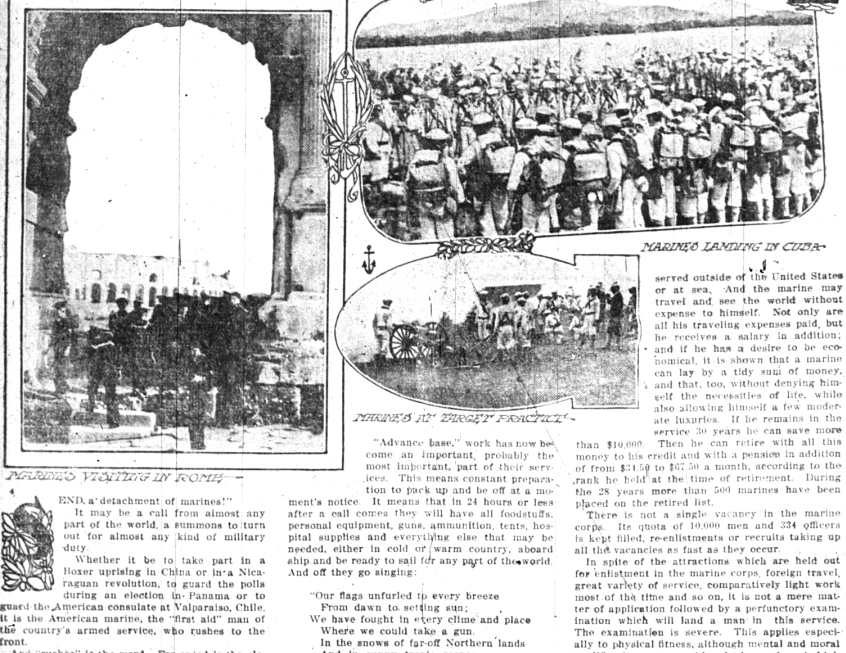
AROUND the WORLD WITH OUR MARINES



MARINES ENGAGED IN WAR TACTICS

MARINES LANDING IN CUBA

MARINES AT TARGET PRACTICE

MARINES VISITING IN JAPAN

"END, a detachment of marines!"

It may be a call from almost any part of the world, a summons to turn out for almost any kind of military duty.

Whether it be to take part in a Boxer uprising in China or in a Nicaraguan revolution, to guard the polls during an election in Panama or to guard the American consulate at Valparaiso, Chile, it is the American marine, the "first aid" man of the country's armed service, who rushes to the front.

And "rushes" is the word. For speed is the element which above all others is drilled, hammered and pounded night and day into the constitution of the marine. On the principle that a fire caught in its early stages will be readily extinguished, the United States marine corps is organized to respond to any call at a moment's notice and smother the incipient blaze. In fact, their hurried appearance on the scene has often prevented the outbreak of threatened conflagration.

"From the halls of Montezuma to the shores of Tripoli" is the way the song starts which they have made known in every part of the world.

"The halls of Montezuma?" Yes, the marines have seen service in Mexico. It was back in the days of 1847 when they were present at the storming of Chapultepec, the strong castle on the fortified hill near Mexico City, where the ancient Aztec rulers held sway.

"To the shores of Tripoli?" Yes, it was back in 1803 that American marines marched across the desert of northern Africa for 600 miles, and after capturing the Tripolitan flag hoisted that of the United States for the first time in the history of the country on a fortress of the Old World.

China, Japan, Corea, Egypt, Algiers, Tripoli, Chile, Mexico, Cuba, Sumatra, Formosa, Hawaii, Santo Domingo, Porto Rico, Nicaragua—no, this is more than a mere geographical list of countries, it is a roster of some of the countries in which the American marines have been called on for service. And they sing:

"From the Hell Hole of Cavite
To the Ditch at Panama,
You will find them very needy
Of Marines—that's what we are:
We're the watch dog of a pile of coal,
Or we dig a magazine,
Though our job-lots they are manifold,
Who would not be a Marine?"

Ubiquitous they are in field of action. Manifold are their duties. Amphibious creatures also they are, fighting by land or sea. They are called "soldiers of the sea." Ready for "fun or frolic," they serve on war vessels and land, both in times of peace and war.

When fighting on the battleships or cruisers to which they are assigned they man the six-inch, five-inch and three-inch guns, and the six-pounders of the intermediate and secondary batteries. They are trained and fully equipped for instant service as landing parties. When they land they take with them if needed ship guns of three, five and six-inch caliber. Part of their training is to mount these pieces in suitable shore positions. They are taught the various methods of slinging and transporting ordnance.

