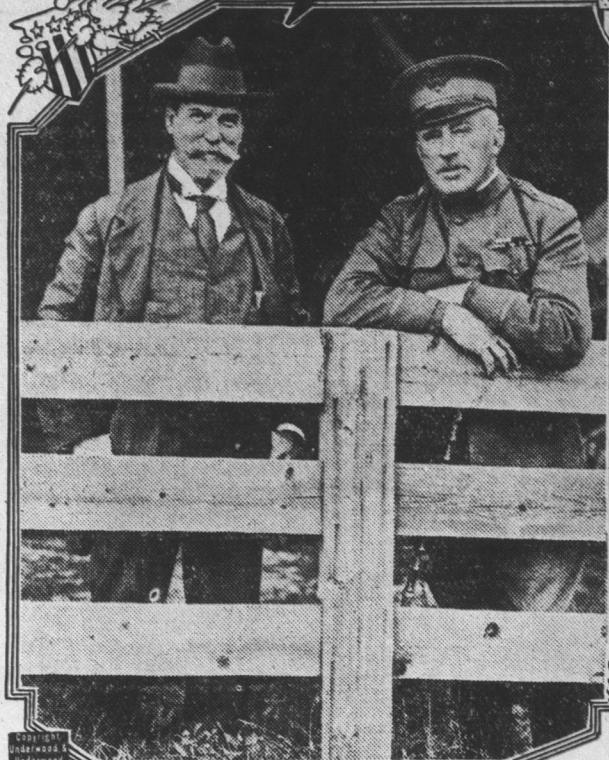
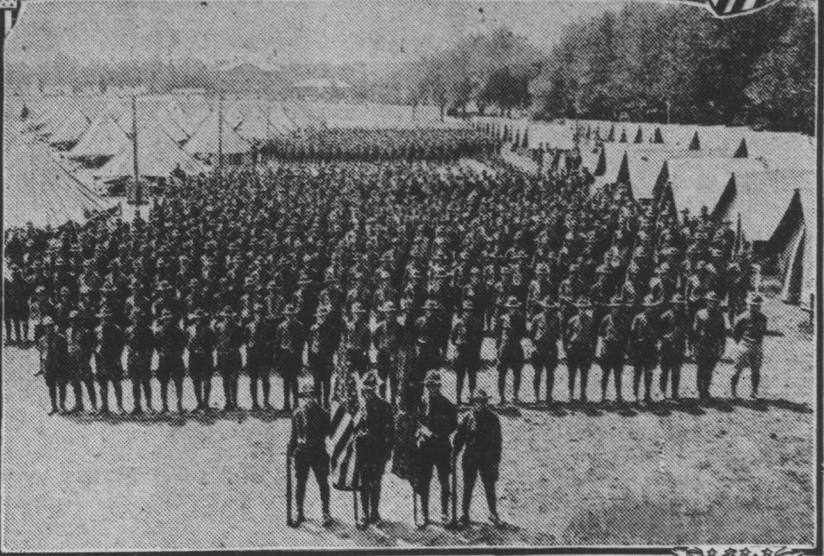


Guardians of "Free and Independent States"



SECRETARY HUGHES AND GENERAL WOOD AT FIRST PLATTSBURGH CAMP



ON PARADE



MORNING INSPECTION



ON THE RANGE

BY ELMO SCOTT WATSON

S JULY 4 comes 'round again this year and most of us take a day off to celebrate that historic event 152 years ago, when a group of men met in Philadelphia to sign a document declaring that "these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states." It finds several thousand husky young Americans taking the steps which help guarantee that these commonwealths will continue to be "free and independent states." For, with the slogan of "Let's Go!" on their lips, they are entering the citizens' military training camps (or have already entered some of them) to take advantage of an opportunity for mental, moral and physical improvement which will make them guardians of these free and independent states in peace time as well as war, for a training which prepares them for the duties of a good citizen as well as the duties of a good soldier.

