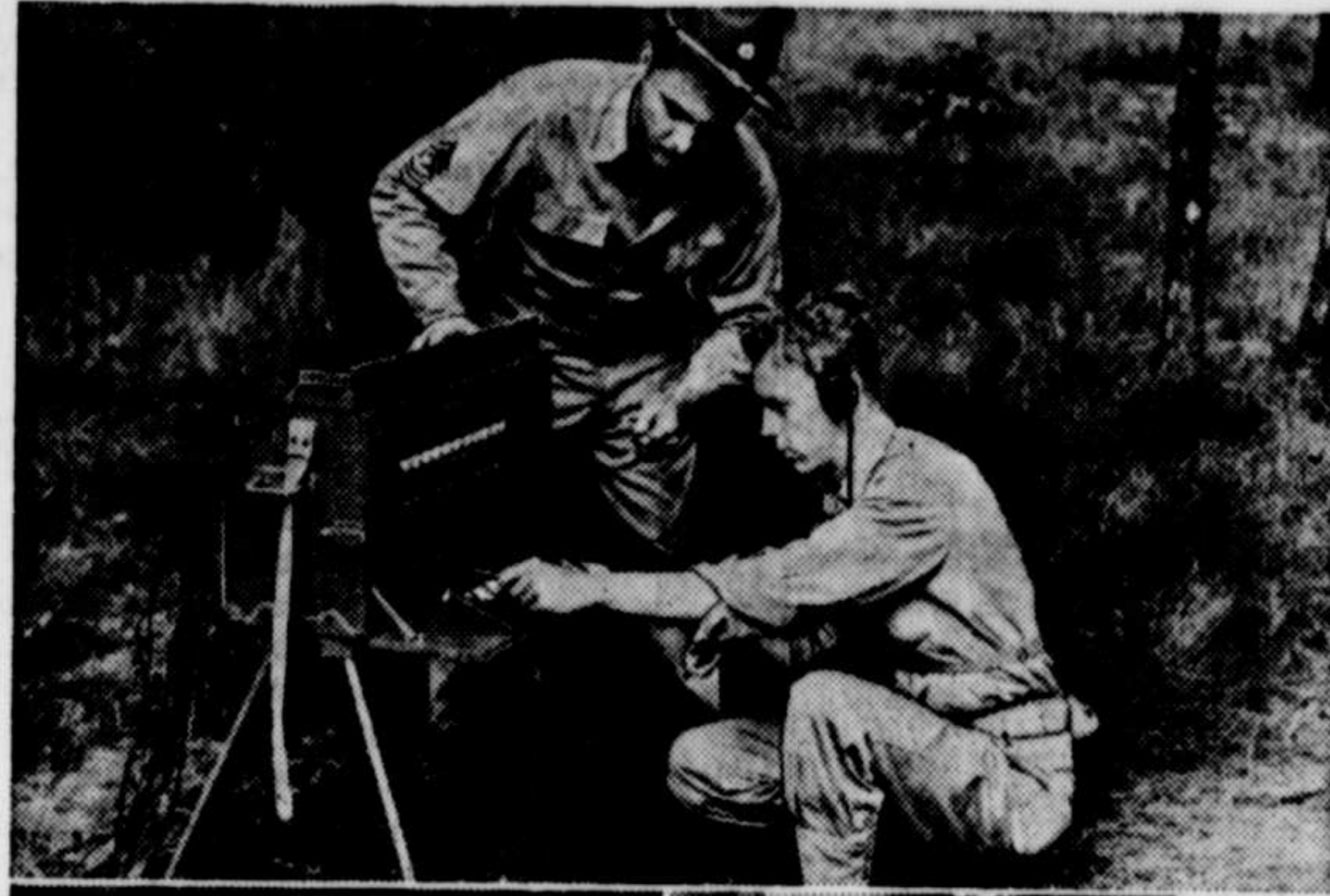
Because of the emergency, war department instructions provide for the continuous operation of army schools. As the graduates of one class receive their certificates of completion of a course, another is waiting to occupy the desks or benches of their predecessors. It is estimated that over 300,000 men will pass through these schools this year.