Ashore in foreign countries they fight or perform peaceful duties, according to need. And when there is any fighting to be done, they are generally the men who start it. They open the way for bigger fighting, if such should be necessary. They are the forerunners of both the army and navy. They are the "hurry up, clean 'em up quick and eat 'em alive" boys. Except in case of big and important fighting, the marines usually finish the job alone. As the marine corps all told comprises only 10,000 men and 334 officers, it could not fight a war but for the dozens of smaller calls for military aid, it is all sufficient. If either the army or navy or both are to come into action later on, it is usually the marines who have taken the first step against the enemy.

"Advance base," work has now become an important, probably the most important, part of their services. This means constant preparation to pack up and be off at a moment's notice. It means that in 24 hours or less after a call comes they will have all foodstuffs, personal equipment, guns, ammunition, tents, hospital supplies and everything else that may be needed, either in cold or warm country, aboard ship and be ready to sail for any part of the world. And off they go singing:

"Our flags unfurled to every breeze
From dawn to setting sun;
We have fought in every clime and place
Where we could take a gun.
In the snows of far-off Northern lands
And in sunny tropic scenes,
You will find us always on the job,
The United States Marines."

There has been only one year since 1900 when the marines were not called on for duty on some foreign shore. And during that period only 26 of them have been killed. Nineteen of these, one of them an officer, fell during the international relief expedition to protect the foreign legations at Pekin during the Boxer rebellion in 1900. In the following year two were killed in the Samar campaign in the Philippines. Five were killed in Nicaragua in October, 1912, while fighting against revolutionists. The president of Nicaragua, members of his cabinet and other prominent citizens of the Central American republic attended the funeral services of the four marines killed in the fight at Barrancas Hill, near Masaya. In addition, as soon as General Chamorro, then minister of foreign affairs in Nicaragua, now minister from that country to the United States, learned of the deaths of the marines, he called on American Minister Weitzel and expressed his sympathy and that of his government.

In 1900 we find marines landing in China to assist sailors and marines from other countries in relieving the besieged legations at Pekin. In 11 days this was accomplished. In 1901 they landed in Samar, one of the Philippines; also were called to Panama and Colon. They were in Panama again in the three following years.

In November, 1903, a company of marines had the novel experience of riding camels across the deserts of Africa, as they accompanied a representative of the American state department into the heart of Abyssinia to its capital for a conference with its famous King Menelik. In the same year another company went to Seoul, Corea, to protect the American legation during an insurrection.

Santo Domingo and Panama needed marines in 1905. In the following year it was in Cuba and Panama that they served in Panama on account of disturbed conditions incident to the holding of an election. In Cuba as part of the "Army of Cuban Pacification," which succeeded in pacifying the incipient Cuban revolution of 1906, remaining in the field and occupying Cuba for about two years. In this case the marines were first in the field and the only troops engaged in the disarmament of the insurgent forces.

Panama at election time in June, 1908, saw the marines again on police at the polls. Threatened destruction of American property in Nicaragua sent the marines there in December, 1909, and in the following year they saw service in the same revolutionary country. On account of the revolution which resulted in the founding of the Chinese republic, marines were sent there in 1911 to enlarge the legation guard. Last year they fought in Nicaragua, and this year they went to Santo Domingo, although they were not compelled to go ashore in the latter country, their presence on a gunboat in the harbor being sufficient for the needs of the occasion.

In 1907, the one year since 1900 when the marines were not called on for foreign military service, they aided in the humanitarian work of helping the earthquake sufferers of the island of Jamaica.

Opportunity for foreign travel is one of the inducements held out to prospective recruits in the service. From one-half to three-fourths of a marine's enlistment, it is pointed out, may be served outside of the United States or at sea. And the marine may travel and see the world without expense to himself. Not only are all his traveling expenses paid, but he receives a salary in addition; and if he has a desire to be economical, it is shown that a marine can lay by a tidy sum of money, and that, too, without denying himself the necessities of life, while also allowing himself a few moderate luxuries. If he remains in the service 30 years he can save more than $10,000. Then he can retire with all this money to his credit and with a pension in addition of from $1,150 to $67.50 a month, according to the rank he held at the time of retirement. During the 28 years more than 500 marines have been placed on the retired list.

There is not a single vacancy in the marine corps. Its quota of 10,000 men and 334 officers is kept filled, re-enlistments or recruits taking up all the vacancies as fast as they occur.

In spite of the attractions which are held out for enlistment in the marine corps, foreign travel, great variety of service, comparatively light work most of the time and so on, it is not a mere matter of application followed by a perfunctory examination which will land a man in this service. The examination is severe. This applies especially to physical fitness, although mental and moral qualifications are considered also and rank high in the mind of the recruiting officers.

