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YOU KNOW that ALL BRANCHES of the service provide the

*Seven
Essentials
FREE, viz:*

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5. Dental work.
6. Recreation and amusements.
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You can get the cheapest life insurance in the world. Besides, you are now paid \$30 per month in cash from the beginning. And each branch of the service offers special opportunities.

*YOU
may
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Cavalry.
Coast Artillery.
Engineers.
Air Service.
Signal Corps.
Medical Department.
Quartermaster Corps.
Motor Transport Corps.
Ordnance Department.
Construction Division.
Tank Corps.
Chemical Warfare Service.

Here is your opportunity to *EARN—LEARN—TRAVEL* in Hawaii, Philippine Islands, China, Panama, Europe, Siberia, or the United States.

*SEE THE RECRUITING
OFFICER TO-DAY.*

Forceful Facts *about*

The Army

*Read Every One
of Them*



FORCEFUL FACTS ABOUT THE ARMY

RESUMPTION OF ENLISTMENTS.

[W. D. Circular No. 113, Mar. 1919.]

With the resumption of enlistments for all branches of the Regular Army on March 6, 1919, many important amendments to pre-war recruiting regulations became effective and since that date such vital changes bearing on enlistments have been made that a complete résumé of the essential differences can not fail to prove of value to the general recruiting service and of interest to ambitious young men who want to know what the Army offers either as a career or as an aid to future success in civil life.

EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.

There has seldom been a time in the history of the military establishment when an enlisted man of ambition and determination could not improve himself tremendously along educational and vocational lines. The encouragement of such improvement, however, was subsidiary to the main object of the small pre-war Army, which was the development of a hard-fighting, dependable force capable of expansion, and which was to be the foundation and nucleus of a powerful army of citizen-soldiery. In pre-war days vocational and educational improvement did not constitute the goal to which much of the energy of the military establishment was directed, but, with the lessons of the great conflict being studied diligently, the new Army has committed itself to a program of education and instruction which assures every young man a fair start in life.

Each branch of the Army offers its particular field of endeavor and practically every field of endeavor is covered in one of the 14 branches of the service. The opportunities offered in each of the branches are enumerated in the pages following.

At the larger camps throughout the country regular courses of instruction are being offered. These courses include clerical courses, commercial courses, modern language courses, English courses, and practically all technical subjects with which the Army has to deal, including instruction in many important trades.

In other words, an applicant for enlistment can, by consultation with the recruiting officer, have himself placed so that he can learn any subject taught in the Army.

EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

[Bulletin 33, W. D., Sept. 30, 1919.]

1. Educational and vocational training is daily becoming of more importance in the service. Such training is not only of benefit to the individual and to the country at large but is of equally direct value to the military service. Its furtherance will be given the careful attention of all commanding officers.

2. The general policy necessarily includes giving, so far as possible throughout the entire service, adequate and immediate opportunity for the educational and vocational training of such men as desire it. It also includes the development of a practical system of coordinated educational and vocational training that will fit men for effective military service and for success in civil life.

At each place where training is carried on, the first year's work must be practical in so far as concerns direct results and present personnel, and creative and experimental in so far as concerns the methods followed, standards of training, and programs of instruction. The main factors in making the year's work successful must continue to be the initiative, resourcefulness, and good judgment of commanding officers and of education and recreation officers and their assistants, and the utilization

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to the best advantage of the Army's own resources in personnel, equipment, and material.

3. The daily duties and regular equipment of the technical services are such as to render it less difficult for them than for the line, to teach a large number of vocations of value not only to the service but also to the individual. The troops of the line at present have infinitely fewer opportunities. They will be given especial consideration in this matter from all concerned.

4. An appropriation of \$2,000,000, was made by Congress for vocational training during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920. One-half of this appropriation has been allotted as follows:

North Eastern Department (for use of troops not included in N. A. C. A. District)-----	\$7, 500
Eastern Department (for use of troops not included in N. A. C. A. District)-----	40, 000
South Eastern Department (for use of troops not included in S. A. C. A. District)-----	7, 500
Central Department-----	15, 000
Southern Department-----	200, 000
Western Department (for use of troops not included in N. P. C. A. District or S. P. C. A. District)-----	35, 000
Hawaiian Department-----	45, 000
Philippine Department-----	60, 000
Panama Canal Department-----	40, 000
	450, 000
North Atlantic, Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Pacific, and South Pacific Coast Artillery districts, a total of-----	50, 000
Army of Occupation (Germany)-----	20, 000
7 divisional camps, at \$40,000 each-----	280, 000
10 divisional camps, at \$10,000 each-----	100, 000
Air Service-----	5, 000
Motor Transport Corps, Ordnance Department, Quartermaster Corps, Signal Corps, Medical Department, Tank Corps, at \$5,000 each-----	30, 000
Fort Monroe, Va. (Coast Artillery Training Center)-----	10, 000
Camp Humphreys, Va. (Engineering Training Center)-----	5, 000
Fort Leavenworth, Kans-----	5, 000
Fort Riley, Kans. (Cavalry Training Center)-----	10, 000
Camp Benning, Ga. (Infantry Training Center)-----	10, 000
Fort Oglethorpe, Ga-----	5, 000
Field Artillery Training Centers at Fort Sill, Okla., Camp Bragg, N. C., and Camp Knox, Ky., a total of-----	15, 000
Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Alcatraz, Calif-----	2, 000
Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kans-----	2, 000
Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Jay, N. Y-----	1, 000
Total-----	1, 000, 000

The remainder of the funds appropriated will be allotted as soon as the needs of the service have been more definitely determined.

5. Arrangements are now being made to transfer from the surplus equipment of the Army to each divisional camp, each territorial department and each training center of the line such tools, apparatus, machinery, and supplies as may be needed and available for training purposes. A large number of textbooks, lately used in France in the American Expeditionary Force schools, have been ordered returned to this country and upon arrival will be distributed. Lists of the textbooks required in teaching various vocations are also being prepared. A complete reference library will be provided by the American Library Association for each divisional camp and possibly at other centers as well. The funds allotted should be used mainly in purchasing needed equipment not obtainable on requisition from the supply services and in employing instructors in cases where qualified instructors are neither available among the military personnel nor obtainable otherwise without cost to the United States. Garrisons throughout the United States are generally so reduced in strength that, except on the border, suitable buildings are generally either available for school purposes or can be made available.