Technical Knowledge Vital. "Essentially, our army is a fighting force, and its only reason for existence is national defense," General Marshall, U. S. chief of staff, declared. "A modern army trained to cope with any foe, or meet any situation must be composed principally of technical experts. Even a soldier running a caliber-30 machine gun must have a fair knowledge of mechanics; while the crews of the large 16-inch coast defense guns must have expert knowledge which includes both mechanical and electrical subjects.

"Modern pedagogical standards have been adopted by the armed forces, and the khaki-clad student finishing one of the courses is certain to have mastered his subject with consequent increased value to himself and the nation on the termination of his military service," he continued.

It is obvious that every man in the army will not attend one of these special schools. Aptitude, previous civil occupations, and the results of intelligence tests invariably will govern commanding officers in recommending soldiers to take special courses of study.

Every branch of the army is conducting schools for the development of its particular type of specialists. In the ordnance department men are trained to repair and maintain, under field service conditions, articles of equipment ranging from intricate precision fire control instruments to the rugged prime movers of heavy artillery. The finance department



Intensive instruction in every phase of military operation and testing of war equipment is well under way today in army schools and camps located at hundreds of points in the U. S. The personnel of the army, navy and air corps is being trained to a razor-edge of efficiency in preparation for stern times that may lie ahead. Above at top, is pictured a young soldier being initiated into the mysteries of field telephone communications. To the left at bottom, a machine-gun instructor explains the mechanism, and at right bottom, a 16-inch steel spokesman for America roars out a thunderous message, while artillery recruits look on.

has special courses in accountancy and finance. The signal corps stresses communications. While the coast artillery courses of instruction emphasize electrical installations, weather forecasting, road making, X-ray technicians, and cooking are among other courses taught.

When these soldiers return home, the family jolopies should be maintained in perfect running condition as a result of this training, one officer observed; while the static which interferes with Pa's radio set should be readily eliminated.

School Centers Scattered. Army schools are scattered from coast to coast, with the air corps schools, with an enrollment of 20,265 students, leading the 13 branches of the army. This figure does not include flying cadets or commissioned officers undergoing instruction. At Scott field, over 4,000 men are learning to be radio operators and radio mechanics; while at Chanute field, over 11,000 men are taking technical courses of instruction.

Close behind the air corps in the number of soldiers attending schools is the quartermaster corps with 17,212 men being trained in practically every activity found in civil life, ranging from electricians, carpenters, painters, and plumbers to shoe repairers and welders. The quartermaster corps also has motor transport schools at Camp Holabird, Baltimore, Md.; Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.; and Camp Normoyle, San Antonio, Texas, where 700 men graduate each month from a three-months' course as specialists in motor mechanics.

The armed force school at Fort Knox will eventually graduate 26,000 men a year, and at present, has a student body of 4,298. The tremendous expansion of the armored force, from one division to the four now in training with four more planned in the immediate future, calls for innumerable specialists. The maintenance of motor vehicles and tanks is indeed a job for specialists.

All methods of electrical communications are stressed, and every combat branch of the army is training radio operators and radio engineers, as well as every type of wire communication operators. Army methods require that the soldier not only be able to install a telephone, but he must also be able to stretch wires, operate a switch-board, and maintain the whole system in working order.

Huddled under a bush with a heavy caliber-45 automatic pistol strapped to his side, and frequently in a driving rain, the army switch-board operator occupies a far different role than the "hello girl" we know. When communications fail, the fog of war envelops the commander, and all too frequently, chaos results. Pigeons have not been neglected and "pigeoners" who train these carriers are recognized with specialists ratings.

Continuous Education. Unlike most civilians, the soldiers' education never ceases. In addition to the 60,000 men putting in full time at schools, every division and regiment in the army is conducting part time additional schools. Tactics are the principal courses taught in these troop schools, but thousands of men are devoting their afternoons to mastering the fundamentals of motors, radios, telephones and telegraph instruments.