Applicants at recruiting stations are rejected for many reasons. Men are not wanted who are morally unfit any more than are those who cannot meet the desired physical requirements. The marine corps desires to maintain a high standard and will not accept men who, in the opinion of the officers in charge, are likely to prove deserters, cowards or weaklings in any way, or who may have a bad influence on the other men.

Recruiting officers are alert in efforts to prevent the enlistment of any men who try to get into the service as a means of escaping from the results of misdoing. Such men, it is always feared, will try deserting when opportunity offers. When a man is recruited his Bertillon record is promptly forwarded to Washington, where records are searched to see if he has ever before been enlisted in any branch of the service and discharged for cause. As the recruits are not sworn in for four or five days, this gives time to catch them if they have tried to get in wrongfully. Criminals are sometimes caught in this way trying to escape the clutches of the law by enlisting in the government service. Washington has other Bertillon records besides those made in the recruiting offices.

Enlistment in the marine corps is for four years. Last year those who had been in the service liked it so well that 40 per cent of those whose terms expired re-enlisted for another four-year period. The training is systematic and careful, developing the best that is in a man. There are special exercises for strengthening weak parts of the body, which enable the marines to stand the rigors of the hardest campaign with a minimum of physical fatigue. The pay for the newly enlisted man is $15 a month and keep, which includes food, allowances for clothing and so forth. In addition there is extra pay for men who win marksmanship medals, who receive good-conduct medals and who are proficient in various lines of work. It has been shown that a marine, after allowing himself a fair amount each month for extras, can retire after 30 years' service with more than $10,000 in bank drawing interest at 4 per cent.

Kipling sings of him:

"An' after I met 'im all over the world, a-doin' all kinds of things
Like landin' 'isself with a Gatlin' gun to talk to them 'eathen kings;
'E sleeps in an a'mnick instead of a cot, an' 'e drills with the deck on a slew:
There isn't a job on top of the earth the beggar don't know to do.
You can leave 'im at night on a bald man's 'ead to paddle 'is own canoe;
'E's a sort of a bloomin' cosmopolous—soldier and sailor, too."

The American marine, "Soldier of the Sea," known all over the world from Gibraltar to Yokohama, has been a strong factor in helping to maintain the prestige of the United States, to fight its battles and stand guard on many foreign shores. This influence is not likely to be lessened with the passing years. The marines have landed and have the situation well in hand," will continue to be the report heard from them.

HIS WAY OF THINKING.

"A thief is usually something of a philosopher."

"How do you make that out?"

"Doesn't he take an abstract view of things?"

Sentiment in Advertising

That sentiment can be used with good effect in an advertisement the Germans evidently believe; otherwise it is difficult to account for the following letter which recently appeared among the business notices in a German paper:

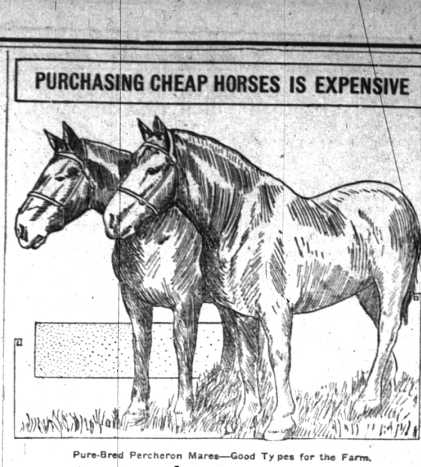
My Dearest Charlotte: My heart is almost broken because your father has forbidden me to call on you and I know the only reason is because I am not wealthy. I cannot, however, live without you and so we must meet somewhere.

"Meet me tomorrow morning about ten o'clock at ——— in ——— street—I mean that large store where they sell men's clothing. You know it's such a popular place that it's always crowded and therefore no one will be able to spy on us. Besides I intend to buy an overcoat and I'd like to have your advice. In this store they have clothes of all colors and styles, so that I could never make up my mind if I were alone. Now remember, my darling, I'll expect you at ten o'clock and I hope you won't disappoint me."

British Guiana.

British Guiana was partially settled by the Dutch West India company in 1616, and was from time to time held by Holland and France, being finally surrendered to Great Britain at the Peace of 1814. The climate is hot, but not generally unhealthy; at intervals of some years there are epidemics of yellow fever. Sugar forms 82 per cent of the export trade, and the growing of the cane is the chief employment of the people. Gold mining has attracted considerable attention, and there are promising diamond fields. The chief lack of this colony is laborers to develop its great agricultural and mineral resources.