Here are the statistics on the 1928 citizens' military training camps, as given in recent issue of the United States Army Recruiting News, which shows the "where," "when" and "how many" of this year's program:

Locations Dates Estimated Attendance

FIRST CORPS AREA
Ft. McKinley, Me. July 5-Aug. 3. 900
Ft. Adams, R. I. July 5-Aug. 3. 825
Camp Devens, Mass. July 5-Aug. 3. 750
Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. July 5-Aug. 3. 525

SECOND CORPS AREA
Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y. July 2-July 31. 1450
Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y. July 6-Aug. 4. 1450
Ft. Niagara, N. Y. July 2-July 31. 300
Madison Bks., N. Y. Aug. 3-Sept. 1. 200
Ft. Hancock, N. J. Aug. 3-Sept. 1. 300
Ft. Monmouth, N. J. Aug. 3-Sept. 1. 200
Ft. DuPont, Del. Aug. 3-Sept. 1. 200
San Juan, Porto Rico. June 22-July 21. 500

THIRD CORPS AREA
Ft. Washington, Md. July 6-Aug. 4. 800
Ft. Howard, Md. July 6-Aug. 4. 800
Ft. McWayne, Md. July 6-Aug. 4. 600
Ft. Monroe, Va. July 6-Aug. 4. 1400
Ft. Monroe, Va. July 6-Aug. 4. 500
Ft. Myer, Va. July 6-Aug. 4. 500

FOURTH CORPS AREA
Ft. Barrancas, Fla. June 17-July 16. 600
Ft. Bragg, N. C. June 17-July 16. 1000
Ft. Moultrie, S. C. June 17-July 16. 800
Camp McClellan, Ala. June 17-July 16. 700
Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. June 17-July 16. 800
Ft. Screven, Ga. June 17-July 16. 300

FIFTH CORPS AREA
Camp King, Ky. July 2-July 31. 1500
Ft. Thomas, Ky. July 2-July 31. 1000
Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind. June 20-July 19. 1500

SIXTH CORPS AREA
Camp Custer, Mich. July 26-Aug. 24. 750
Ft. Brady, Mich. July 26-Aug. 24. 250
Camp McCoy, Wis. July 26-Aug. 24. 225
Ft. Sheridan, Ill. July 27-Aug. 25. 1850
Jefferson Barracks, Mo. July 9-Aug. 7. 875

SEVENTH CORPS AREA
Ft. Snelling, Minn. Aug. 1-Aug. 30. 1100
Ft. Des Moines, Iowa. Aug. 1-Aug. 30. 600
Ft. Crook, Neb. Aug. 1-Aug. 30. 600
Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. Aug. 1-Aug. 30. 1550

EIGHTH CORPS AREA
Camp S. D. Little, Ariz. Aug. 2-Aug. 31. 150
Ft. Logan, Colo. June 20-July 19. 400
Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. June 14-July 13. 1000
Ft. Bliss, Tex. Aug. 2-Aug. 31. 100
Ft. Sill, Okla. July 6-Aug. 4. 1000
Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. June 20-July 19. 500

NINTH CORPS AREA
Dixie Mont. Calif. July 1-July 30. 1275
Ft. W. Scott, Calif. June 22-July 21. 155
Ft. MacArthur, Calif. July 1-July 30. 145
Vancouver Bks., Wash. June 15-July 14. 500
Ft. Lewis, Wash. June 16-July 15. 325
Ft. Geo. Wright, Wash. June 18-July 17. 190
Ft. Missoula, Mont. June 17-July 16. 140
Ft. Douglas, Utah. June 15-July 14. 130

The history of the citizens' military training camps goes back to 1913 when the first college training camps for officers were organized by the late Gen. Leonard Wood, who will always be held in grateful remembrance by Americans as the "father" of the movement for adequate preparedness by voluntary military training. In 1915 he inaugurated the Plattsburgh training camp which prepared several hundred officers for the services which were soon to be so badly needed when the

United States broke off relations with Germany and entered the World War.