6. In addition to such special courses as may be given at the various training centers and in the special arms and services, the following courses will eventually be taught very generally throughout the service:

VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

NOTE.—Courses marked * are considered most essential. Courses in parentheses are those which are considered least essential at present.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Automotive Department:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Auto and truck repairman. *Tractor repairman. *Motor cycle repairman. *Auto driver. *Truck driver. *Tractor driver. *Motor cycle driver. *Storage battery specialist. *Tire repairer and vulcanizer. | <p>1. Automotive Dept.—Con.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Wheelwright (automotive). <p>2. Electrical Department:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Radio specialist. *Lineman. *Radio operator. *Telegraph operator. *Telephone operator. *Switchboard operator. *Telephone electrician. *Telegraph electrician. (Power lineman.) |
|--|--|

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2. Electrical Department—Con.
(Interior wireman.)
(Factory electrician.)
3. Building Department:
*Carpenter.
*Concrete worker.
*Painter.
(Structural worker.)
(Cabinetmaker.)
(Pattern maker.)
(Stone mason.)
(Brick mason.)
4. Textile Department:
*Canvas worker.
*Tailor.
Cordage worker.
5. Food Department:
*Mess sergeant.
*Butcher.
*Baker.
*Meat cutter.
*Cook.
6. Animal transportation:
*Horseshoer.
*Stable management.
*Cargador and packmaster.
*Farrier.
*Stable boss.
*Teamster.
*Wagonmaster.
7. Metal Department:
*Blacksmith.
*Plumber.
*Pipefitter.
(Sheet metal worker.)
Welder.
8. Printing Department:
Printer.
*Photographer.
Lithographer.
9. Medical Department:
*Pharmacist.
*Nurse.
*Surgical attendant.
Dental assistant.
X-ray worker.
Biologist.
(Embalmer.)
10. Highway Construction and Topography:
*Surveyor.
*Mapping.
*Topographer.
*Highways and bridges.
*Draftsman, topographic.
11. Power Department:
Dynamo tender.
Gas-engine worker.
Oil-engine worker.
Steam-engine worker.
Refrigeration worker.
Fireman.
12. Music Department:
*Musicians.
13. Leather Department:
*Shoemaker.
*Saddler and harness maker.
Leather worker.
14. Machine Department:
Instrument repairer.
Mechanic, general.
*Mechanic, machine gun.
*Mechanic, gunsmith.
(Machine designer.)
*Draftsman, mechanical.
Free hand sketching (machine).
(Foundrymen.)
15. Miscellaneous Department:
*Laundryman.
Moving-picture operator.
*Wheelwright (wagon).
16. Business Department:
*Clerk, pay roll.
*Stenographer.
*Storekeeper.
Statistician.
*Typist.
Bookkeeper.
*Clerk, general.
(Clerk, production.)
(Purchasing agent.)
(Business administration.)
(Advertising.)
(Salesmanship.)
17. Agriculture:
*Truck gardening.
*Horticulture.
*Agronomy.
*Farm mechanics.
*Farm economics.
*Economic entomology and zoology.
*Animal husbandry.

EDUCATIONAL TRAINING.

NOTE.—Courses in subjects named above and in other subjects of general education will be developed so far as practicable at all posts and stations.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. *Basic courses: | 1. *Basic courses—Con. |
| Penmanship. | Elementary science. |
| English. | 2. *Advanced courses: |
| Arithmetic. | Mathematics. |
| Spelling. | General history. |
| Geography. | Modern languages. |
| United States history. | Economics. |
| Civics. | Sciences. |

7. On account of shortage of funds, instructors, and special equipment, as well as of military personnel, it is at present impracticable to open at any one camp or post satisfactory courses in all of the subjects named in paragraph 6. Each commanding officer will, however, open or continue such of the courses as it is practicable to teach at present, and such other useful courses as it may be practicable to carry on with the training facilities already existing, or which can be obtained. The desires of the enlisted men as to courses should be given full consideration, and every effort made to meet reasonable requests.

All educational and vocational training at any camp or post must be under the entire control of the commanding officer irrespective as to how much assistance is or has been received from welfare organizations or other civil institutions. Eventually all civilians employed as educators or for camp activities will be paid for by the Army within the limit of funds available.

Courses in educational and vocational training should be coordinated. Each man taking vocational training should be encouraged to take also a related educational course, and should be helped to make a proper choice. The development of suitable courses tending toward raising the general education of the soldier will be given special attention.

Each man who successfully completes a course will be given a certificate by the local commanding officer or school officer, indicating that he has "satisfactorily completed a

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course in ----- at -----
-----." A standard War Department certificate will not be adopted for general use throughout the service until such time as it will represent, for each vocation, a certain definite degree of proficiency, uniform throughout the entire service, and fully meeting the requirements of civil life as well as of the Army. The standards adopted will be such that a discharged soldier, character "excellent," with a War Department certificate showing that he has qualified, for instance, as a "carpenter," will need, when seeking civil employment as a carpenter, no further proof either of character or of proficiency. Similarly, War Department certificates covering educational subjects will, it is expected, be accepted by civil educational institutions as evidence of proficiency in such subjects.

8. The divisional camps are the places where the greatest variety of courses can successfully be taught. It is intended that eventually all courses listed in paragraph 6 will be taught at each such camp. Training programs will be framed on the basis of such ultimate extension. At each divisional camp, in addition to providing instruction in as many as possible of the 19 departments named in paragraph 6, one or more of these departments will be designated by the War Department as the camp's special field of experiment, with a view to working out for such departments courses and standards that may serve as models for the entire service. Civilian technical and educational experts have been employed by the War Department to assist in this experimental and constructive work. These experts will be sent to camps to study the educational work, and on request of commanding officers will be assigned as much as is possible to camps to cooperate in the development of courses and methods of instruction. Preference in the assignment of experts will be given at present to the camps at which divisions are now stationed.

In addition to developing to an especially high degree the training in the particular de-

partment or courses in which the camp specializes as above, the matter of training instructors in each such specialized course will be considered. It is intended that eventually the greater part, if not all, of the instructors needed throughout the service will be graduates of the special courses given at selected divisional camps, training centers of the line, and schools and shops of the technical service.

All chiefs of services will be called upon to cooperate in determining the necessary standards of training in courses which pertain to their respective services, in developing satisfactory methods of instruction in allied courses, and in furnishing instructors for the Army at large. The departments or courses that will be specialized in by the various services or at the various camps or training centers can not be definitely determined until later. The cooperation of all concerned will be necessary in determining the standards that must be reached in order to meet the demands both of the Army and of civil life.

Lists for general distribution are being prepared in the War Department, with the help of civilian technical experts, of the equipment necessary to carry on the instruction of a group of 20 men in each of the vocations listed in paragraph 6, also an estimate of the number of such sets of equipment that will eventually be needed at each divisional camp. So far as this equipment is available it will be shipped to such camps without requisition. Arrangements are also being made to supply the eventual needs of the territorial departments in the United States and overseas as well as training centers of the line and posts not under the control of department commanders or chiefs of services.

In order to meet immediate and pressing needs of equipment for vocational training and in order to avoid purchasing equipment or supplies that it may be possible to obtain from the supply departments, commanding officers are authorized to requisition same direct from the supply departments and services concerned.