PURCHASING CHEAP HORSES IS EXPENSIVE



Pure-Bred Percheron Mares—Good Types for the Farm.

(By J. M. BELL.)

Many people are looking for bargains in horses and mules, especially at this season of the year.

The farmer thinks he can, no doubt, attend a public sale in the large cities and "pick up something a little sore but just as good for work as a first class animal." In this he is mistaken as he will soon find out.

The "bargains" are all more or less crippled in one way or another and it will be well to remember that the old saying that "Nature never forgives an injury," holds good most certainly with horses and mules.

Spavins, ringbones, side bones, sweeny, navicular lameness, sprung knees, contracted heels, cocked ankles and other similar ailments are fixtures in 90 cases out of 100.

The writer has bought and sold horses for over 30 years and can hardly recall an incident where one of the cripples has ever been made serviceably sound, much less actually sound.

So the farmer can bear in mind the fact that when he buys a "knocked-up" city horse, that he is taking long chances and he had better pay a decent price and get an animal that is perfectly sound, although the purchase price be considerably more.

These sore, stiffened horses or mules may do fairly good work on soft, plowed ground but when it comes to using them on the road for any purpose they do not fill the bill and most farmers have some hauling on the thoroughfares nearly every month of the year.

There is no reason why the farmer should not have a sound, well matched team—one that can do the regular field work, do service on wood and when the occasion requires, take the family to the neighboring town or church in proper style.

And another thing, the hired man takes little interest in working a mismatched, foot sore team but much prefers one that is sound and one that responds to good attention, which he is generally willing to bestow upon them.

LUNG DISEASE OF HORSES INCURABLE

Treatment for Broken Wind Can Only Be Palliative—Avoid Dusty or Burnt Hay.

(By W. R. GILBERT.)

Broken wind is the old-fashioned name given to the chronic lung complaint, associated with difficult breathing in which, in marked cases, the act of expiration is performed by a double effort, inspiration being little, if at all, removed from normal.

We have only to look at a horse's flank to see this double effort and abdominal breathing and press his throat with the fingers and thumb—in other words to cough him, in order to see if he is broken winded or not.

The cough is characteristic, spasmodic at first, but as the disease advances, becoming single, short and suppressed. The trouble is incurable and the treatment therefore can only be palliative.

The difficulty in breathing increases when the stomach and bowels are congested with food and water. Both are to be given only in small quantities at a time. Green food and cut grass should be fed at intervals.

The food should always be dampened with water. Dusty or burnt hay are to be avoided as are also chopped straw and over-ripe rye grass.

It is a good plan to mix a quarter of a pint of linseed meal oil with each feed. As regards medicinal agents, their action on broken wind can only be temporary.

Every dealer has his specific for this disease. Some give the animal a pound of lard, or any sort of good fat made into balls, while others give a quantity of leaden shot. A subcutaneous injection of morphia many resort to.

These things do no permanent good and the palliative treatment, if carefully carried out, is of great benefit to the poor animal and may be looked upon as the only treatment for a broken-winded horse.

MAKE CULTIVATION OF ALFALFA EASY

Several Western Kansas Farmers Try New Method by Planting Crop in Rows.

The seeding of alfalfa in rows to make cultivation possible is being advised for parts of western Kansas by W. A. Boys, demonstration agent at Hays. He has interested nine men in this method of planting, and has secured some good, up-land alfalfa seed. One hundred and fifty acres will be planted. Some of the seed will be sown broadcast, but most of it will be planted in rows. Even if the alfalfa does not give high forage yields, as compared with yields of lands adapted to growing alfalfa by the usual methods, the forage will be very acceptable to balance the ration with rough feeds easily produced in this territory. Mr. Boys thinks that the crop will be valuable, also, in a rotation scheme for western Kansas.

Cleanliness in the Dairy.

Cleanliness is of the utmost importance around the dairy barn. The quality of a sample of milk, with special reference to its bacterial count and dirt content, can almost always be taken as an index of the sanitary conditions surrounding the cows supplying the milk. Clean milk cannot be produced from dirty cows. Cows cannot be kept clean in a dirty stable. Stables cannot be kept clean, from a hygienic standpoint, without due regard for the rules of sanitation in all of its various aspects.

PROFIT IN RAISING HIGH GRADE SEEDS

An Ever-Increasing Demand for Sweet Corn, Garden Peas and Beans of Good Quality.

A letter sent from the U. S. department of agriculture, division of publications will be of considerable interest to those who follow in any degree the raising of high grade seed.

Concerning sweet corn, garden peas and beans it states there is much profit in the raising of high grade seed.