But it was the lessons learned in that great conflict which brought about the citizens' military training camps as they now exist. In 1920 the National Defense act was passed by Congress and in that same year the Military Training Camps Association of America, an organization made up of men who had themselves enrolled in pre-war camps in the four years from 1913 to 1916, appealed to the War Department for the establishment of camps for the voluntary training of young men, authorized under the National Defense act. The secretary of war, the late John W. Weeks, approved the request and an appropriate item was included in the budget for the next fiscal year. When the proposal was presented to Congress by the military affairs committee it was heartily supported by James W. Wadsworth, chairman of the Senate committee, and by the late Julius Kahn, chairman of the House committee, both of whom remained ardent friends of the camps during succeeding years.

The first appropriation was sufficient for the training of 10,000 young men at ten different centers throughout the country. The minimum age of admission was fixed at sixteen years and plans were made for a series of three courses—the Red, the White and the Blue, giving one month's training in successive years. Later the minimum age was placed at seventeen and a preliminary course, the Basic, was added. Congress made the graduates of the last—the Blue course, eligible for examination leading to a commission in the organized reserves.

The citizens' military training camps have uniformly received favorable consideration by Congress, which year by year has granted larger funds for their maintenance. The only difficulty has appeared in the estimate by the house and the Senate of popular demand for this training. A constantly increasing appropriation for this purpose has been insufficient each year to provide room for all the young men who desired to enroll. Camp capacity has grown from 10,000 in 1921 to 39,000 in 1927, but even in this last year there were 20,000 more applications than places. In fact the totals for the six years show the amazing fact that 158,000 young men have enrolled in these camps since their establishment in 1921. Ninety-six thousand more, an average of 16,000 each year, applied for admission but could not be trained for lack of room. The "call of the camps" drew a quarter of a million young Americans to seek admission!

There can be no doubt that the growth of the camps and the numbers seeking admission each year has come about through a greater appreciation by our youth and their parents of the opportunity that their government, in providing four weeks' training course with all expenses paid, is offering them. For the attractions of the camps are varied and many and the thousands who have enrolled have done so for any one or more of the following reasons: A desire for change, for physical development, for athletic training, for greater capacity, for advancement as students or employees or because they responded to the judgment of men whom they respected and to the wishes of their own parents.

Athletics, no doubt, bring a large part of the enrollment, for one of the features of the camps is a chance to participate in a large variety of sports and games under skilled instructors. The government furnishes much necessary equipment and this is supplemented by donations from the Military Training Camps Association and other patriotic societies and civic committees. Many of the training camps are located on the seashore or on inland lakes and rivers with ample opportunity for bathing and water sports. At other camps the War Department has established adequate, hygienic and attractive swimming tanks. The Red Cross arranges systematic courses of instruction, leading successful candidates to final credit as life guards.

Baseball diamonds and equipment are provided for all men who seek to qualify for the company teams and to take part in intercompany and regimental games. Tennis courts are to be found everywhere; boxing is taught for men of every

weight; volley ball, pushball and fencing are equally popular. Each year an increasing number of high school, normal school and college football teams, sometimes with their own coaches, find in the summer camps a fine opportunity for preliminary practice for their regular schedules.

In the daily program they find means to greater physical vigor and control. Military drill brings proper carriage, quickness of response and exact co-ordination of nerve and muscle. Mass calisthenics emphasize these qualities through rhythmic movement. Adequate, varied, nutritious and appetizing diet for thirty days contribute its share to a bodily growth, measured by inches of height and chest expansion and many pounds of weight. Regular hours establish a proper habit of life. Systematic medical inspection wards off any danger of undue exertion and it is supplemented by hospital care in case of need.

Academic credit and rewards are a definite incentive for thousands of high school and college students who always make up a large percentage of the enrollment. Boards of education in many states have authorized high school credit for camp enrollment and a considerable number of higher institutions have recognized this training toward graduation. In addition, many military schools, public secondary schools, colleges and universities offer for competition in the citizens' military training camp of the various corps areas scholarships bearing free tuition. Most of these are renewable, on the basis of good scholastic record, to the successful winners throughout the course. Sixty or more institutions have united in this patriotic plan with a forecast of a total annual value of fifty thousand dollars in these scholarships within the next two or three years.