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Post, camp, and zone supply officers and local Motor Transport Corps officers will fill such requisitions, if the material and equipment asked for is locally on hand and can be spared, otherwise they will forward same to the proper chief of service or supply department, who will arrange to supply equipment and material if on hand and available. In order to avoid waste of equipment, care will be taken to ask only for such equipment as is urgently needed for immediate use in courses suited to the actual garrison and of a nature such as will probably cause the courses to become standard at the particular camp or post. Chiefs of services and all supply departments will cooperate in making available all such equipment and supplies as are needed and can be spared.

9. The commanding general of each territorial department in the United States and overseas and the commanding general of the United States Forces in Germany will have educational and vocational training carried on so far as practicable at all posts under their respective commands (including the Coast Artillery districts in the case of all department commanders) in accordance with the general principles stated in paragraph 7.

The fact is recognized that it is impracticable to establish courses in a wide range of subjects at small posts, most of which, particularly in the United States, have but a small fraction of their normal strength; but even in such cases it will be possible by utilizing existing facilities to give practical instruction in a number of useful vocations as well as, particularly in permanent pre-war posts, to meet the reasonable desires of the men for educational training. The overseas departments have their special problems, as do the troops serving along the border, in Alaska, and in Germany.

10. The Chief of Coast Artillery, the Chief of Field Artillery, the Chief of Engineers, and the Commanding Officers at Fort Riley and Camp Benning will institute at their respective training centers, courses in those vocations

which are of special value to their respective arms. Such other courses, particularly in educational training, will be given as may be practicable and desirable. Wherever the facilities and personnel are available or can be obtained, the chiefs of arms and commanding officers will cooperate with the War Department in determining the standards of proficiency to be attained and in developing courses for training instructors.

11. The Chief of Air Service, Chief of Motor Transport Corps, Chief of Ordnance, Chief Signal Officer, Quartermaster General (Director of Purchase and Storage), Chief of Transportation, Chief of Construction Division, Director of Finance, Chief of Tank Corps, and Surgeon General will continue to develop to the greatest practicable degree educational and vocational training in their respective services. In general, subjects related to their work should be given first consideration. The object of the instruction given will be not only to improve the particular service or to train the individual as a member of the service but also to cooperate with the War Department in the determination of the necessary standards of proficiency and, so far as practicable, in the training of skilled specialists for duty as instructors in divisional camps and elsewhere.

12. The Commanding Officer, Fort Leavenworth, Commanding Officers of Disciplinary Barracks at Alcatraz, Fort Leavenworth, and Fort Jay, and the commanding officer of every other post not specifically mentioned herein nor under the control of a department commander or chief of arm or service, will institute such training courses as may be practicable, following the general principles outlined in paragraph 7.

13. The commanding general of each territorial department, and all other commanding officers and chiefs of arms or services will make, as early as practicable, a careful survey of the conditions affecting the development of

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educational and vocational training within their respective commands with a view to obtaining the best possible results in this line. Recommendations, constructive criticism, and suggestions of value to the service will be given full consideration. Reports on training programs, courses, and methods that are found to be especially workable and practical are desired in order that the lessons gained by experience in one command or post may be published or otherwise utilized for the benefit of the entire service.

AGE LIMITS.

[W. D. Circular No. 113, Mar. 6, 1919.]

Under existing regulations the age limits for original enlistments are from 18 to 40 years, inclusive, except that for staff corps and departments the limit is extended to 55 years. The staff corps and departments in which the higher age limit is permitted are: Signal Corps, Ordnance Department, Medical Department (including Dental and Veterinary Corps), Quartermaster Corps, and Construction Division.

ENLISTMENT OF MINORS.

[Cir. 227, W. D., 1919, and Cir. 489, W. D., 1919.]

Minors between the ages of 18 and 21 years of age may be accepted without the consent of their parents or guardians, but no applicant under the age of 21 will be accepted for enlistment until the recruiting officer has first verified his age by some of the following methods: Birth certificate, baptismal certificate or school certificate, or registration card of persons registered under the Selective Service Regulations may be accepted as evidence of age, or the certificate of the father, mother, or legal guardian as to the age of applicant may be accepted, provided the signature is witnessed by a recognized public official of the community in which the parent resides, such as notary public, justice

of peace, commissioner of deeds, postmaster, or other United States official, mayor, sheriff, chief of police, an officer of the court, alderman, constable, marshal, or by a pastor or priest or school superintendent, who should sign it and write his official title or office and address under his name. The accepting officer must satisfy himself as to the authenticity of all the required evidence and will forward it to the depot, whence it will be forwarded to The Adjutant General. No applicant under the age of 18 years will be accepted.

LENGTH OF ENLISTMENT.

[Bulletin No. 9, W. D., Mar. 3, 1919. Par. 4, Circular No. 113, 1919.]

Since the resumption of enlistments a substantial modification has been made in the length of the enlistment period. Under the new ruling, one-third of the enlistments in the Army may be for one year and the remaining two-thirds for a period of three years. A restriction has been placed on the one-year enlistment, however, which requires that no man may take advantage of the shorter period of service who has not had previous service in the Regular Army or in the United States Army during the period of the "emergency." This act is applicable to men enlisted, drafted, or inducted into the service since April 1, 1919. The Quartermaster Corps and the Medical Corps are exceptions to this ruling. In either of these branches an applicant may enlist for a period of one year, whether or not he has had previous military service.

Applicants for enlistment with honorable discharges from the Navy or Marine Corps may be accepted for one-year enlistment.

NO RESERVE DUTY.

[Par. 2, Bulletin No. 9, W. D., Mar. 3, 1919.]

Enlistments at the present time are made under the act of February 28, 1918, which provides for a period of enlistment of either one or three years, with no reserve liability.

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CHANCES TO BECOME AN OFFICER.

[Compilation General Orders, War Department 1881–1915.]

Almost 1,000 former privates of the Regular Army have risen to grades of general and field officers—they rank from major to major general—and a considerably greater number have received commissions from the ranks. The opportunity is still open and many enlisted men are availing themselves of it each year.

The President is authorized to appoint 180 cadets to the United States Military Academy from among enlisted men of the Regular Army and the National Guard in number as nearly equal as practicable. They must be between the ages of 19 and 22 years, who have served as enlisted men not less than one year. On passing the required examination these men assume their status as West Point cadets. The renown of this great national institution is world wide and the education is entirely free to the soldier.

The law also provides that enlisted men may receive commissions direct from the ranks without entering the United States Military Academy, and this course has been followed by many ranking officers in the Army of to-day. Those to be commissioned are named after a competitive examination and after their fitness for promotion has been determined.

FURLOUGH AND MILEAGE.

[W. D. Circular 484, Oct. 21, 1919.]

In order to stimulate recruiting commanding officers with authority to grant furloughs are authorized to grant or extend furloughs to enlisted men who secure the enlistment of recruits. Such furloughs may be cumulative not to exceed one month, and will be determined on the following basis:

For 1 recruit	5 days.
2 recruits	15 days.
3 recruits	20 days.
4 recruits	30 days.