"Seed crops of sweet corn, garden peas and beans of good quality are in ever-increasing demand and the quantity needed yearly has become so large that the seedsman is obliged to have the major portion of his stock grown for him by others.

"Within the past few years there has been an enormous increase in the quantity of seeds produced for commercial purposes.

"This has been due, in a large measure, to the development of seed growing and its handling as a business in the United States.

"One of the largest of these businesses uses buildings with an aggregate floor space of more than 16 acres. This space is much larger than was occupied by the entire seed trade of the country only 50 years ago.

"The quality also has vastly improved. One of the most encouraging developments in the growing of garden vegetables is the increasing recognition of the practical importance of using pure and uniform stocks of seed whose varietal characteristics adapt them to distinct local conditions and market requirements.

"Another consideration is the fact that the growing of seed crops of these vegetables can be undertaken without any radical change in farm practice or material increase in farm equipment.

"These conditions make the industry well worth the attention of farmers who are located where soil and climatic conditions are favorable for the best development of such seeds.

"However, the raising of these vegetables for seed crops is not recommended for all circumstances, even when soil and climate are suitable.

"The farmer who contemplates undertaking seed crop farming will do well to consider thoroughly the many elements which enter into profits.

"Seedmen are often able to place contracts for growing seed at very low prices—even lower than that at which grain of the species can be sold on the market.

"Such a condition might be due to any of several causes, but usually rests on an over-supply or a demand for an inferior product.

"The general tendency now, however, is decidedly in the other direction, and both seed dealers and seed growers can do much by co-operation to further this tendency.

Dealers should not buy by sample, no matter how good the sample may be, but should endeavor to limit his supply to seed which he knows was grown from pure and true stock seed and, as far as possible, to that which was subject, while growing to his own inspection.

Knowledge, experience and care on the part of the grower will also contribute much to a higher standard, and consequently to higher prices and better market conditions generally.

Englishman's Preference.

The English poultryman prefer the Aylesbury variety of duck, while the French poultryman pins his faith to the Rouen.

Bespeaks Good Care.

The colt that keeps its baby-fat the first year tells of good care, skillful feeding and fine growth.

To Pipe Smokers

We Are Independent

and have no one to please but our customers. We have been making high-grade smoking tobacco for more than half a century and "Wild Fruit" is our best effort. It is Union Made. Packed in five cent foil packages, ten cent cloth pouches, eight and sixteen ounce tins. Premium coupons in all packages. Should you fail to find the "Wild Fruit" in your dealer's stock, send us five cents in postage stamps and we will mail you an original package.

Jos. J. Bagley & Co., Detroit, Mich.

"Mother."

Answers to the question "What is Mother?" given by supposedly feeble-minded school children of New York:

She's what you chop wood for.
She's what feeds you.
She's what puts clothes and shoes on you.
She keeps care of you.
She's who's good to you.
She's your creator.
She's what's dead on to me.
Best composite portrait of a mother ever painted.—New York American.

In the Hospital.

"What is the matter with this prohibition patient, doctor?"

"What might be expected. Water on the brain."

In Chicago.

Mrs. Wabash—I see eggs laid by a New Zealand lizard require 14 months to hatch.

Mrs. Dearborn—The idea! We ought to boycott those eggs, too!

Rheumatism Is Torture

Many pains that pass as rheumatism are due to weak kidneys—to the failure of the kidneys to drive off uric acid thoroughly.

When you suffer achy, bad joints, backache too, dizziness and some urinary disturbances, get Doan's Kidney Pills, the remedy that is recommended by over 150,000 people in many different lands.

Doan's Kidney Pills help weak kidneys to drive out the uric acid which is the cause of backache, rheumatism and lumbago.

Here's proof.

AN INDIANA CASE

M. C. Walker, 923 Grand Ave., Connersville, Ind., says: "For ten years I had muscular rheumatism. I was laid up in bed and couldn't move a limb. Plasters and hot applications failed. The first box of Doan's Kidney Pills helped me and two more boxes permanently cured me."

Get Doan's at Any Store. 50c a Box

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FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

Matchless

helps to women's comfort, physical well-being, and beauty—sure to promote healthy, natural action of the organs of digestion and elimination—the tonic, safe and ever reliable

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World
Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA

Remedy for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask Your druggist for it. Write for FREE SAMPLE.
NORTHROP & LYMAN CO., Ltd., BUFFALO, N.Y.

NEAL 3 DAY CURE

FOR DRINK and DRUG HABITS
Harmless, no Hypodermic. Money back if not cured
Write for Booklets and Free Guarantee Bond
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72 Sheldon Ave.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

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Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cure Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

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PISO'S REMEDY
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.