Economic considerations lead many young men to the summer training. A large and increasing percentage is made up of young men from offices, stores and factories, who go to the camps under the expressed approval of their employers and with the sound conviction that a good record in the training center will be a factor in future pay and advancement. Some companies grant an extra two weeks without wages; most give the full month with pay and a few allow attendance for weeks with pay in addition to the usual two weeks' vacation.

Six years have demonstrated the value of the citizens' military training camps, for which there is no better proof than the increasing desire of young men to return for a second year, coupled with the unanimous approval of parents.

The government stands today firm in this definite policy of voluntary training—physical, civic and military—of young men. It offers in the citizens' military training camp no vacation in the sense of purposeless squandering of time in idle pursuits or useless diversions, such as indifferent youth may fancy. The camp schedule is not arduous, but for every hour there is a definite aim and occupation. Military drill fills the mornings with short intervals for rest and for the ever-welcome mill period, wisely ordained for those still fast-growing youths. Afternoons are devoted to a wide variety of sports and games, in one or more of which each candidate must take his part. After a long day of outdoor work and play, men welcome painting of the evening hours. The hostess house, under the direction of sympathetic and experienced women, affords the comforts and quiet enjoyment of a home or club. Chess and checkers, billiards and card games fill many a happy hour. Dances are organized at every training center with partners furnished by committees and clubs of neighboring communities. The Liberty theater offers moving pictures with professional and amateur concerts and plays. Most camps have their own citizens' military training camp band and sometimes their own orchestra and dramatic and debating clubs. From reveille to taps the program is full of earnest work and wholesome recreation, inciting each candidate to full performance of duty through the day in order better to enjoy the resulting leisure of the evening. What was a dream in the mind of Leonard Wood in the days before the great war and an experiment in the citizens' military training camp of 1921 is now a reality in the citizens' military training camps, the call of which is written large in the history of the past six years.

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UNCLE ANDY'S WAY

(by D. J. Walsh)

"HEAVEN," quoted Uncle Andy thoughtfully, "is for him that overcomes—not him that is pushed there in a wheel-chair."

"I'm afraid then," his niece Mary said lugubriously, "that I'll never get there! Want me to plump your pillow up for you again?"

"Who's wheelin' you to heaven? inquire the sick man.

"Nobody—it's the overcoming part of it Uncle Andy. If you can't overcome little things, how are you to overcome as big a thing as Satan?"

"Satan, at his deadliest is sometimes in the form of little things."

"I'd as soon fight Satan as some of them I've met up with," said Mary. "Take this notion I've always had to fix up my beds—you know what nice beds my mother had, Uncle Andy. But since I've been a married woman I've not had a decent sheet—nor pair of blankets—not even spread that I wasn't ashamed of—to say nothing of the bedsteads and the old cheap mattresses that won't hold their shape. Henry says nobody sees them back in the bedrooms, so why should I worry? But I tell him we spend one-third of our lives tyin' in them."

"Henry speaks a good deal more'n a third—"

"But Henry's not lazy, Uncle Andy."

"No? Who said he was?"

"Of course, I know that I wouldn't want linen sheets and all-wool blankets—and everything like that. Poor people like us don't expect them. But it's that longing for them—to feel them, to iron the sheets; to fold the lovely, soft, wooden plaid blankets; to look at the snow spreads—I remember how mother would turn her head to one side in pride and satisfaction when she made her beds! Mother came to see me once and went back home and sold the last lot she had left in Grandview and sent me money to fix up my beds with, but Henry took it—I mean we got a good second-hand car with it."

"The one you never would ride in?"

"I guess I did out hateful about it—but I hated it for mother to know we'd do such a thing. And once I remember Henry told me that I could have the egg money to buy my clothes with, so I never have to hear me complain when we started to go to town without having anything to wear. Well, I stayed at home for two years and saved that money to buy blankets with. There was a big August blanket sale going on in Bradley and on the very day I'd planned to go, Henry's brother came in from one of his wild goose chases and he was broke. They had three children to get ready for school in less than a month—so I had to get busy and buy up their clothes with the egg money."

"I suppose you were good and discouraged by then," snorted Uncle Andy, jerking the covers angrily.