Such furloughs may be granted to men securing recruits for their own organization locally, or while on pass or furlough under the provisions of Circular 409, War Department, 1919, and, in addition, to men securing recruits for general assignment.

Furloughs are granted enlisted men when conditions of the service permit.

Upon discharge mileage at the rate of 3½ cents per mile to his place of enlistment is paid to each soldier.

JOIN THE "OLD OUTFIT."

[W. D. Circular 390, Aug. 8, 1919.]

In furtherance of a desire to preserve the organization spirit which was created in all branches of the Army during the War, it is the policy of the War Department to facilitate the return to each organization of the personnel which belonged to it before hostilities ceased. With this in view authority is granted all recruiting officers to accept for enlistment for special assignment to any organization of the Regular Army any former member of that organization. At the present time this authority is restricted to the Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps, Signal Corps, and Engineer Corps. Instructions with reference to the other branches will be issued later. Enlistments under this authority will be for a period of either one or three years and, under present instructions, no enlistments will be made under this provision after December 31, 1919.

ENLISTMENT OF ORGANIZED MILITIA.

[Par. 30, Instructions for Officers.]

No member of the Organized Militia will be accepted for enlistment until he has been properly discharged from his organization. Recruiting officers may request the applicant's discharge from the adjutant general of the State. Applicants for enlistment who claim to have been discharged from the Organized Militia but who can produce no certificate of dis-

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charge can not be accepted until such discharge has been verified by the adjutant general of the State in which the applicant served.

CERTAIN MEN WITH DEPENDENTS BARRED.

[W. D. Circular 113, Mar. 13, 1919.]

No man will be enlisted or reenlisted who has dependents entitled to family allowance. This does not apply to men enlisted prior to April 2, 1917, now in the Army, or to enlistment of men with dependents who are eligible to restoration to grade under act of Congress approved March 30, 1919. Cases of exceptional merit only of men now out of the service who do not come under the above classes will be considered, but authority for enlistment must be obtained from The Adjutant General.

ENLISTMENT OF ARMY AND NAVAL RESERVISTS.

[W. D. Circular 399, Aug. 14, 1919.]

The War Department and the Navy Department have agreed to discharge men from the Regular Army Reserve and the Naval Reserve Force in order to permit them to enlist in the Regular Army and Regular Navy respectively.

ENGLISH FOR ILLITERATES, CITIZENSHIP FOR ALIENS.

[W. D. Circular 382, Aug. 1, 1919.]

On May 1, 1919, the War Department provided for the acceptance for enlistment of illiterates and non-English-speaking citizens and aliens. To the citizens it offers a thorough course in English and for the aliens it provides not only a course in English but a short cut to American citizenship. Under the present naturalization law an alien who makes legal declaration to become a citizen, and who enlists in the Army for three years, may, upon honorable discharge, become a full-fledged citizen, provided he applies for final papers within six

months after he has been discharged. Through all civil channels this would take him five years.

During the war thousands of illiterate and non-English-speaking men were drafted. It was conclusively demonstrated that these men can be trained readily into good soldiers. In three months and often in less time men were taught to receive, execute, and transmit orders and messages intelligently and also to read and understand elementary English.

The first recruit educational center has been established at Camp Upton, N. Y. For the present, recruiting of men who can not read, write, or speak English is confined to the territory east of the Mississippi River.

Recruits receive daily (except Saturday afternoons, Sundays, and holidays) three hours of English instruction and three hours of military instruction.

In establishing the recruit educational centers, which will train and educate the illiterates and the non-English-speaking aliens and citizens, the War Department feels that it has taken a step that should meet with nationwide approval, since it makes for better citizenship and for a higher order of Americanism.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR TRAVEL.

United States troops are serving in many foreign countries and other stations beyond the continental limits of this country. At present there are troops in France, Germany, Hawaii, Panama, The Philippine Department, including China and Siberia. Besides these, there are opportunities to see Alaska and the Mexican Border. While the quota of troops allotted to these stations is sometimes limited, there are usually opportunities for service in each of them. Many opportunities for educational travel are always to be found by applying to the Recruiting Sergeant.

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THE FOURTEEN BRANCHES.

The recruit may choose from the following branches:

Infantry.
Field Artillery.
Cavalry.
Coast Artillery.
Engineers.
Air Service.
Signal Corps.

Medical Department.
Quartermaster Corps.
Motor Transport Corps.
Ordnance Department.
Construction Division.
Tank Corps.
Chemical Warfare Service.

Men who desire to enlist or reenlist in the Motor Transport Corps, Tank Corps, Air Service, or Chemical Warfare Service will be enlisted in the Infantry and will be transferred immediately to the service desired.

Those who desire service in the Dental Corps or Veterinary Corps will be enlisted in the Medical Department and transferred.

Those who desire service in the Construction Division will be enlisted in the Quartermaster Corps and transferred.

(W. D. Circular 141, 1919; Circular 383, 1919.)

SPECIAL SERVICE SCHOOLS AND TRADE SCHOOLS.

At all Posts there are schools for the instruction of enlisted men in grammar, arithmetic, geography, history, algebra, and other studies comprised in a common-school course. These schools are exclusively for the benefit of enlisted men, affording facilities whereby a soldier may lay the foundation for a higher or technical and advanced mechanical education which can be acquired in the *Special Service Schools*.

Bakers' and Cooks' Schools (established at certain posts and camps, as the needs of the service demand).—The purpose of these schools is to give practical instruction in the art of cooking and baking, under the instruction of experts. The men are taught how to cook and bake, and when the student finishes he is a cook, baker, or assistant cook or baker. These schools offer a good opportunity for a man to fit himself either as a soldier or civilian.

INFANTRY.

The Infantry is the largest branch of all armies and is distinctly a fighting arm; it includes the assault troops in battle. This branch of the service offers many attractions to the young soldier. Promotions in the Infantry are usually rapid. A young man of character and energy who enlists in the Infantry to-day is sure to receive advancement, as splendid advantages for thorough military and vocational training, are offered to him. To the young man who desires to see a bit of the world and enlarge his general knowledge, the Infantry probably offers better opportunities than any other branch of the service. Our Infantry garrisons are located in the United States, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Panama, China, Siberia, Alaska, and at the present time, in Germany. One year's service with foot troops will give a man a physical stamina that will be of benefit to him the remainder of his life.