Another tremendous factor in the promotion of Americanism which is a part of the army's educational system are schools conducted in many units for the teaching of the three R's. Chaplains conduct most of these schools and instruction is given during the soldiers' "free time." "Every man with the colors will gain something from his service," General Marshall said in closing. "for many, it will be a trade; for others it will be an increased knowledge of human nature through the democracy of the tent; while all will be strengthened physically. The old expression, 'The army will make a man out of you' is as true today as when it was first coined."

Russian Failure to Ship Fresh Caviar Opens a Market for Ontario Fishermen

BOSTON.—Caviar, the delight of the cosmopolitan gourmet for which the lesser epicure must definitely acquire a taste, has become "black gold" to the fishermen of northern Ontario since shipments from Russia, chief source of caviar supply, have been curtailed for the duration. With the price of caviar soaring to three dollars a pound as it is taken from the sturgeon, and one dollar per ounce by the time it reaches the consumer, the Ontario fishermen have been quick to set additional nets in the northern lakes and rivers to meet the demand.

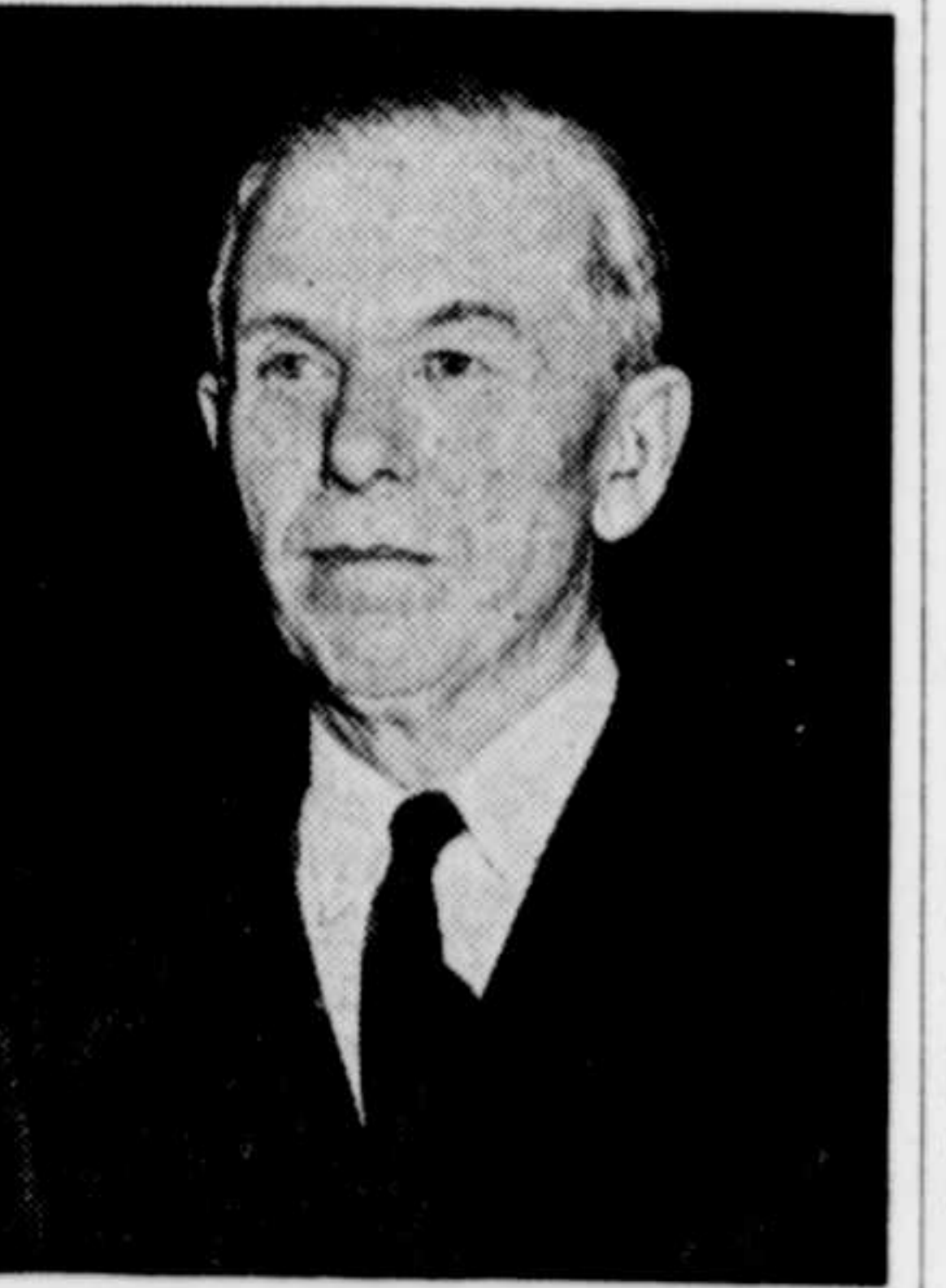
Bearing out the adage that "It's an ill wind that blows no good," the new activity is attracting many tourists to the fisheries of the north. The Ontario Indians, usually Ojibways, also share in the boom. When the fish is dressed they get the head—an Ojibway delicacy when cooked as we cook a pig's head—and with the increased activity of the fisheries every day is feast day.