"Yes, I was discouraged; but I didn't give up, I had to save the egg money again for my clothes—for after doing without two or three years I was sorely in need of them. But I struck upon another plan. I started in sewing for people. And in one winter I saved up a surprising little sum. But when spring came the Thompsons, who live there by us, painted their house. Henry said it made ours look worse than mud and if I'd take my sewing money and paint ours it would save the surface, you know. Does your head ache worse, Uncle Andy? May be I'm talkin' too much."

"No? Well, as I was sayin' Henry always told me I was lucky—and maybe I am. Anyway, the fair association offered a prize of \$250 for the best collection of farm products and canned, preserved and pickled stuff, you know. Well, Henry decided we'd try for it. He didn't have time to help, though, for his pa was feeble that year and he had to stay down there a lot. But I thought of all that \$250 would buy for those beds—and I got up the collection. I was mighty nigh tuckered out afterward. But we won't give up!" she vowed. "I won't! I'll work my fingers off, first! Not that I care so much after all these years—for the principle of it—for I won't lie in defeat on those old beds the rest of my life! I'll find a way somehow—I will! I will! I will!"

A week later Mary, leaving the telephone, exclaimed excitedly:

"It was Green's House Furnishing company in Bradley, Henry! They said they had just received a large check from Andy Miller, the amount to be taken up by Mary Stephens in beds and bed furnishings only."

"What's that you have Henry? Let's what he has to say—"

"Borrowing your money," Mary read, "saved my life—for if you had turned it over to Henry as you have always done, I would have been to bury. I tried to add enough to it to repay you for nursing me through my sick spell. You know my motto, 'Heaven is for him that overcomes—not him that is pushed there in a wheel-chair,'—but I've discovered that some folks have so darn much to overcome that they deserve a little wheeling up the last hill—So I don't begrudge giving you a little lift by helping you to overcome Henry Stephens. Give Henry my regards, and tell him I hope he enjoys sleeping in a real bed—and that must take his medicine like a good little boy. With love, Uncle Andy."

"But the beds—did you get the beds?" demanded Uncle Andy peevishly.

"No, I didn't. Henry decided that as the money had been produced by the farm it was nothing but right that it should be used on the farm. He needed new sets of harness for the teams—he got the neatest looking ones with stars and tassels—and the barn needed painting that year, and the pump had to be repaired for the barn well. hadn't you better take one of those quieting tablets, Uncle Andy?"

"Did you try again?" asked Uncle Andy unkindly of Mary's query.

"Oh, yes! Almost the hardest I ever worked was when the daily news paper there in Bradley put on a six

weeks' subscription campaign. I got a lovely string of pearls for my work. But just as I was going to sell them to Old Man Briggs for Eta Mae's graduating present—he offered me a fine price for them—Henry decided that Christine, his sister, you know, would feel hurt, knowing I had them, if I didn't give them to her—she graduated, too, that year.

"But do you know Uncle Andy, I still have a chance at some money, and if I should happen to get it I'm going to use it myself this time. The Hastings confectionery in Bradley—there on the corner by Green's House Furnishing company—has offered a prize for the best name for their new candy and a slogan to use in advertising it. Henry says I've always been kind of mushy and sentimental, my suggestion ought to win it—my goodness, there's the postman—I didn't know it was that late!"

"Here's a letter from Henry—and a check! Surely the check's not from Henry. It's signed by John Hastings—why, Uncle Andy, I did win the candy-store prize! Let's see what Henry says about it—he's sending it to me to endorse—they wouldn't cash it at the bank without my name on it. And he's got a chance to trade his old car in on another with little to boot—a good one that he'll have to spend all his time working on. He says it isn't as if I had to work hard for this money (but I did wrack my brain for a week, Uncle Andy!) and he hopes you are better by now so that I can come on home—all the dishes on the place are dirty and he's run out of clean shirts. And if I can't come, be sure to send the endorsed check back by return mail."

"But Mary, listen here—"

"Oh, I know what you're going to say, Uncle Andy! That's why I said I was afraid I'd never get there—to heaven, you know! For if I can't come, be sure to send the endorsed check back by return mail."

"Of