The great weapon of a modern fighting force is the rifle—the traditional American weapon. This is distinctly the weapon of the Infantry. Our Infantry has led the world in shooting ability and its skill in the use of the rifle has been a decisive factor in all wars in which our country has been engaged. If a soldier qualifies as an expert marksman, sharpshooter, or rifleman, he is entitled to from \$2 to \$5 per month in addition to his pay—according to the qualification he attains. The training of the Infantry soldier also includes the use of the bayonet, automatic rifle, rifle grenades, and machine guns. Schools to embrace both general education and professional knowledge are always provided in the regiments, but his studies are never allowed to interfere with his athletics, which are fostered and encouraged as carefully as military duties.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

The Field Artillery combines many of the principal features of the other arms of the service. It is organized into regiments—some horse-

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drawn, some tractor-drawn. The knowledge of the efficient field artilleryman should include familiarity with horses or motors as well as an intimate knowledge of the gun with which his battery is armed. Usually field artillery regiments are stationed at large posts or centers of instruction where there are ample opportunities for self-improvement, athletics, and amusements of various sorts. Many different trades and occupations can be learned in the Field Artillery. The following are some of the occupations taught:

Telegraph operator.	Switchboard operator and repairman.
Wireless operator.	Bandsman.
Truckmaster.	Cook.
Chauffeur.	Horseshoer.
Automobile mechanic.	Teamster.
Harness maker and saddler.	Wheelwright.
Telephone and telegraph linesman.	Carpenter.
Stable boss.	Painter.
	Truck driver.

CAVALRY.

The Cavalry is the combat arm of the greatest mobility, and hence for those men who prefer a life of action out of doors it offers unusual attractions and opportunities.

The training of the cavalryman in time of peace is to form soldiers who are quick, alert, self-reliant, and aggressive, so that when war comes the Cavalry can carry out its mission of protecting our Army against surprise, screening its movements, and insuring the safety and success of the other arms. The Cavalry is the screen thrown out in front of the Army.

For its mobility the Cavalry depends upon the HORSE. Only those men, therefore, who really love horses should enter this branch of the service. The horse is the trooper's companion, which must be cared for untiringly, and whose needs must be given first consideration. To make Cavalry mobile the men are taught to ride well, and in addition to have a thorough knowledge of their horses, to understand them both physically and temperamentally. In learning to control a horse a cav-

alryman learns to control himself. Hence, when he returns to civil life he has at his command a knowledge of Equitation, Horsemanship, and Hippology, all of which are salable commodities.

In addition, the cavalryman has the opportunity of attending the Cavalry School at Fort Riley, Kans.

At this school the students are given instruction as saddlers, horseshoers, and farriers. The men receive very valuable training, such as would be hard to get outside of the Army. Upon graduating a soldier leaves with much knowledge that will undoubtedly be of great value to him, whether he remains in the service or returns to civil life.

A large part of the training of the cavalryman is devoted to instruction in the use of the pistol and rifle. These weapons are the same as are used by the Infantry, and no pains are spared to see that the cavalryman becomes expert in the use of each.

In addition to the special features of the Cavalry service the same vocational and educational features can be had in this branch as in any of the others.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

The Big Gun Corps.—From the nature of the service, coast artillery garrisons are located near the large seacoast cities of the country, and their purpose is to protect the seacoast and harbors of the United States and foreign possessions. The soldier has time at his disposal to visit places near his station; and the work is interesting, even for those who do not care to study for higher positions.

Men who have a mechanical turn of mind will find the conditions in the coast artillery agreeable. The coast artillery corps offers special advantages to men who have had training and experience in the care of electrical machinery, engines, and boilers; to those who are qualified in mechanical drafting, map work, and photography, and to intelligent and ambi-

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tious young men who desire to qualify in any of these lines. This corps, too, offers the advantage of many comparatively high salaried grades open to its members—particularly to those who have successfully passed through the training school provided by the War Department.

Department of enlisted specialists (Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.).—Enlisted men who prepare for, take, and pass the entrance examinations successfully will be assigned to this school.

Enlisted men may choose the course they wish to receive instruction in:

Artillery course.

Electrical course.

Clerical course.

Radio course.

Nautical course for appointment as warrant officers (2d mate and assistant engineer) Army Mine Planter Service.

The Motor Transportation Course prepares men for duty as drivers of passenger cars, motorcycles, trucks, and tractors, and auto mechanics and repairmen.

The training received in the Coast Artillery School is highly skilled and of great value to any man in or out of the Army.

The Coast Artillery Corps placed its big guns on wheel and railway mounts, went to France, and rendered distinguished service there.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Engineer troops, in addition to combat assignments, are charged with reconnoitering and surveying for military purposes and the preparation of maps of the theater of operations; planning and superintending of defensive and offensive works of troops in the field; examination of routes of communications for supplies and for military movements; construction and repair of military roads, railroads, and bridges; military demolitions, mining, camouflage, the location, design, and construction of camps, water-supply systems, power and light systems, wharves, piers, landings, storehouses,

shops, hospitals, and other similar structures; the construction, maintenance, and repair of roads, ferries, bridges, and incidental structures; the construction, maintenance, and operation of railroads under military control, including the construction and operation of armored trains.

During peace times, engineer troops are practically confined to sapper organizations (foot and mounted) and their trains. The men form the nuclei for the special Engineer units required by the conditions existing when hostilities begin, and are trained along the lines of service for which each is best adapted and circumstances permit.

The Corps of Engineers maintains, for the benefit of the enlisted men, diversified courses of instruction, including general education, civilian trades, the sciences, and military subjects.

Trade Schools (regimental).—In each regiment or separate unit there will be conducted schools for the training of the necessary trade specialists for the unit. Students for these schools will be selected from those who have had previous training or experience in a particular trade or from those who demonstrate aptitude for a particular trade. The schools give elementary instruction in the following trades:

Blacksmiths.

Machinists.

Electricity.

Lithography.

Light Railway (locations, construction, and maintenance).

Surveying and reconnoissance.

Oxyacetylene welding.

Auto repairing.

Masonry.

Drafting.

Carpentry.

Photography.

Trade Schools (Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.).—During the war there were conducted by the Corps of Engineers certain central trade schools for the training of enlisted men. It is contemplated continuing these schools at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., where the facili-

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ties will afford more complete and more advanced trade instruction than is given in the regimental trade schools in the same trades. Students for these schools will be selected from men who have demonstrated marked ability in the regimental schools and who are considered fit for advancement in noncommissioned officer or master engineer grades.

AIR SERVICE (INCLUDING BALLOON CORPS).

Those who have had experience as motor mechanics and machinists, garage men, carpenters, blacksmiths, metal workers, radio mechanics, radio operators, electricians, tailors, coppersmiths, chauffeurs, motorcyclists, photographers, vulcanizers, welders, or those who have a desire to learn any of these trades, are the men most desirable.

Skill as a mechanic is desirable, though not necessary, because of the school system which will train nonspecialists.

Every man with a technical education or a desire for one, will find congenial work with the Air Service.

The specialist will be able to go further with his studies. The nonspecialist will be permitted to choose his trade and will graduate a mechanic. Diplomas to graduates.

The Air Service Mechanics Schools, United States Army, are completely equipped with modern tools necessary for thorough instruction in trades taught.

AIR SERVICE MECHANICAL TRAINING PROGRAM.