Like the moose, another native of northern Ontario, the sturgeon is also pre-historic in appearance; a strange thing left from an age when living things were large and ugly. The sturgeon has from 11 to 13 bony plates on its back and about as many of these hard, bony armor shields on each side.

In the northern lakes sturgeon are taken in traps having nets several hundred yards long stretched across a lake or river and leading the fish into a circular net from which they are taken by the fishermen.

Thus the sturgeon fishermen of the lakes constantly hope for high winds to move the fish into their traps. Four or five fish taken in a haul, although a highly profitable catch in the present market, is considered a poor "take." When a high wind blows the catch is always better and with caviar selling for more than twice as much as fine silver (caviar \$1.00 per ounce to consumer; fine silver \$4.2 per ounce), the large fish are well named "black gold."

Because the roe is highly perishable, and must be treated by the fishermen immediately after the sturgeon is dressed rather than shipped to market "raw," converting it into caviar is an art that is handed down from father to son and held just as much a secret as a chef's formula for a favorite sauce. The result is that some fishermen get twice as much as others for their caviar because of the manner in which they treat it. The female fish will produce about 20 pounds of roe, netting fishermen up to \$3 per pound.



GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL, Chief of Staff of United States Army.

Prison Counterfeiters

OMAHA, NEB.—The federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., has become a "counterfeiters' college" where bogus-money makers often teach other convicts how to "make" fake money, according to Russell Daniel, United States secret service agent in charge here.

All money counterfeiters eventually reach Leavenworth, and there they discuss among themselves methods and compare notes on imitating the United States currency.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reviewed by CARTER FIELD

Krug new power czar in interests of national defense . . . 'Co-Ordination' needed in defense program. (Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.)

WASHINGTON.—A man worth watching for the next year is J. A. Krug, who is the really important figure so far as electric power is concerned in the Office of Production Management.

The importance of his job is only part of the reason why he will bear watching. His job virtually is to run the distribution of electricity in this country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts. It will be Krug, as long as he holds his present job, who will determine whether "A" can have as much power as he wants for his plant, and possibly to get more for him—or to decide that "A" is not entitled to but half or perhaps none of what he is now using or wants to use.

In other words, Krug is by way of being the power czar of this country, in the interest of national defense.

Now comes why Krug was appointed. He was eased into his present place primarily by David E. Lilienthal, of the Tennessee Valley authority, with some assistance in the push from Leland Olds, chairman of the Federal Power commission.