Airplane mechanics.	Metal working.
Carpentry and cabinet making.	Motor mechanics.
Fabric working.	Propeller making.
Magneto repairing.	Blacksmith.
Motorcyclists.	Coppersmith.
Advanced field training.	Machinists.
Chauffeurs.	Military.
Electricians.	Welders.
Instrument repair.	Vulcanizers.
	Stock keepers.

Enlisted men of ability will have the opportunity to become fliers.

Applicants for the Air Service will be enlisted for Infantry for assignment to Air Service. (Circular 141, 1919.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

The Signal Corps offers opportunities for rapid advancement to men technically qualified for service therein, and to those not qualified, the means to acquire a technical education in one of its schools. The duties of the Signal Corps are diversified and interesting, and consist principally in the transmission of military information by electrical, visual, and other means. Telegraphy (both wire line and radio) and telephony are extensively employed, including the construction and operation of underground telephone systems; the operation and maintenance of the Alaskan Cable and Telegraph System; radio telegraphy in connection with shore and transport stations; photography; homing pigeons, and other duties. Opportunity is afforded for service in Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, Panama, and the United States when vacancies exist.

The Signal Corps is composed of field signal and telegraph battalions and service companies. The men assigned to battalions perform duty principally in connection with the transmission of military information and the routine duties of an organization, while those assigned to service companies are usually employed as telegraph operators, both wire-line and radio, telephone construction work, cable operators, care of homing pigeons, photographers, and other Signal Corps duties.

Many men, having served an enlistment in the Signal Corps, during which they availed themselves of the opportunity offered for theoretical and practical study in electricity and telephony, have returned to civil life better equipped professionally and have been able to secure positions paying a larger salary than would have been possible without this instruction.

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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

In the Medical Department you are given training which will be of great usefulness in civil life. Military hospitals are provided with excellently equipped chemical, bacteriological, and pathological laboratories. Opportunity is afforded enlisted men to become proficient laboratory technicians in any of the following subjects: Bacteriology, pathology, serology, histology, and physiological and sanitary chemistry. Special courses of instruction to men qualifying in special subjects are established at the Army Medical School and in the laboratories of hospitals throughout the country.

Privates first class of the Medical Department are eligible for ratings for additional pay as follows: As dispensary assistant \$2 a month, as nurse \$3 a month, and as surgical assistant \$5 a month.

Class and practical instruction in pharmacy, materia medica, physiology, anatomy, personal hygiene, sanitation, nursing, dietetics, first aid, minor surgery, and clerical work is given to all enlisted men of the Medical Department and opportunity is offered to become proficient in these subjects. Every opportunity is given the ambitious young man to improve himself by taking advantage of the courses of instruction and the laboratory and other facilities available at the military hospitals.

Sanitary trains composed of ambulance companies and field hospitals, afford an opportunity for training in motor repair and operation, care of animals, horseshoeing, harness making and repairing, and the transportation and care of sick and wounded in the field. It combines training for a useful occupation with an opportunity for the development of robust health by a life in the open.

DENTAL WORK.

Men so desiring may select this work. The special training given the man who is selected as dental assistant prepares him for advanced rank and more pay in the Army, and also gives him a preparatory knowledge of dental science

upon which to base further study if he returns to civil life.

Men who desire service in the Dental Corps will be enlisted for the Medical Department, and will be assigned immediately to the Dental Corps.

VETERINARY CORPS.

The enlisted force of the Veterinary Corps consists of sergeants first class, sergeants, corporals, cooks, horseshoers, farriers, saddlers, wagoners, privates first class, and privates.

In this branch an enlisted man is given valuable instruction in the care and treatment of sick horses, and this knowledge is of the greatest usefulness to the soldier for the rest of his life.

Men who desire to enlist in the Veterinary Corps will be enlisted for the Medical Department and will be transferred immediately to the Veterinary Corps.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

The Quartermaster Corps encourages soldiers to qualify for technical training and executive positions, by teaching specially selected men the following trades, at the same time paying them while they learn:

Bakers.	Overseers of labor.
Blacksmiths.	Painters.
Cargadors.	Packers.
Carpenters.	Packmasters.
Checkers.	Pipefitters.
Clerks.	Plumbers.
Cobblers.	Pressers (clothing, tailor shop).
Cooks.	Printers.
Electricians.	Saddlers.
Engineers (steam).	Shoe-repair operators.
Farriers.	Stenographers.
Firemen (steam).	Storekeepers.
Foragemasters.	Tailors (machine operators).
Harness makers.	Tailors (bushelmen).
Helpers (harness makers).	Teamsters.
Horseshoers.	Tentmakers.
Laborers.	Trainers (horses).
Laundry workers.	Typists.
Machinists.	Watchmen.
Machinists' helpers.	Wheelwrights.
Mechanics (woodworkers).	
Messengers.	

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The Quartermaster Corps is the business branch of the Army. Bright, energetic men entering this corps will find every opportunity to acquire a business training which will prove invaluable to them in civil life.

To illustrate the scope of this branch of the service, nearly one-half of the expenditures of the war were handled by the Quartermaster Corps.

MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS—THE MOTOR VEHICLE ARM OF THE SERVICE.

The Motor Transport Corps instructs men in sixty-eight different vocations—40 of these are for the highest type of skilled mechanics.

The men who take these courses are trained so that they may stand in the front rank of highly paid specialists when they return to civil life.

Men who have had previous experience in the different branches of the automotive industry are highly desirable for these courses, but this does not mean that men without experience in these lines are not acceptable. A good common-school education, a quick and receptive mind is sufficient.

The work consists of class room and shop work for periods of from three to eight months.

When this preliminary training is finished, men enter the shops to work at their trade for the balance of their enlistment.

Increased pay and advanced grade is quickly earned, as only 16 per cent of the Motor Transport Corps men are privates.

Schools are located in excellent automobile maintenance shops at—

Camp Holabird, Baltimore, Md.	Camp Boyd, El Paso, Tex.
Camp Jesup, Atlanta, Ga.	Camp Normoyle, San Antonio, Tex.

Courses commence three times each year. Courses give both military and technical training. Graduates are given a certificate of excellence.

Post-graduate training is offered to men who come through the first school with high ratings.

Applicants for the Motor Transport Corps will be enlisted for Infantry for assignment to Motor Transport Corps. (Circular 141, 1919.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

[Ordnance Operations, Maintenance and Repair Schools, Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., and Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.]

The Ordnance Department, which is primarily the manufacturing and maintenance branch of the Army, manufactures over 100,000 separate articles; it makes, maintains, and repairs all fighting tools of the Army. It also makes and supplies the ammunition and shell that the Army uses. To make and repair all this equipment the Ordnance Department has manufacturing plants, or arsenals, throughout the country, as well as proving grounds to test the guns and ammunition before they are put into use. It also maintains great warehouses and depots where this material is stored and from which it is issued. The Ordnance Department therefore teaches not only manufacturing, mechanical trades, maintenance and repair work, but also such things as warehousing, shipping, railroading, stockkeeping, supply work and gives practical experience in the actual work along with teaching.

To keep the Ordnance Department running properly men must be specialists in the work they perform. To make men specialists requires education and training. The school at Raritan Arsenal is for the training of all Ordnance enlisted men, and takes in either the new recruit or men who have been in the service and need further specialized training. The following courses at this school are offered:

Course No. 1, machinist.	Course No. 5, tractor mechanic.
Course No. 2, blacksmith.	
Course No. 3, welding (acetylene or electric).	Course No. 6, small-arms and machine-gun armorer.
Course No. 4, automobile mechanic.	Course No. 7, explosive specialist.

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Course No. 8, artillery mechanic.

Course No. 9, saddlers.

Course No. 10, woodworkers.

Course No. 11, depot clerks.

Course No. 12, ordnance sergeants.

(NOTE.—Military drill and physical exercise coincident with all courses.)

In addition, the following courses of study are offered:

Elementary Course No. 1, which includes reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Intermediate Course No. 2, which includes arithmetic, elementary algebra, and physics.

Advanced Course No. 3, which includes elementary algebra, elementary geometry, mechanical drawing, tool design, physics, and business course (bookkeeping, etc.).

In addition to the training at the above school, vocational study of all mechanical subjects is being taught at arsenals and proving grounds.

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION OF THE ARMY.

The Construction Division of the Army now offers an opportunity for skilled workmen to enlarge upon their knowledge by engaging in the different trades with which they will be associated, and for the apprentice to learn some one of the following trades, to more thoroughly fit himself for this Division or for his return to civil life:

Electricians.

Steam-roller operators.

Inside electrician.

Engineers (pumping).

Refrigeration engineers.

Draftsmen.

Bricklayers.

Road foremen.

Water work and sewerage engineers.

Steamfitters.

Mechanical engineers.

Outside electricians.

Heating-plant engineers.

Painters.

Surveyors.

Firemen (boiler).

Tinners.

Blacksmiths.

Boilermakers.

Fire fighters.

Plumbers.

Machinists.

Sign painters.

Carpenters.

Stenographers.

How to enlist.—Go to the nearest recruiting station and request that you be enlisted for the Construction Division of the Army. You will be enlisted in the Quartermaster Corps and then immediately transferred to the Construction Division of the Army.

TANK CORPS.

The tank is the latest achievement in the science of modern warfare.

It combines to a high degree the two vital principles which Man has sought to combine and perfect since wars first began—extreme destructiveness to the enemy and at the same time maximum protection of life to the attacking force (in the present case, the Tank Crew).

It affords opportunity for the true American spirit to display itself—the spirit which combines individual initiative, personal courage, and good judgment.

Tank fighting is by crews of from two to ten men, and each man is essentially a commander.

PERSONNEL ADVANTAGES IN TANK CORPS SERVICE.

Both skilled and unskilled men are required. A large proportion must be trained in mechanics.

In the Tank Training Schools at Camp Meade, Md. (between Washington and Baltimore), an unusual opportunity is afforded men to learn skilled trades, and to become highly proficient in gas engines.

The famous LIBERTY MOTOR is the gas engine used in the heavy tanks. One man out of every four must become an expert in gas engines, and the remainder must qualify with a thorough working knowledge.

In addition, instruction is given in tank driving, gunnery (with rapid-fire and machine guns), wireless telegraphy, reconnoissance, etc.

Applicants for the Tank Corps will be enlisted for Infantry, for assignment to Tank Corps. (Circular 141, 1919.)

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

The Chemical Warfare Service is the youngest branch of the Army and brings new and unusual advantages for enlisted men. One-fourth of its enlisted personnel will be non-commissioned officers, ranging from corporal

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at \$36 per month to master chemical engineer, senior grade, at \$81.

The Chemical Warfare Service is a mine of opportunity for men who are anxious to improve themselves along scientific lines. It goes deeply into chemical researches and into pathological work on animals, and offers training in either of these fields to men who are desirous of learning.

All the apparatus necessary for projecting gas is developed by the Chemical Warfare Service—work which develops men of mechanical turn and involves a knowledge of the basic principles of mechanical engineering. The manufacture of known gases, the development of new gases, and the design of new methods of protection against gas is another part of the work of this branch. Men in this department work under expert chemists and are given a splendid opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of the chemical science. Included in this department are the experts who fill gas shells and gas grenades, smoke shells and smoke grenades, missiles which are becoming increasingly important.

Chemical Warfare Service men are trained in Infantry tactics, put on the rifle range, taught to march, camp, and fight. Courses are open in chemistry, electrochemistry, mechanical engineering, machine-shop work, power-house management and operation.

The enlisted men are stationed either at Edgewood Arsenal, 20 miles north of Baltimore, on the shore of Chesapeake Bay, near the mouth of the Susquehanna River, or at Lakehurst, N. J., in the winter-resort section of New Jersey.

BANDS AND BANDSMEN.

Taking the best ideas from European nations and adapting them to the groundwork of the American system, the Army is determined to make its bands as important to the service in time of peace as they were during

the Great War. It was the unanimous verdict of the military leaders that bands were invaluable as builders and maintainers of morale, and bands were kept at full strength even if other organizations had to make sacrifices to accomplish this.

The conviction still prevails that the Army must have lots of good music and good musicians, and to this end the Army offers many advantages to men of musical talent and temperament.

Here are some of the opportunities:

A choice of 140 bands, in any line branch of the service and in nearly any part of the world.

A good musical education.

A chance to become a band leader.

Prompt promotion to earnest men.

Ample time for practice.

A short enlistment or a life job.

Rates of pay that compare favorably with salaries in civilian musical life.

Every opportunity is offered recruits to pursue the study of music under favorable circumstances.

At recruit depots any recruit who gives promise of becoming a band musician, or who shows talent or ability, will be given instruction in music, if he so desires, and every effort will be made to induce such men to take up the study of music as a profession. Recruits undergoing instruction in music are kept under instruction until such time as they are reported fit for assignment to regular bands, but not for a period exceeding six months. A recruit who is a music student is not considered available for assignment to any except musical organization.

The following scheme for individual instruction is followed in musical training in Army bands and at recruit depots:

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Rudiments of music, comprising fundamentals:

(a) Theoretical: Sufficient to acquire a knowledge of notes, rests, values, intervals, etc. Keys and their signatures, with explanation of circle of fifths.

(b) Practical—

(1) Scales: Played in unison and individually, long tones—

(a) Major.

(b) Minor.

(c) Chromatic.

(2) Arpeggios: Played in unison and individually, long tones.

(3) Chords: Played in harmony, long tones—

(a) Major.

(b) Minor.

Advanced stages:

(a) Practice in sight reading, technique, and phrasing.