He is now being backed in his job by those two rather astute gentlemen, not so much because they love him as because they do not want something else. The something else is Harold L. Ickes. Ickes wants to be power czar, and is reaching for control of TVA as well as all the other public power projects in the land.

Another Scrap For Lilienthal

Lilienthal is by way of having his second big scrap INSIDE the administration. His first was with Arthur E. Morgan, but Morgan was thrown out. There were plenty of fireworks, and Lilienthal did not emerge unscathed, but he won, and in winning he finally had Franklin D. Roosevelt in his corner, which would make it bad for any opponent.

This time he is by no means certain of having F.D.R. in his corner. Nobody is sure what the President would do—whom he would favor.

Harold Ickes has always been strong with the President, but he has not won all of his fights which were taken to the White House for settlement by any means. His great strength at the White House has always been, however, that he seems, to F.D.R. if not to anybody else, to be such a good loser.

But Lilienthal and Olds have won the first round. They have got Lilienthal's man Krug in the key position so far as control of electricity is concerned.

Almost 'Ickes Man' At One Time

He came near being an Ickes man once. Ickes wanted him to take charge of Bonneville, after J. D. Ross died.

"I don't want it," Krug is reported to have said.

"Well, I think the President will draft you," Ickes is reported to have said with a smile.

"Before you start anything on that," Krug is then alleged to have remarked, "you better find out how I would like to run Bonneville."

Ickes asked some questions, and found that Krug did not believe much in bureaucratic control from Washington.

Krug was not "drafted."

Defense Co-Ordination Seems Urgent Need

Sick as many of us are of the very word "co-ordination," and tired as we may be of hearing of the appointment of some new co-ordinator to do this or that, it would appear that there are a few spots where co-ordination might be applied, and situations which intelligent activity by a co-ordinator might correct. All of which, of course, is with respect to the national defense situation.

On the very serious side there is the rivalry between OPM—the Office of Production Management, headed by the famous pair of "advisers" William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman—and OPAX, headed by Leon Henderson.

OPAX believes that OPM is headed for the discard, and that OPAX will eventually take over its functions. OPM naturally regards OPAX as a perhaps necessary but certainly unpleasant evil.

Neither has any real power. That all comes from the President. Usually the President regards every problem as in the "study stage," another favorite expression of F.D.R., until it is brought to him for final decision.

That is why, of course, there has been no duplication of what Woodrow Wilson did in the last war, when Bernard M. Baruch was appointed chairman of the War Industries board and given wide powers. At the time there was quite a bit of criticism of Baruch, naturally, but in retrospect, and especially in comparison, the job he did then looks pretty grand.

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Sensibility's Hands

Sensibility would be a good portress if she had but one hand; with her right she opens the door to pleasure, but with her left to pain.—Colton.

ASK ME ANOTHER? A quiz with answers offering information on various subjects

The Questions

1. How many years is a chiliad?
2. Why do many Orientals remove their spectacles when talking with another person?
3. What peninsula comprises Spain and Portugal?
4. Which is the highest waterfall in the world?
5. John Brown, the abolitionist, of Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, fame, was the father of how many children?
6. What goddess personified youth to the Greeks?
7. What people overran Gaul, Spain, and Northern Africa in the Fourth and Fifth centuries, and sacked Rome in 455?
8. The saying, "All men have their price" is commonly ascribed to whom?
9. In which of the constellations is the Big Dipper found?
10. Are legal records "adopted" or "approved"?

5. Twenty, two of whom were killed in the raid upon the army and arsenal at Harper's Ferry, October 16, 1859.
6. The Goddess Hebe personified youth to the Greeks.
7. The Vandals.
8. Robert Walpole.
9. Ursa Major.
10. Under parliamentary law, "to adopt," meaning to accept, is the proper term. However, the decision of a court martial is "approved" or officially sanctioned.

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Test of Civilization

The true test of civilization is not the census, nor the size of the cities, nor the crops, but in the kind of men the country turns out.—Emerson.



Valueless Profanity

Profane swearing never did any man any good. No man is the richer or wiser or happier for it.—Louth.

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