(b) Proper regard for marks of expression.

(c) Ensemble playing.

(d) Augmented chords.

(e) Diminished chords.

ATHLETICS AND AMUSEMENTS.

Athletics are fostered and encouraged in every branch of the Army. They are compulsory in the line branches, and every man is required to participate in some form of recreation and muscle building. Hours are set apart on the drill schedules for athletics and physical exercise, and, in addition to these, ample time is allotted for other recreations and amusements.

There are hundreds of baseball, football, and basketball teams in the service—almost every organization has its teams, and the competition is keen and the play fast. The fields are large and kept in good condition, and the equipment is the best that can be procured.

Bowling, soccer, volley ball, and all the minor sports are extensively played, and opportunity is given every man to indulge in his favorite amusement.

There are company reading rooms, libraries, moving-picture shows, good music, dancing, and various amusements at almost every post throughout the Army, and constant efforts are being made to improve and enlarge this field of activities.

The importance of recreation—clean, wholesome, health-giving recreation—is nowhere more fully realized than in the United States Army.

THE PAY.

[Par. 2, Bulletin No. 9, W. D., Mar. 3, 1919.]

The increase in pay authorized by Congress, May 18, 1917, for the period of the emergency still continues in force and amounts to from \$30 to \$121.50 a month on the first enlistment. For each 3-year reenlistment up to the seventh an additional amount is added to the base pay and there is also extra pay for many special ratings such as marksman, first-class gunner, etc.; also for certain foreign service.

ARMY PAY TABLE (AVERAGE).

(Indicating only a few of the grades and pay of such grades in several branches of the service.)

Army pay tables, Mar. 1, 1918.

Rank.	Per month first enlistment. ¹	Per month seventh enlistment.
Master signal electrician aviation mechanician (Air Service).....	\$121.50	\$145.00
Master signal electrician (Signal Corps).....	81.00	105.00
Master engineer, senior grade, Corps of Engineers..	81.00	105.00
First sergeant, all branches.....	51.00	75.00
Regimental sergeant major.....	51.00	75.00
Master gunner, Coast Artillery.....	48.00	72.00
Color sergeant, all regiments.....	44.00	68.00
Duty sergeant of the line.....	38.00	56.00
Band sergeant.....	44.00	60.00
Cook, all branches.....	38.00	56.00
Horseshoer.....	38.00	56.00
Mechanic, all branches.....	36.00	54.00
Corporal, all branches.....	36.00	54.00
Private, first class, all branches.....	33.00	51.00
Private, all branches.....	30.00	40.00

¹ Increasing each new enlistment until seventh enlistment, when increases cease.

BANKING FACILITIES.

The Government grants to every soldier who desires, the privilege of depositing with the Treasurer of the United States any amount not less than \$5 and allows him 4 per cent per annum on amounts so deposited.

ALLOTMENTS.

The Government permits a soldier to make an allotment of any part of his pay to any person he may elect. When a soldier makes an allotment in favor of any person, the amount is sent directly to that person by the Government. This saves the soldier the trouble of sending money home each month and insures its receipt by the allottee. This method of saving is encouraged.

RETIREMENT.

Upon the completion of 30 years' service the soldier may retire on three-quarters of the pay he is receiving at the time of his retirement. In addition, he will receive \$15.75 which is the retired soldier's allowance for clothing, subsistence, quarters, fuel, and light. A man who has served the Government as a soldier and is retired, not only has the assurance of these allowances per month as long as he lives, but his pay in the Army during his service has been increasing, and, his pay being clear, he has undoubtedly saved quite an amount during his 30 years' service, so that when he retires he will have sufficient to enable him to engage in any business, or the training he has received while in the Army will enable him to secure a better position than he otherwise could. In addition to what he earns he still has his retired pay and the income from his savings. There are few soldiers who retire with no sav-

ings, and not infrequently the savings of soldiers run into the thousands.

WORLD'S CHEAPEST INSURANCE.

The Government offers its soldiers the cheapest insurance in the world; an insurance that is backed by the tremendous resources of the United States and offers all the inducements advertised by commercial companies. It is cheap because the Government charges nothing for the vast expense of administration and gives the policy holders the benefit of this immense overhead cost which commercial companies are forced to pay. The insurance is incontestable for any reason from the date of issue. It stands as written. Only you can void it by failing to pay the premium when due. No creditor, no tax collector, no court can touch it. The premium rates for each \$1,000 policy in permanent forms are shown in the following tables:

Age.	Ordinary life.		20-payment life.	
	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.
20 years.....	\$1.15	\$13.58	\$1.76	\$20.79
25 years.....	1.29	15.24	1.91	22.56
30 years.....	1.47	17.36	2.10	24.81
35 years.....	1.70	20.08	2.33	27.52
40 years.....	2.01	23.74	2.62	30.95
45 years.....	2.43	28.71	2.99	35.32
50 years.....	3.01	35.56	3.50	41.34

Age.	20-year endowment.		30-year endowment.	
	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.
20 years.....	\$3.31	\$39.10	\$2.06	\$24.33
25 years.....	3.33	39.34	2.09	24.69
30 years.....	3.36	39.69	2.15	25.40
35 years.....	3.41	40.28	2.24	26.46
40 years.....	3.51	41.46	2.41	28.47
45 years.....	3.68	43.47	2.68	31.66
50 years.....	3.98	47.02	3.14	37.09

The United States Army Builds Men

Have you finished your education?

Have you had enough travel?

How much money are you earning?

Are you an asset or a liability to the community?

Are you a skilled man in your line?

Are you satisfied with your prospects for the future?

These questions are vital to every MAN!

Can you answer them satisfactorily NOW?

Here Are Some FACTS Everyone Should Know:

THE SUN NEVER SETS on the Stars and Stripes in the Army—

Your chance for travel and choice of station: Europe, Siberia, China, Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Panama, or the United States.

YOU WANT TO LEARN AND EARN while you travel and serve—

Your choice of 14 branches—where you can learn almost any trade.

NO FINANCIAL CARES, and you receive the “Seven Essentials” FREE.

ALSO—HAVE YOU CONSIDERED THE OPPORTUNITIES for a young man who learns foreign languages, customs, and business methods in the world trade war which is just starting?

FINALLY—Do you know that statistics show that—

Out of 100 average healthy men 25 years of age 64 will reach 65. Of these—

1 will be rich,

4 will be well-to-do,

5 will be earning their own living, and

54 will be dependent upon friends or charity.

Which Class Will You Be In?

In the Army you can retire after 30 years' service and receive three-quarters pay plus \$15.75 for commutation, clothing, heat, light, and quarters, making \$90 per month for a Quartermaster Sergeant senior grade and corresponding grades in other branches (lesser grades in proportion) or equal to 5 per cent on \$20,000 investment; and how many workmen save \$20,000?

Can YOU Qualify?

Think It Over!

There is a Recruiting Office in your District.